REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1874-75,

BY

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CHIEF COMMISSIONER

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1874-75.

PART I.

General Summary.

In a purely agricultural country, where capital has not been accumulated to any great extent, and where the population is thinly spread over a large area, where communications are imperfect, and trade but in its infancy, the well-being and comfort of the people depend on the return which the land makes to the labour they bestow on it, to the harvest which they reap; and this again, in a country without canals and large irrigation reservoirs, and where nearly the whole of the rain-fall of the year falls within a few months,—must depend mainly on the copiousness of such rain-fall and its happy distribution. We are thus obliged in the Central Provinces to watch the monsoon, for on it depends the prosperity or adversity of the year, the health and wealth of the people, and, in a great measure, the energies which will be demanded from all departments of the Government. In the year under report, we have had no cause for complaint. The monsoon set in early in June after three months of exceptionally hot weather, which showers in May failed to temper, though storms in the beginning of June finally moderated it. Once the monsoon broke, there was abundant rain, which continued to fall heavily through July and August, most heavily over the districts north of the Satpuras and over the Mahanadi districts. In September the fall was below the average, and in October little rain fell, except in the Mahanadi districts. The fall for the whole Province exceeded the average, but it was unequally distributed: in the Vindhyan districts, Saugor and Damoh, and in Jubbulpore, the quantity of rain measured was from 36 to 48 per cent above the average; at Narsinghpur, 50 miles west of Jubbulpore, in the Narbada valley, the fall was only 4 per cent above the average; and further down the valley, at Hoshangabad and Khandwa in the Nimar district, the average was not reached.

Over the Satpura districts the same peculiarity was observable; in the eastern districts, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, the rain-fall exceeded the average; in Betul, in the west, it fell short of it. Over the Wainganga and Wardha country it was below the customary fall; in the Mahanadi districts in the east, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, the excess above the average paralleled the excess in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore. In general too, it may be said that the breaks in the rains were fewer and shorter than usual.

The effect of this monsoon on the harvests was as follows. The rice, as is generally the case, benefited by the heavy rain-fall. The chief rice-growing districts, are those in the south and east of the province,—Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur. In all but the first and last of these a good crop was secured. In Chanda the rice was attacked by an insect, which damaged what would otherwise have been a magnificent crop, and reduced it to one below the average. In Sambalpur the unequal distribution of the rain in point of time was the cause of the rice yielding somewhat less than the average return. Jawari suffered from excessive moisture, particularly in the low lying lands; and the cotton was injured, owing to the same cause; but oil seeds turned out well. In the northern districts, those lying on the Satpuras, in the valley of the Narbada, and on the Vindhyan table-land, the monsoon had very much the same results as in the south and east. Nimar and Hoshangabad had kharif crops somewhat but not greatly below the average. Betul, Chhindwara, and Narsinghpur reaped a good kharif; and Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh had no reason to complain.

As regards the rabi, it may be said that the nature of the rain-fall partly favoured and partly injured the prospect of a good harvest. On the one hand, the moisture in the black cotton soils in the south and east promised well for the rabi; on the other hand, the very continuous rain and the sudden cessation of the monsoon prevented land from being prepared for the spring crops, and rendered it difficult to get the seed sown before the ground had again hardened under the action of the sun. On the whole, however, the rabi was more uniformly good than the kharif. In Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda the spring crop was well above the average; it was good in Balaghat and in Chhattisgarh; somewhat deficient in Nimar, Betul and Hoshan-

gabad; good in Chhindwara and Narsinghpur, and throughout the Jubbulpore Division. The year was thus one of plenty, of cheap and abundant food.

Prices.

Prices naturally ruled low, lower than in the preceding year, and in that year they were lower than for several years previously. Rice, wheat, gram, were alike cheaper, partly owing to the excellence of the crops, partly to the diminution of export towards Bengal, where the famine had already been conquered.

Health of the people.

Speaking generally, the health of the people has been fairly good, though not altogether so good as in the preceding year. Taking the calendar year, the registered death rate was 23·49 per *mille*, compared with 19·29 in 1873, and this is probably the consequence of an unusually abundant rain-fall. Fever, which is the most frequent cause of death, is more than usually prevalent in such years, and in 1874 it was very prevalent and fatal in the months of heavy rain-fall and in the beginning of the cold weather. It is noticeable, however, that it was also more prevalent than is usually the case in March, April and May, which were unusually hot months. Small-pox was epidemic, and caused many deaths in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur, also in Bhandara, Chanda and Raipur, all districts in which little vaccination work has been hitherto done. Small-pox was fortunately the only epidemic, cholera merely showed itself in the extreme east of the province,—two separate out-breaks occurring, one in the Sonpur State, the other in the Kolabira Zamindari; the first in August, introduced by pilgrims from Juggernath, the second apparently of local origin. Neither of them fortunately lasted long. Since the close of the calendar year, however, cholera has attacked several districts. Early in 1875 there was an outbreak in Sambalpur, which soon died out. Then pilgrims introduced the disease into Bilaspur in February; a little later cases occurred in the Native States adjoining the Jubbulpore district; but except cases coming from Satna, the extreme limit of the province, and beyond Jubbulpore proper, that district has remained free. The Narbada valley was next invaded from the Bombay side, and the districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur attacked. From Hoshangabad and Nimar the disease passed into Betul; and finally from Bilaspur it passed into Raipur and Bhandara; from Berar it passed into Wardha, from there to

Nagpur and Chhindwara ; and recently Chanda, in the extreme south, and Saugor in the extreme north, have been attacked. There is every hope, however, that the disease will now die out. Confining ourselves, however, to the past year, it may be said that it was a fairly healthy one, and that as in their harvests so in their health, the people have been favoured.

Having now sketched the characteristic features of the year as they bear on the condition of the people, it is time to take up the history of the administration, following the order in which subjects are treated in the body of this report, but summarizing what is there said, and generalizing also from the facts there given.

Relations with Feudatory States.

The political action of the Administration is confined to the control which it exercises over the petty feudatory states, that lie, with one minute exception, in the east of the province. All together, these states have an area of 29,112 square miles, and a population of 1,049,710 ; and again with the one minute exception already alluded to, the liliputian state of Makrai, 215 miles square and with 13,648 souls for its population, these states consist of a body of chiefships which were formerly controlled by the south-west frontier agency, whose head-quarters were at Hazaribagh, and of two chiefships and some zamindaris which were formerly under the control and direction of the Raja of Nagpur. The first class of chiefships, which are a part of those known formerly as the Garhjat states, were while they were under the south-west frontier agency, treated as if they were British territory, entrusted for administration to the native chiefs, on whom magisterial powers to punish offences were formally conferred, and every one of whose decisions was appealable to British officers. The second class of these chiefships consists of a few large zamindaris, the possessors of which were permitted by the Nagpur Rajas to exercise jurisdiction over the inhabitants of their estates, as indeed every zamindar was by them allowed to do ; and, secondly, of the two chiefships of Bastar and Kharond, which though paying tribute to the Rajas of Nagpur, always retained a semi-independence, and occupied a very different position from the zamindars who have been classed with them. When the Central Provinces' administration was formed, and in 1863, the question of the management of these zamindaris and states came under consideration, there was a good deal of discussion as to

What should be done, and what the exact status of the various chiefs was, but eventually in 1865 it was decided to separate off the older and more powerful and more populous of them, and make them feudatory chiefs, "neither they nor their subjects "being amenable, in respect of acts done or property possessed "in their states, to British laws." At the same time, according to the patents securing them this position, the continuance of this position depends on their governing well and remaining loyal. Such then is the nature of these feudatory chiefships, and, as a general rule, their subjects appear as happy and as well off as the inhabitants of the khalsa proper. Generally also the chiefs are amenable to good advice, and it is rarely necessary for the Administration to exercise any active interference in their affairs; but still there are exceptions, and it has been necessary in some instances to depose a chief, and undertake the management of a state for a season, because the person best entitled to succeed the deposed chief had also taken part in the misrule which necessitated the intervention of the Administration. The first instance of this kind was the Chief of Khairagarh, one of the zamindaris that were under the Nagpur Raja. He and his sons so systematically practised oppression and plundered their subjects, laying violent hands on both men and women, sparing neither life nor property, that the Administration had to set him aside in 1870, and the estate has since been managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur. Next followed in 1871 the case of the Raja of Patna, one of the Garhjat States, whose subjects rose against him; and though he quelled the insurrection with aid received from Government, and the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, with a small Police force, restored perfect quiet, the enquiry that followed showed that he and his brother had been guilty of such cruelty and injustice, that they had driven their subjects to rebel. Patna had therefore to be treated as Khairagarh. This year it is the Raja of Sakti, whose many misdeeds have been brought to light, and who has had to be removed. He, one of the pettiest of feudatories, was one of the most arrogant. Much had been borne from him, warnings had been wasted on him, and now at last the cup has overflowed, and he has effected his own ruin. He quarrelled with his neighbours, he plundered his people, he cast them into prison, he seized and punished persons who were not his subjects, he encroached on the khalsa villages, cutting down and removing crops to which he knew he had no claim, he fabricated judicial proceedings in order to conceal his misdeeds from the Deputy Commissioner

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of Bilaspur and the Administration ; and at length, in order to re-open cases connected with long settled boundary disputes with his neighbours, he bought over some of the subordinate district officials, and with their help removed papers from the district archives, and substituted forged ones. Bribery, forgery, perjury, and numerous other offences, were clearly established against him after a lengthy enquiry, nor had he a word to say in his own defence. His correspondence with his own agent was obtained among other papers, and showed him to be utterly unscrupulous, fully possessed of the idea that all means to attain his ends were alike allowable and that the end of all things was to minister to the gratification of the Raja of Sakti. The management of the estate has now been undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner. This has been the chief event in connexion with these feudatory estates, and it is to be hoped that the punishment which has befallen a feudatory in each of the three districts to which they are attached, will have a salutary effect on those who are too prone to consider the welfare of their subjects of no account, in comparison with their own pleasures.

The other states have, with one or two exceptions, which are being enquired into, been generally well managed as far as is known ; and in many of them an attempt is made to imitate the way of doing things that prevails in the khalsa.

Khairagarh and Patna have been successfully managed under care of the Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Sambalpur. The former is a wealthy estate, whose people are as far advanced in every way as the people of the Raipur district. There is a considerable trade, which has been fostered, and will probably greatly increase on the opening out of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh railway ; and the people now enjoy the fruits of their own industry. In Patna, an advance is visible. Fairs continue to spring up and to increase in importance ; the trade has greatly increased ; agriculture has obtained a very considerable extension ; immigrants from neighbouring states now flock in, whereas formerly emigration was the rule. Instead of righting themselves according to ancient custom, people come to the Government officer seeking justice or relief, and the harsher practices of ancient times are yielding to the more lenient modern views. The people are becoming quieter and more civilized, because the Government is stronger and more

just, less self-seeking, more devoted to the public weal. Yet there is nothing in the form of administration of either state which would prevent its being handed over at any moment to a native chief without fear of a break in the continuity of the *regime*. There is a personal element in the government of these states, as there is in all forms of Native government; and though the government is carried on according to the principles which are universally recognized by civilized nations at the present day, the government is not the slave of a written code, of written laws, or of a written constitution. The will of the ruler still counts for much in the case of these states, but the will or good pleasure of the ruler must at all times be able to justify itself to the Government of India.

Concerning non-feudatory zamindaris, it may be as well to say a word here. Many of these, in size, wealth, population and importance, remoteness and inaccessibility, differ slightly if at all from the feudatory states already spoken of. That they too were not classed as feudatories, and left to manage their own affairs, was simply owing to a wish to keep the number of feudatories as small as possible. As a matter of fact, however, many of them are as little interfered with, and are practically as much removed from the operation of our laws, as the feudatory states themselves; and the chiefs exercise very much the same powers as the feudatory chiefs, though hitherto this exercise of power has rested on nothing more binding than ancestral custom. The Administration has been well content to let these chiefs manage their estates and deal out simple justice to the people that came before them, seeing that it could not do better for them, and that an elaborate machinery of police and criminal and civil administration was beyond their wants and unsuited to their condition. This fact has been openly recognized during the past year, by removing a number of these zamindars from the operation of the general laws and regulations, by including them among the Scheduled districts Act of 1874. As yet, the laws which are in force in these excepted zamindaris have not been published, nor have any simple rules of procedure been laid down for their guidance in lieu of what was supposed to be the law formerly; but the preparation of such rules and notifications is a matter which requires much care and consideration, and in the meantime nothing is lost by the slight delay, as things go on just as they

did before, and but for the necessity for legalizing what was actually in force and good in itself, there was no need to do anything at all.

Administration of the land.

Passing next to the administration of the land, there is little to call for notice or comment in the proceedings of the year. The survey of most parts of the province had been completed in former years, and what operations have been going on, have been confined to the topographical survey of part of Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur, and the survey of Mandla and Balaghat forests. Settlement operations have been going on in the Sambalpur district, and the assessment statements of one half of it were submitted during the year, while the corresponding statements of the other half came in after the year had closed; but this settlement is not an important one, nor one on which a large amount of land revenue depends. It is also a summary settlement, and will continue in force for only twelve years. The total assessment of the district, which covers an area of 2,876 square miles as now finally accepted, is only Rs. 110,971. The principle of the assessment is very simple. The revenue assessed is paid by the ryots through the Gaonthiya, who has for his remuneration a revenue-free plot or parcel of land up to a quarter of the assessment of the whole village, and of this land he has been constituted full proprietor. All ryots are on the same footing, and so long as each one pays his share of the revenue assessed, he cannot be deprived of his share of the village land: the profits from the breaking up of the waste lands go to the Gaonthiya for the period of settlement. The tenure is thus a very simple one, but it is suitable to short settlements rather than to long ones. Its chief merit lies in its being the indigenous system.

Besides the settlement operations in Sambalpur, a settlement of the Adhegaon estate, in the Seoni district, was effected. This estate covers 200 square miles, and consisted of 90 villages. The settlement made was on the same lines as that of the remainder of the Seoni district, but as the estate was held by a single zamindar and the separate villages were leased out to farmers, the death without heirs or representatives of the last zamindar leaves, it is believed, the estate to the Government, and on that understanding proprietary right will be reserved.

In two districts the working of the current settlement became the object of official enquiry. The enquiry was, however, confined, in the Jubbulpore district, to the Bijeraghogarh pargana; in the Bhandara district, to some two hundred villages. The enquiry in both cases led to the conclusion that but very little relief was required. In Bijeraghogarh the land owners had suffered, in common with the rest of the people, from the effects of the famine year of 1869 and of subsequent bad seasons; and while the seasons continued bad, they were loud in their complaints, but with a return of better times they too have become more hopeful, and have begun to recoup their losses. In Bijeraghogarh rents are still paid in kind; and in bad seasons, of which Bijeraghogarh had several in succession, the landlords receiving only their fixed share of the crop, felt a difficulty in paying the Government demand: but with the first good season their difficulty seemed to come to an end, and in spite of all that the pargana has suffered, it has not been deemed necessary to reduce the jama by more than Rs. 500. The ryots themselves do not appear to have suffered, and the privileged ryots have maintained their position.

In Bhandara there was found to be some over-assessment; but in only 27 villages was it necessary to give relief, while the reduction in the jama did not exceed Rs. 1,440.

Since 1871 the question of the confirmation or modification of the settlements of the Chanda and Nimar districts has been before the Government of India. The assessment of land revenue had been made and was accepted, but there remained the system of tenure which had been created. The Malguzars were made proprietors of their villages; the older ryots were made occupancy tenants; the other ryots were left unprivileged, and, as it was said, at the landlord's mercy. It was argued that the position of all parties had been very much changed, and that by making Malguzars proprietors, the position of the ryots had been injuriously affected. The question was very fully discussed, and the Government of India have at last laid down the principles on which they desire to see the settlements completed. A few extracts from the Resolution in which the Government of India sets forth its wishes, may be given, in order that the nature of the land tenure may be clearly understood. The extreme measure of cancelling all past proceedings

and beginning the settlement afresh, had been suggested; but the Resolution says—

* * *

"His Excellency in Council decides that it would not be well to adopt this extreme measure; but that, on the other hand the Government of India are bound, so far as they can without setting aside the *Sunnuds*, to put on a proper footing the rights of other parties which would be injuriously affected by the confirmation of the settlement in its present form.

"To do this, is in effect only carrying out the original instruction that the gift of proprietary right was to be without prejudice to the rights of others, and was to be consistent with local usage and feeling; the position of a malguzar must therefore be so defined as not to trench on the rights of other classes, who by custom have claims which at first were not sufficiently understood, but which further experience has shown must be recognized if the settlement is to be satisfactorily worked.

"The necessary conditions and limitations will accordingly be entered in the settlement papers, and be binding on the malguzars.

"The first broad principle which should be thus asserted is, that the tenure of all cultivators should be a fixed and permanent one, so long as the revenue or rent is paid, and that the payments should, as a general rule, not be liable to enhancement except at the time of settlement.

"This general principle will, according to the custom of the country, be applicable to all alike, except to the holders of the mukaddami and patelki lands, who are the tenants-at-will of the mukaddams of Chanda and the patels of Nimar.

"Next as to the waste: the malguzar will have entire control over waste, subject to the conditions to be specified below, and subject to any prescriptive rights to graze cattle and gather forest produce thereon which the villagers may possess. At the same time, a rule should be laid down that every resident cultivator of the village is entitled, when taking up waste from or with the consent of the malguzar for cultivation, to have the rent payable to the malguzar fixed at a rate not exceeding the average rate of the village. It will be open to the malguzar to grant leases at lower

rates, such leases to hold good till the expiry of the settlement, or for such shorter term as may be agreed on; in the absence of any stipulation limiting the rent, the malguzar will be at liberty to raise such lower rents by suit to the standard rates.

* * *

"In all cases in which the malguzar is an absentee, it shall be his duty to appoint either a special agent or one of the resident cultivators to be patel or manager, and such agent or cultivator shall have such remuneration as the Deputy Commissioner may think necessary. It will be the duty of the patel or manager thus appointed to prepare, with the aid of the patwari, the annual village papers; to give information of offences; to aid the police to detain criminals; to settle trifling disputes among the inhabitants of the village; to give all information that may be required of him by the Deputy Commissioner; and to act generally as village headman. The office of patel thus appointed will determine at any time that the malguzar himself may come into residence.

"Having thus laid down the principles which should be adopted, the Governor General in Council now proceeds to record the mode in which practical effect should be given to them.

One responsible person to be appointed as headman or manager in every village.

"Power should be reserved to Government to appoint one or more of the proprietors to be the sole responsible head of the village, and to assign to them out of the profits of the village adequate remuneration.

Partition.

"Partition of *lands* among shareholders need not be prohibited, but division of the village is not to be allowed except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner. On the occurrence of a partition, the Chief Commissioner shall have power—

(*a*)—To direct that the responsible headman shall exercise the same powers in the divided shares as previously in the undivided village in matters not directly connected with the realization of rents and other receipts;

(*b*)—To direct that the shareholders of the divided share shall pay their land revenue through any person whom he may select;

(*c*)—To assign to the persons through whom he may, under the preceding clause, direct land revenue to be paid such remuneration as, with reference to the constitution of the estate, he may deem necessary; the same to be paid by the separated shareholders in addition to the land revenue assessed on their share;

(*d*)—For purposes connected with the payment of land revenue, to annex all or any of the holdings of *Malik Makbuzas* or proprietary cultivators (with the share of waste land to which they may be entitled) to any one or more of the divided shares, as he may see fit.

* * *

"All cultivators recorded in the settlement *misl* as tenants possessed of an absolute right of occupancy, will retain all the rights which the settlement officer gave them except the powers of transfer and mortgage. Any such tenant, however, who has a right to receive compensation for improvements when he is ejected, has a right to transfer to any person so much of his holding as may be affected by, or cannot be properly separated from, land affected by such improvements, together with his right to compensation on ejectment. The person to whom land may be transferred under this rule shall hold as a tenant-at-will, unless the tenant from whom he received such land held under an unexpired lease which he could transfer, or possessed a transferable right of occupancy, and shall have transferred the lease or occupancy right also. Every absolute occupancy tenant will also be entitled to transfer his holding, or any part thereof, with all its privileges, without obtaining the consent of his landlord—

(1). To any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding.

(2). To any person to whom the holding would descend on his death under the provisions of the law for the time being in force.

"Absolute occupancy tenants shall continue for the term of the settlement to pay rent at the rates specified in the settlement record, and shall not, during the currency of such settlement, be liable to enhancement of rent, or to payment, of any cesses or fees other than those leviable by common consent and village custom from all cultivators and authorized by the Chief Commissioner.

"In order to give effect to the orders of Government contained in this Resolution, the rents of all cultivators (not being tenants on *sir* lands) whom the settlement officer recorded as Act X. tenants or tenants-at-will, and of all cultivators whose occupation began after the settlement operations terminated, should now be fixed once for all for the term of settlement. But in consideration of the inconveniences which would attend so large an operation if carried out in minute detail in each instance, the rents will be fixed at the present settlement only in the manner suggested by Mr. Pedder in paragraph 46 of his report on the Chanda Settlement, No. 293, dated 6th April 1872, quoted in the margin. Maximum rates for each quality of soil having been determined in this manner, and entered in the record of rights of each village, malguzars will be permitted to enhance (by suit if necessary) the rents of all Act X. tenants and tenants-at-will up to those rates; but (except in the case of uncultivated lands broken up during the term of the settlement) only one suit for enhancement will be permitted, and the rent which may be fixed in such suit will, subject to the provisions of the second of the incidents of the tenure mentioned in the following paragraph, hold good for the term of settlement, and this whether it be equal to the maximum rent calculated as above, or not. Notwithstanding anything contained in this paragraph, existing rents which exceed the proposed maximum rents should not be reduced, unless special grounds for reduction shall appear,

Act X. tenants and tenants-at-will.

"46. I propose therefore to record in the village administration paper maximum rent rates for each quality of land (say '*Awul*,' '*Doyum*,' '*Soyem*,' and '*Kunisht*'). These rates will be based on the settlement 'assumed rent-rates' for the circle to which the village belongs, but those rates will be carefully revised by Major Lucie Smith, by a comparison of the actual rent-rates now paid in the circle (the principle being thus analogous to that laid down in Section 17, Act X. of 1859). In case of a dispute between the mukaddam and a 'ryot at conditional rates,' the Deputy Commissioner will ascertain, by the agency of a Punchayet of cultivators and landholders, to what class the field in dispute belongs, all its circumstances, soil, situation, water-supply, &c., being of course taken into consideration. The maximum rate for the class determined by the Punchayet will then be applied, and the ryot, as far as that field is concerned, will become a 'ryot at fixed rates.' The mukaddam will be required to report to the tahsildar each instance in which he enhances existing rates, the fields on which enhancement is demanded, and the amount, in order that the Deputy Commissioner may be able to judge whether the ryots are treated fairly and understand their rights."

"The cultivators referred to in the preceding paragraph will be liable to be ousted only in execution of a decree for arrears, or for ejectment on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenure; and the incidents of their tenure will be as

stated below :—

(1.) Fixity of rent for term of settlement, liable only to revision at recurrence of regular settlements from time to time hereafter, is to be a permanent incident, and a perpetual characteristic of the tenure of the said cultivators, provided that the rents fixed in the manner proposed in paragraph 19 shall be liable to alteration—

(*a.*)—If the area of the holding becomes or is found to be greater or less than the area on which rent is so fixed.

(*b.*)—If the productive power of the land is increased or decreased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the cultivator.

(2.)—The said tenure shall be regarded as entirely heritable, not only from father to son lineally, but collaterally also to nearest of kin.

(3.)—Except as provided in the succeeding clause, these cultivators shall not have power to transfer or mortgage their holdings, and only those of them who were in possession of their lands at the time of the attestation of rents shall have power to sub-let.

(4.)—These cultivators shall have power to transfer their occupancy rights with all its privileges without obtaining the consent of their landlords—

(*a.*)—To any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with them in their holding ;

(*b.*)—To any person to whom their holdings would descend on their death.

(5.)—The said cultivators shall have the power to improve their holdings, sink wells therein, and use thereon water from canals, tanks or jheels, without paying the landlord any higher rent than may have been fixed as above.

"The tenure described * * * will be the customary tenure of the Chanda and Nimar districts, and all persons hereafter becoming tenants in those districts will be deemed, unless they hold under a written lease, to hold on the terms there laid down ; but nothing in those paragraphs or in this paragraph applies to *sér* land. Tenants of *sér* will have no greater rights than they have in other districts of the Central Provinces.

"When lands held on the customary tenure become tenantless, the malguzar may dispose of them to whom he pleases, but will not be allowed to realise more than the recorded maximum rent."

* * *

These extracts explain the main features of the system which will be introduced into Chanda and Nimar; but the Government of India have also allowed all proprietors the option of becoming Patels and of resigning their proprietary rights for a hereditary Patelship. It is very unlikely, however, that this offer will be accepted by any one, though all will have the offer made to them.

The effect of the Government decision generally may be said to be, that it places the various classes of persons who derive their subsistence directly from the soil, on as nearly as possible the same footing as they were before the settlement proceedings were undertaken, without, however, withdrawing the gift of proprietary right which had been made.

Waste lands.

Sales of waste lands the property of Government have been discontinued for the past three or four years, and no inconvenience or loss has resulted. Indeed waste lands which have been purchased have, with some notable exceptions, turned out a loss, and there are few people who would probably care to invest their money in the purchase of land at present.

Clearance leases too have not been granted since 1872, and inquiry has shown that generally speaking, the refusal to grant such leases has not been a subject of complaint. Indeed the Chief Commissioner has been in many cases asked to allow people to resign the land they had taken on clearance lease, as they found they could not make anything of it, and this the Chief Commissioner has generally consented to do when the lessee had in no way injured or impoverished the land or merely removed and sold the jungle produce. In only two districts, Nimar and Hoshangabad, is it pretended that the inability to obtain clearance leases inflicts a hardship on the people, but the arguments used to make good the statement, did not carry with them much conviction. In most districts there is still so much Malguzari waste land, that there is ample room for an extension of cultivation without permitting encroachments on the Govern-

ment waste ; but at the same time, the Chief Commissioner would not object to allowing small plots of Government waste land being let out to ryots direct, but only at a rental not falling short of the rates paid to Malguzars. Such permission might counteract any attempt on the part of a Malguzar to rack rent his ryots, while it would not attract ryots from malguzari lands, so long as they were fairly treated.

Police.

The next matter that requires comment, is the police action of the year ; and the general character of the year in this respect may be summed up in a few words. Because there were good harvests, there was less crime occasioned by want ; and inasmuch as there were fewer offences of a serious nature, the police enjoyed a period of comparative rest. Offences cognizable by the police were all told 29,232, the great bulk consisting of minor offences against property. Serious offences against person and property were less numerous, and generally the results of the year show well. Only in one respect are the statistics unfavourable. There were more serious offences against the person, though the absolute number of these is not great. There is no crime particularly prevalent in these Provinces. At one time it might have been said that dacoity was : during the past year there were only 11. Robberies, however, numbered 68, and they are the offences which the police appear to find it most difficult to deal with. The main cause of the generally favourable results of the year has been already referred to,—the cheapness of food consequent on good harvests ; but partly the police have directly contributed to the result, by proving former convictions against old offenders and getting them shut up for a longer time ; and, secondly, by availing themselves as fully as they can of the law which enables them to prosecute bad characters. Thus police action has been successful. They investigated 87 per cent of the cases reported to them ; they obtained convictions in 40 per cent of reported cases, and in 47 per cent of investigated cases ; of persons arrested, 83 per cent were put on trial, and 74 per cent of the arrested were convicted ; 36 per cent of stolen property was recovered. These results are certainly fair. The force itself consisted of 8,506 men, giving one policeman for every 10 square miles, and every 988 of the population, and they cost Rs. 12,99,084. As a rule, the men are orderly and well behaved, and instances of bad behaviour and oppression are rare, yet the number both of officers and men departmentaly punished

is large, too large; 404 officers and 1,051 men were thus punished in all, and yet statistics showed that some of the best police officers were most sparing of punishments.

Criminal justice.

In the year 1874, 43,843 accused persons were brought before the criminal courts, of whom 15,199 were acquitted or discharged, 28,260 convicted, 184 died, escaped, or were transferred to other jurisdictions, and 200 remained under trial. Of the work that came before the Magistrates, 33·9 per cent was performed by Honorary Magistrates, and 66·1 by Stipendiary Magistrates. Of the former there are 80, of the latter 124. It is evident how useful Honorary Magistrates are, and what an assistance they are in the criminal administration of the province: hence the Judicial authorities are anxious that there should be more Honorary Magistrates appointed in the interior of districts. The Chief Commissioner, however, hesitates to go too far in that direction, and thinks that care must be taken, lest in our anxiety to avail ourselves of the gratuitous services of landholders and other native gentlemen, we fail to insist that the persons selected for the office shall be in every respect qualified. Accordingly in his review of the criminal report, he expressed himself as follows:—

"The Chief Commissioner recognizes the advantage it would be to have more Honorary Magistrates, particularly in the interior of districts, but at the same time he would not like to see the Magisterial work in the interior of districts entirely, or even for the most part, in the hands of Honorary Magistrates. There is no immediate likelihood, however, of anything of the kind speedily coming to pass. The number of qualified native gentlemen in the interior of districts is not so numerous as might be wished, and the Chief Commissioner must confess he would rather see a little hesitation than undue precipitation on the part of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners in recommending native gentlemen for Magisterial powers. It is true that at present prosecutors and witnesses are inconvenienced by having to go to distant courts, and the time of the police is taken up in guarding and escorting prisoners, but under any circumstances a very considerable proportion of criminals would have to be tried before Stipendiary Magistrates, more especially those who are guilty of offences against property, for in dealing with such cases Honorary Magistrates are rarely so good as Stipendiary Magistrates. Having said this, however, the Chief

Commissioner cordially acknowledges the value of the work performed by Honorary Magistrates. They are most useful in hearing and determining petty disputes, cases of assault, insult, defamation, and similar matters, and they are well deserving of the thanks of the Administration."

After an offender has been tried and found guilty—there remains to be exercised the most important function of the Judge: he has to pronounce sentence, and it is in the matter of awarding punishments that the Magistrates and Judges, or at least a considerable proportion of them, appear to the Chief Commissioner to be most open to adverse criticism. Criminals and habitual offenders are not punished with sufficient severity. In remarking on this matter in his review of the criminal administration, the Chief Commissioner said—

"If it be true, and the Chief Commissioner is in no way disposed to deny it, that punishments severer than is necessary are unjustifiable; it is no less true that punishments that do not deter a criminal from the commission of offences in future, or prevent him from so doing by placing it out of his power, are equally unjustifiable, because they are entirely ineffective. So far as statistics are a criterion, can it be said that the punishments inflicted by our courts are appropriate. The punishments were as follows:—

17,369 persons were fined only.
20 were fined and whipped.
5,195 were imprisoned only.
1,878 were imprisoned and fined.
453 were imprisoned and whipped.
2,545 were whipped only.
19 persons were transported for life.
28 were sentenced to death.

"Thus 63 per cent of all convicts were sentenced to a mere fine, 9·3 per cent were only whipped, and 27·4 per cent were sent to jail.

"The proportions are very nearly the same as in the preceding year, and the Chief Commissioner cannot help thinking that, as a rule, an undue leniency is shown by our courts to criminals. When it is seen that for the offences of counterfeiting and passing coin and stamps, personating public servants,

fabricating false evidence, forgery, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, robbery, extortion, house-breaking, theft, cattle theft, dishonest receipt of stolen property, dishonest misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, and criminal house-trespass—all offences for which imprisonment would ordinarily be a most appropriate punishment—more than 10,000 persons were convicted ; while many persons convicted of assault, hurt, rioting, cheating, and breaches of special laws, must have deserved imprisonment ; the number of persons actually sent to prison, 7,526, seems unduly small, and even if those whipped be added (seeing that whipping sometimes takes the place of imprisonment for a first offence), the number punished seems small, compared with the numbers convicted of crimes deserving severe punishment.

"Fine is still the favourite punishment to an excessive extent, and excellent as it is as an additional punishment, and appropriate in certain cases as a sole one, it is not an appropriate punishment when inflicted generally and promiscuously for all offences. It is useless, for instance, to punish with a fine offences against property, and yet these constitute a very large proportion of the sum total of crime."

Such fines as were imposed were generally pitched sufficiently low, and 92 per cent of the whole were realized. There is then perhaps some reason to think that fines were discreetly apportioned to the circumstances of offenders, but in the matter of sentences to imprisonment, the same discretion does not appear to have been displayed. As was remarked when the figures came under review :—

"Comparatively few convicts are sent to gaol. It might therefore be expected that only those deserving of exceptional punishment would be sent to prison, but that they would be detained there for considerable periods. The statement in paragraph 67 shows, however, that of persons imprisoned—

17·2 per cent were imprisoned for a period not exceeding 15 days.
33·8 per cent for more than 15 days, but less than 2 months.
32·5 ,, for more than 2, but less than 6 months.
14·2 ,, for more than 6 months, but less than 2 years.
2·1 ,, for more than 2 years, but less than 7.

"The Chief Commissioner is unable to express his satisfaction with these figures. The number of persons sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment seems to him far too large. He believes such short terms of imprisonment are altogether useless,—they serve neither to reform the criminal nor yet to deter him from the commission of fresh offences; much better not imprison the criminal at all.

"The Chief Commissioner would ask the Magistrates to consider what good they expect from the short sentences they give, what results they can anticipate from a fortnight's incarceration. If they would only reflect that the object in imprisoning a man is to keep him out of harm's way, to prevent him from living on his neighbours or injuring them, and that to ensure this it is found necessary to lock him up until he has acquired some self-control and learnt to maintain himself by his own industry, they would see at once that evil habits cannot be at once cast aside, and that years of training and discipline are required to effect the change, which it is idle to expect to see wrought out by sending a criminal to spend a fortnight in a lock-up.

"Altogether the standard which Magistrates appear to have set up for themselves in the determination of periods of imprisonment appears to the Chief Commissioner far too low. He is referring of course to the imprisonment awarded to confirmed criminals, to those who have been found out in crime more than once. The class is a numerous one, and must make up the great bulk of those who are sent to gaol in these Provinces."

Except in this matter of punishments, the Magisterial work is speedily and well performed. Cases are promptly disposed of, witnesses rarely detained beyond a single day, the procedure correct, and appeals comparatively few.

Gaols.

Compared with the preceding year, there were fewer persons sent to gaol; but a larger number had remained over from the preceding year, hence the number of persons in gaol was very nearly the same as in 1873. The figures are as follows:—Remaining in gaol on the 1st day of the year, 3,289 men and 234 women; sent to gaol during the year, 6,931 men and 938 women. As far as possible, prisoners are massed in the larger gaols; but obvi-

ously when persons are sent to gaol for only a short period, it would be impossible to transfer them to the larger gaols, as a large part of their term of imprisonment would be spent in travelling to and fro ; and secondly, it is always desirable to have a certain number of prisoners in the smaller gaols, the establishments of which can never be reduced below a certain minimum. Efforts have been made to make prisoners really work hard, and to exact from all, and specially from short term prisoners, a really hard day's work every day, and in this respect some advance has been made of late years : yet statistics would show that imprisonment is not greatly deterrent, and of the prisoners in gaol, 11 per cent of the men and 6 per cent of the women are known to have been imprisoned either once or several times before, and the probability is, that they are not but a portion of those who had been inside a prison before. The short term of imprisonment to which convicts are sentenced, has already been noticed, and the gaol statistics of course correspond with the criminal statistics in this matter ; and when dealing with this subject and noticing the number of re-committals to prison, the Chief Commissioner observed : "In some districts "where re-convictions or rather re-committals to gaol are very "numerous, it would seem to be a fair assumption that much "crime is committed by the same set of men, who are again and "again imprisoned, but only for short periods. A criminal "should, however, after frequent relapses, be firmly and severely "dealt with. There are at present in the central gaols a "number of prisoners who, on a fifth or sixth conviction for "theft, have been sentenced to only a few months' imprison-"ment. Such men deserve to be locked up for a term of years "if not for life, as incorrigible ; and it cannot be said that "Magistrates who give inadequate sentences to habitual crimi-"nals are blameless of the injury society suffers, and of depriv-"ing the criminal of the chance of becoming an honest man."

Though the short time which a large majority of the prisoners have to spend in gaol is probably unfavourable to discipline, the conduct of convicts has been on the whole well reported on. 991 offences against prison discipline were committed, and the offences chiefly consisted of idleness and negligence at work, damage to prison property, and disobedience. The punishments awarded were, corporal punishment, solitary confinement and reduced diet ; the first being the most common unishment, and inflicted in 752 cases. It is to be regretted

that corporal chastisement has in so many instances to be resorted to ; but yet it seems to be the one punishment which is beyond all others considered effective.

The cost of keeping prisoners was, exclusive of the cost of building or repairing gaols, about Rs. 48 per head of the average strength, and the economical side of prison management was not neglected during the year. The health of the prisoners was not so good as in the preceding year, and the death-rate was higher, though it did not exceed 10 per cent of the population. Ulcers and dysentery were the causes of most deaths, and the disease had in all cases been brought to, and not contracted in the gaol. Intermittent fever was also more prevalent, but the greater amount of sickness and the higher death-rate, merely reflect the state of affairs among the general population. There is no gaol in the province which can be called unhealthy, and they are not over-crowded.

Civil Courts.

Civil suits have been slightly more numerous than in the preceding year. The institutions numbered 76,639, and the average value of suits was Rs. 64, while 89 per cent of suits were for sums not exceeding Rs. 100. Litigation is of a petty nature, and suits were brought chiefly on the pretence of recovering small debts. 60 per cent of the whole were brought on bonds, and 19 per cent on account of parole debts.

Only about one suit out of four is contested. 27 per cent are decreed on confession, and 11 per cent decreed *ex parte*, and the remainder compromised in some way or settled out of court. The courts are sufficiently numerous to perform the work with all desirable expedition. There were 128 civil courts open during the year, and on an average contested suits were decided in 26 days ; uncontested suits in 17 days. Applications for execution of decree numbered 43,240, but only in about half of these was anything done. Appeals have not been numerous.

As regards civil litigation and civil Courts we may sum up the facts as follows. A considerable number of suits are brought into our courts every year, mainly to recover small debts ; and the suits are quickly heard and determined, while not one-half of the decrees passed are executed. On this last feature, the Chief Commissioner remarked in his review of the working of the courts :-

"The Chief Commissioner is surprised that more decrees are not fully executed, and he can only explain it to himself, as owing to some defect in the Code of Civil Procedure, for it is unlikely that creditors are satisfied with merely taking out a decree against their debtors and yet should not care to execute it; and again it is unlikely that immediately on a decree passing against them, the debtors would pay what they owed. If they did so then the only proper way of doing so would be, to pay it through the court, which is not mentioned as a common practice anywhere. It is to be hoped that private arrangements without the intervention of the courts are not made with their creditors, for it would, according to the existing law, be the duty of the courts to ignore such arrangements, and the unfortunate debtors might find this out later to their cost."

This is a question which well deserves serious attention, and it is closely connected with the amount of litigation which our courts are called upon to settle. The point to be determined seems to be this, whether a decree is a final settlement of a transaction, or whether in the same way as a decree supersedes an old contract or agreement, either by decreeing its enforcement or some penalty in lieu thereof, a decree itself can be superseded by a private agreement between the parties made without the cognizance of the court which passed the decree. It seems difficult to hold the latter view, first because the Code of Procedure lays down that a payment on a decree must be made through the court, and if not so made shall not be recognized by the court; hence a decree-holder, if he obtained payment or part-payment with a fresh bond from his debtor, might take out execution of his decree, while the court could not give the debtor the benefit of any payment he had made, and the creditor would afterwards again sue on his fresh bond. But, secondly, if it be lawful to supersede a decree by a fresh bond, of what use is it for the Committee revising the Code of Procedure to suggest that no decree shall remain alive beyond 12 years? It would be no relief whatever to debtors in the Central Provinces, where it is believed that a very large proportion of decrees are immediately on being obtained superseded by fresh bonds, and thus the deciding of a suit and the passing of a decree, are not by any means the end of a transaction, but only one stage of a debt case which is for ever before the courts. In this case there is no *finis litis*, and this would explain also why there are so many civil suits in these provinces, so many instituted year after year. They are in great measure only the same cases

coming up over and over again. It may be questioned by some, whether the number of suits annually laid in the Central Provinces' courts is excessive ; there is perhaps one suit for every 100 or 110 of the population, and there are provinces in India where civil suits are far more numerous, and where they are not considered excessive. In England too, there is said to be one suit for suit for every 20 of the population. But can the circumstances of England and India be compared in such a matter ? Will the number of transactions in which money or credit bear a part bear comparison between the two countries ? Let their wealth be compared—let the quick throbbing life of England be compared with the semi-stagnation of India, and it will be seen that the circumstances are too unlike to permit of the argument by comparison having any force ; while there has further to be considered the large proportion of people who, in a large thinly-peopled country like the Central Provinces, are too far distant from courts either to sue or to be sued, so that the actual number of suits would be distributed over a much smaller population than at first sight might appear. Besides, if it be true, as has been suggested above, that a large portion of the annual suits are but old suits in a new dress, is it not true that through our court fees alone we are year after year taking a large sum from the same debtors ; that these debtors, too poor to pay their debts, are yet subjected to a special tax. All this would cease if a decree were a final and unalterable settlement of a claim, or if there were an insolvency law for the Mofussil. There may be difficulties in framing such a law, there may be difficulties in carrying it out ; but while things remain as at present, without any substitute for an insolvency law, it is not difficult to imagine extreme cases in which debtors might pass their lives in a state quite as hopeless as slavery, labouring that others may enjoy the fruits of their labour beyond the bare pittance required to keep body and soul together. It is probable that creditors, as a rule, do not use their power to the uttermost, yet the Poona ryots appear a somewhat significant sign of the times, and under any circumstances and reasoning *à priori* it cannot be a politic or just thing to keep any class of people in a state of hopelessness, or leave them practically without the power of ever escaping by any effort which they are capable of making from the trammels of a debt, which they may even never have contracted but only inherited ; for although our rule is that the son is not responsible for the father's debts, beyond the assets left by the father

and inherited by the son, Hindu custom maintains that debts as well as property are heritable, and that the son must satisfy the father's debts, whether the father have left him the wherewithal or not; nor have the people of these provinces yet ventured to break through the ancient custom, and debts are probably frequently admitted and secured by decrees, when, according to our own principles, there was nothing to bind the confessing party to acknowledge or pay the debt. Where scruples of this kind maintain themselves with such strength and persistency, there can be little fear of people taking undue advantage of an Insolvency Act in order to circumvent their just creditors.

Pleaders.

The litigation in our courts has been referred to, and the civil courts themselves; one word may be added regarding pleaders, who are supposed to render assistance in the administration of justice. With some exceptions, however, they are not, in these provinces, held in high estimation. In acuteness and sharpness they may not be deficient, and on certain occasions they may put their client's case in a better light than he could himself; but it may be judged that, on the whole, things would go on as well, if not better, without them. There prevail, moreover, amongst them certain practices, which, if not altogether against professional etiquette, appear much opposed to a high standard of professional morality, and which in other provinces would not be allowed. They think, for instance, no harm of bargaining with their clients for remuneration in the shape of a certain percentage or certain share of whatever they may gain for them; and thus besides their professional interest, they have a separate personal and pecuniary interest in their clients' affairs. Such bargains have indeed been declared not to be illegal or contrary to the terms on which their sanads, as pleaders, have been issued to them; but nevertheless the practice is one calculated to undermine a high sense of professional honour, and to pave the way for more questionable proceedings. The effect of this innovation, for innovation it is, will therefore have to be watched; and should it be necessary to interfere, in order to prevent a decline in professional dignity or morality, it is satisfactory to think that there will be no great difficulties in the way of action, since the status of pleaders, in these provinces, rests solely on an executive order, which may be modified to suit circumstances or even cancelled, should such an extreme step seem called for.

Forests.

The Government reserved forests cover an area of 2,323 square miles, and a very much larger area of jungle land, from which indeed the people chiefly draw their supplies, is also Government property, though it is not managed by the regular Forest department but by the ordinary revenue officers. The reserved forest tracts are, however, being yearly added to by the transfer to the Forest department of promising tracts of jungle land, and this process of increasing the number of reserves will probably go on for many years, and until the reserved area is considered sufficiently great to supply under proper management the wants of the population. At present it is the unreserved jungles which play this part, but the demands made upon them and the want of scientific management will probably leave them denuded or at any rate decrease their power of keeping pace with the demands on them, in spite of the efforts that are now being made to check waste and to afford periodical rest to particular tracts.

In the reserves, the work of conservation and restoration is going on. A yearly increasing area is being protected from fire, with the best results. Cattle are being excluded from tracts where they would injure the young seedlings, and undergrowth and creepers are being cleared away where they were obstructing the regeneration of the forests. The work of drawing up preliminary working plans has also been begun. Felling operations have been very restricted, and altogether the amount of produce removed from the reserves was not great. Still they yielded a larger revenue than in any preceding year. There seems indeed to be a fair prospect that an equilibrium between the revenue from the reserved forests and the expenditure on them will before long be secured; and considering that most of the reserves require rest and restoration, no more can be expected. If more reserves are taken up, the time when the reserves will pay will probably be put further back, but the Government will be providing for the future, of which private proprietors are entirely careless.

Mines.

Work has been continued at the Warora coal mine, but more powerful machinery had to be obtained to keep the pit dry. This has now been set up, and a second shaft is in course of being run down. The extraction of coal in any quantity must await the completion of this work.

The Mohpani mine was worked by the Narbada Company and some 15,000 tons of coal delivered to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The attempts made by Government to discover coal in the deep alluvial deposits at Gadarwara and other places in the Dudhi and Tawa valleys have been unsuccessful; but it is essential that the continuation of the Narbada coal field should be properly traced, and the attempts will be continued. No other mines were worked nor was anything else attempted during the year.

Trade.

Trade has been somewhat dull. Agricultural produce is what the Central Provinces have chiefly to offer in exchange for what they do not themselves possess, and the demand for this has been less than in the preceding year. The famine in Bengal had been overcome, good harvests had been reaped almost all over India and indeed all over the world. There was less demand therefore for food grains, and no wheat was exported to England from the Narbada valley. It is probable that this part of India could not well be drawn upon for wheat or food grains, unless in years when the present great grain supplying countries have suffered from short harvests. Oilseeds have, however, been exported in larger quantities, and this is a trade which is likely to increase. The exports of cotton too were larger. The imports have been chiefly of salt, sugar, English piece goods and hardware, and they have generally declined. To the salt traffic in the eastern part of the province the removal of the customs line has afforded a great stimulus, and between Sambalpur and the Madras presidency a brisk trade is said to be springing up. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur mentions it in the following terms:—

"Another most important effect of the measure has been, that it has cleared the way for, and stimulated a general trade between the coast, and not only this district but the whole of the eastern parts of Chhattisgarh and a great portion of the Chota Nagpur country. I have lately been travelling across several of the most important Banjara routes from Raipur and Bilaspur to the coast, and I have made careful inquiries from the Naiks or head-men of the Tandas I have seen, as to the effect of the measure on their trade, and they have all agreed in assuring me that the number of Banjaras who have gone to the coast this year is about one-half greater than it was last year. All they say have gone down laden with cotton, oilseeds, wheat, chena, and the other produce of the Chhattis-

garh plains, and have brought back salt. All agree also in the opinion that this trade will be still further developed. Upwards of 20,000 bullocks belonging to Banjaras residing in the Wardha district, whose occupation has been I suppose interfered with by the railway, were they say employed on this traffic this year, and more are certain to come next year, and they themselves, they added, would now be able to increase their stock of bullocks and extend their transactions. It would seem clear then, from these facts, that the salt line simply checked traffic along all the most important trade routes of the country, and no measure could consequently have been better calculated to advance the general prosperity of the people than its abolition."

Public works.

A sum of Rs. 22,41,270 was spent on public works during the year, of which Rs. 12,30,929 was classed as imperial and Rs. 10,10,341 as provincial. The distinction is not of much value from the general point of view, and it is more important to show how much was spent on Government buildings and on repairs to such buildings, and how much on other objects such as communications.

Briefly it may be said that the former class of works absorbed Rs. 5,44,104, and that the expenditure on the latter was 12,66,540. The cost of construction, machinery, and other at the Warora colliery was Rs. 1,36,874; and to be distributed over all is the cost of establishments, Rs. 3,31,149.

It may be thought that proportionately a large sum of money is spent on buildings, but unfortunately the Central Provinces being comparatively a new country are not even yet fairly provided with the various buildings required for Government offices, and the expenditure on barracks, court-houses, police station-houses, and gaols, has been of necessity greater than the Administration would like to see, because every rupee spent on such objects is diverted from the improvement of communication, on which more than on anything else the progress of the country depends.

Connected with buildings there was nothing being done during the year that is worthy of special notice here; but in the matter of communications the most important works were, pushing on towards completion the Eastern road, over which the vast grain traffic with Chhattisgarh passes. Part of this

road is still unmetalled, and the road itself has absorbed large sums for some years past. Next there is the Saugor road, connecting the military station of Saugor with the railway and opening up the shortest and directest route by which the produce of the Saugor district may find its way to the G. I. P. Railway line. From Jubbulpore again a road is being pushed eastward through Mandla towards Bilaspur, to tap the Chhattisgarh country from that side. It will be years before the road can be completed, but a good beginning has been made and every mile of made road will tell on the traffic. And finally in the south of the province, the Wardha Valley Coal State Railway has been pushed on from Hinganghat to Warora, and will be opened in a month or two. The largest item in the expenditure under "communications" is due to this railway line, and the mining operations at the Warora colliery already alluded to.

These are the more important undertakings in which the Public Works Department is engaged in these provinces, and of the utility of which there can be no question. Every year a further advance is made in opening up the country and developing its resources, and were larger funds only available the rate of progress would doubtless be much greater.

Revenue.

The revenue of the year was subject to no particular variation.

The land revenue is fixed for a term of years, and increases or decreases are in themselves trifling, and owing to fortuitous causes. The seasons it has already been said were favorable, and the land revenue was collected with ease. Only a very trifling sum remained uncollected. From forests a larger income was derived than in any previous year. The salt revenue is collected through the imperial salt department, and is not properly speaking under the control of the Administration. The salt tax paid by the people of the Central Provinces is paid in partly in the Bombay, partly in the Madras Presidency ; but allowing for that there was undoubtedly a falling off in the revenue, because the salt tax was on the whole lowered. It need not be referred to here.

The Excise revenue on spirits and opium increased. As regards spirits, the increase was due to the prosperous condition in which people found themselves. As regards opium, the

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result has been in a measure caused by the change of system under which opium was supplied by Government at a fixed price to vendors in part of the province. This system has been now extended to the Nagpur division, and a further increase may be expected. On drugs too there was an increase of excise revenue.

Receipts from stamp fees, both from general stamps and Court fees, have fallen off, and so have registration receipts. These are the chief sources of taxation, and the only ones that specially call for notice.

Vital Statistics.

Although the registration of vital statistics appears to have slightly improved, it is still all too imperfect. In this respect, however, these provinces in no way stand behind other provinces of India. The death rate for the province was shown at 23·5 per 1,000, the birth rate at 35 per 1,000. Both these rates are probably considerably under the mark, but there is some reason to think that the percentage of error in registration of births and deaths is pretty much the same For the present, however, it would be unwise to lay too much stress on the results that appear to be established, or to base any practical action on the inference that might be drawn from them.

Sanitation.

Sanitary progress must everywhere be slow, and from year to year there will be little to be recorded, and it would be difficult to point to anything done in the past year as evidence of any zeal for sanitary improvement evoked from the people themselves. As some evidence, however, of the results of the action of the Sanitary Commissioner and the efforts of district officials and of municipal committees, it may be mentioned that in the present epidemic of cholera it is noticeable how little municipal and larger towns suffer compared with villages in the interior of districts. Where some attention has been paid to conservancy and to the maintenance of a good and pure supply of water, the spread of the disease appears to be distinctly impeded.

Medical relief.

For the medical relief of the people there were 77 charitable dispensaries open during the year, and 334,117 out-door patients and 9,558 in-door patients applied for relief. Situated as many of these

institutions are, in places where it is difficult to supervise the medical subordinates in charge of them, it is impossible to accept implicitly their account of the relief afforded to sufferers, but under any circumstances the good done must be great; and that the people really do appreciate these institutions, is evident from the fact that in the larger towns applications are often made for opening branch dispensaries. Though the institutions may not be so perfect as they might be, and though the statistics of patients and cures may not be altogether reliable, there can still be little doubt that they are a great boon to the people and alleviate much suffering.

Vaccination.

Vaccination operations, confined originally to three districts and only spasmodically attempted in others, have now been systematically extended to all, and the very best results are expected. At present there are employed under the direction of the Sanitary Commissioner and the control of Civil Surgeons, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 15 Superintendents and 128 Vaccinators, and during the year 179,653 operations were performed, with success in 92 per cent of the cases. These is still some opposition to the operation, manifested in certain parts of the country, but with perseverance this is sure to be overcome, and the eventual benefit will be very great. During the past year the northern districts of the province suffered from a severe small-pox epidemic, and it is to be hoped that the measures now inaugurated will greatly reduce the severity of these periodical visitations, and that the security which vaccination gives will be vindicated in the eyes of the people.

Education.

In the matter of public instruction it cannot be expected that once a system is established any improvement or advance should be visible in a single year. A regular system has for about ten years been established in these provinces, and though schools and scholars have increased greatly over the first beginnings, progress has not been apparent every year. There has sometimes been an eddy backwards in what may fairly be called a constant stream of progress. Not that such an eddy was observable in the year under the review. On the contrary, facts and statistics tell in favour of the Educational Department, for more scholars have been attracted to the schools, and the average attendance at school has especially improved, and therewith

the scholarship of the pupils. In all there were 1,676 schools, Government and private, aided or unaided, open during the year, and the number of pupils was 80,751. Compared with the number of children of a school-going age, those that go to school are indeed a mere handful, and it behoves us therefore to speak modestly of the efforts that have been made, and the ground that has been gained; but yet it will not do on the other hand to allow ourselves to be discouraged by the thought of the great deal that remains to be done, and of the great field that remains to be occupied. "Little by little to great seas at length small springs give birth," and so may we hope that small beginnings will expand, though but gradually and slowly, into a system of universal education. The policy of the Administration has from the first been to establish as many primary schools as possible, and to spend less on higher class education, leaving it to private efforts and private interests to provide that, and thus it happens that out of last year's expenditure from public funds, which amounted to Rs. 4,75,418, 49 per cent of the whole was spent on primary education, 21 per cent on direction and inspection, 19 per cent on middle class schools, and 6 per cent on high schools. On training schools the expenditure was 4 per cent of the whole, but it has been found necessary to improve the training schools, in order to obtain a more efficient set of masters for the primary schools, and it is in this direction that the chief changes of the year have been made. A European master has recently been appointed to the principal training school, and a European lady Superintendent to the female training school. This last has been done, to leave nothing untried to give an impetus to female education, but it must be confessed that the prospects of female education are not very promising. There is some opposition, much supineness, a little lukewarm assistance; and it may be feared that until education generally is more universal and the position of women in the social economy undergoes some change, any real advance in female education is hopeless.

The middle class schools are in a fair state of efficiency, and the single Government high school has acquired for itself an excellent reputation. The private high schools mostly supported by Missionary bodies have continued to render much valuable assistance.

There is one subject connected with education which has attracted much public attention during the year, and

that is the education of the children of indigent Europeans and Eurasians. That there are children of this class whose parents cannot afford to pay for their instruction is unfortunately too true, though in these provinces the number must be very small. Small or large, however, a Government which goes almost the length of compulsory education in the case of its native subjects, which at any rate imposes a special tax on them for the purpose of opening primary schools, could hardly allow the children of indigent Europeans or Eurasians to be without the means of gaining an education. In dealing with the question the Chief Commissioner took it for granted, first that the Government are prepared to see that poor European and Eurasian children shall not want for elementary instruction; secondly, that this elementary instruction cannot be given to European and Eurasian children in the same school with native children, but must be given in schools apart; the difference of language would alone render this necessary; and thirdly, that Government in giving grants-in-aid to private schools for Europeans and Eurasians, should give a larger proportion of the total grant it is prepared to give to schools and the classes of schools which give primary instruction. So far as these provinces are concerned, the Chief Commissioner expressed an opinion "that anything Government may do, should take the form of aiding local charity or enterprize, that is to say that the Government contribution to the provision of education should be given in the shape of a subsidy or grant-in-aid to a private school already established. Government is not going to help, beyond the help given to Native and European schools alike under existing rules, those Europeans and Eurasians who are able to do for themselves all that is required, and it must be assumed that they have made provision for the education of their children. All then that Government need do beyond what it does already, is to obtain the admission to existing educational institutions of the children of those who are unable to pay for their admission." Schools there are in sufficient numbers in these provinces, and the proposals that it was thought necessary to make, were summarized in the following paragraph of a letter addressed to the Government of India :—

"The Chief Commissioner has now set before Government the position of the Central Provinces, in respect to the provision of European and Eurasian schools. He has shown that existing institutions are sufficient in number for the wants of

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"The Chief Commissioner has now set before Government the position of the Central Provinces, in respect to the provision of European and Eurasian schools. He has shown that existing institutions are sufficient in number for the wants of

the population; he has suggested that Government should defray the fees demanded of the children of indigent parents, and that parents should be allowed a choice of school; he has not proposed any permanent alteration of the grant-in-aid rules specially with reference to European and Eurasian schools, because in only a few cases need there be any deviation from these rules, and before altering the rules, it will be well to gain some further experience, and as he has not proposed to establish purely Government schools, it is not necessary for him to fix any standard up to which instruction to Europeans and Eurasians and Natives should be kept separate, or to suggest what masters can be best provided for such schools. He would, however, not continue to pay the fees for any boy or girl that had reached the age of 16 years. It is useless and indeed injurious to continue the education of poor children beyond this age, when they ought to be learning to earn their own living, instead of obtaining an education which will, and in the present condition of society would, render it distasteful to them to follow any manual occupation. And generally as regards the masters who can be provided for schools, the Chief Commissioner would strongly state his opinion that so long as competent teachers for primary schools cannot be obtained from among the class for whose education Government is now trying to provide, and so long as teachers will have to be imported, so long will there always be difficulty in the European and Eurasian resident population as a whole providing itself with teachers independently of the assistance of Government. Missionaries and Missionary teachers will always be to some extent available, but their efforts are in most cases, and chiefly, directed to educating natives, and winning them over to their own faith, and should they prove more successful in their primary object, they will probably cease to be so anxious about the secondary."

After all it has to be remembered that the education or instruction of these children is only a small matter, the larger question of how they are to gain their livelihood afterwards remains untouched. The establishment of industrial schools might indeed fit young men for certain employments, it would not find them employment. The class for which it is desired to do something has at present a kind of aversion to any but a clerkly occupation, and until this is thrown aside the instruction given them will not avail to raise them to independence. It was, however, the smaller not the larger problem which had to be solved, and its solution is comparatively easy.

Conclusion.

The more important features of the year and of the administration in the various departments of Government have now been touched on. The retrospect seems not unfavourable. The people have been in easy circumstances, and before the Government there have been no absorbing questions demanding prompt and decisive action. There has happened little that is remarkable, little that will be memorable, but there is perhaps no reason to regret that the past should have been an uneventful year.

PART II.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

1. In the Administration Report for 1872-73 the following subjects have been treated in permanent form for reference in pages 1 to 33:—

1.—Physical and Political Geography.

1.—*Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.*
2.—*Historical Summary.*
3.—*Form of Administration.*
4.—*Character of Land Tenures.*
5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*
6.— *Civil Divisions of British territory.*
7.—*Details of the last Census, tribes and languages.*

8.—*Changes in the Administration.*

There is nothing to record under this head,—no changes having occurred during the year.

9.—*Relations with Feudatory States and Frontier affairs.*

Bastar.

2. With the exception of Bastar and the diminutive Makrai, all the feudatory states and larger non-feudatory Chiefships are attached to the Chhattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces. Bastar, a large and wild territory, with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of only 78,856, borders on the Madras Presidency, and is attached to the Upper Godavari district. The Deputy Commissioner of this district made a tour to Jagdalpur through the country as far as the head-quarters of the Raja during the cold weather. The people live in small isolated hamlets at considerable distances from each other, and are altogether a very primitive race. Generally quiet and well disposed, they raise sufficient food for there own subsistence, and there is little traffic or intercourse of any kind, and each small community can manage its own affairs without the intervention of any strong central government. The Raja exercises little interference with these people, and they on their part have nothing to complain of. There is little government of any kind, and as a rule years pass without the occurrence of any event worth noting. The only matter of any importance which took place during the year, was a dispute which arose between the Raja and the Chief of Jeypore, in the Madras Presidency, regarding an elephant. It appears that an elephant, the property of the Chief of Jeypore, strayed into Bastar territory, was captured and taken to the capital, and after an interval of a few days was put up to auction and sold. From the enquiries which were made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavari district and the Madras officials entrusted with the charge of the Jeypore state, it seems

highly probable that this sale by auction was a fictitious one, and in Bastar there is no one besides the Raja who could afford to keep an elephant. This belief is strengthened by the subsequent conduct of the Chief towards the representatives of Jeypore, who attended before him with a view to recover their master's property. He treated them with indignity, and behaved in a manner, which, in the opinion of the Agent to the Governor of Madras, was likely to cause a breach of the peace between him and his fellow chief. The *casus belli*, viz. the elephant, was taken charge of by the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavari district, and as it was satisfactorily identified as the strayed property of the Jeypore Chief, and as the alleged auction purchaser was nowhere to be found and made no application for the animal, it was eventually sent back to Jeypore. The Chief Commissioner has not learnt that the Chief of Bastar has made any further move in the matter, and it is probable that a remonstrance, which was addressed to him with an admonition to behave with greater courtesy and avoid any expression of pride and jealousy, may have proved of good effect.

Sambalpur Chiefships. Kalahandi.

3. The general aspect of matters in the feudatory chiefships attached to the Sambalpur district is not unfavourable. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has now been in that district for ten years, is intimately acquainted with all the Chiefs and their affairs, and his advice is generally accepted by them and acquiesced in. He marched through portions of the territory of the Sonpur and Kalahandi (or Karond) Chiefs, and in Sonpur he found the people prosperous and contented, and the country well cultivated and thickly populated. In Kalahandi matters were not quite so flourishing. The Chief has been for some years past a martyr to rheumatic gout, and though he is reported still to take a great personal share in the administration of his estate, he is unable to move about and ascertain for himself the condition and circumstances of his people. The Deputy-Commissioner reports that the estate has suffered from several causes, in the first place from heavy floods in 1872 followed by drought in 1873, and secondly from over assessment. Regarding this latter circumstance some explanation may be given. Before the Patna estate (to which reference will be made hereafter) was taken under British management, oppression and mismanagement caused a tide of emigration to set in from it towards neighbouring estates and chiefly to Kalahandi, and when Bisnath Singh, the younger brother of the Patna Raja, became ruler of a portion of the country, the emigration became an exodus. The consequence was that the villages of Kalahandi were filled with ryots who had come from Patna, and a strong competition for land arose, which enabled the Kalahandi Chief to raise his land revenue demand by successive increments to an abnormally high rate. The tide has been steadily turning, and has now completely turned. When under the British administration of Patna oppression and mismanagement ceased, and the settlements were, though nominally increased, lightened in reality, owing to the abolition of forced benevolences, and miscellaneous nazeranas and additions to the assessment in various forms, the people settled down quietly to the cultivation of their lands. The heads of villages sent to Kalahandi

inviting such of their ryots who had fled there to return, and gradually they commenced to do so. In proportion as the number who thus returned increased, the pressure of the land revenue on those who remained in Kalahandi increased, and it has now come to pass that nearly all the emigrants from Patna have returned to their old homes, and in some cases they have been accompanied by old Kalahandi ryots. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that the Gaonthiyas of Kalahandi, having lost so many of their cultivators, and having had two bad seasons, are unable any longer to pay up the heavy assessment which fortuitous circumstances have only permitted them to do hitherto. When the Deputy Commissioner left the estate, the Dewan was enquiring into the conditions of the Gaonthiyas with a view to the introduction of a lighter assessment or other remedial measures. In other respects, Kalahandi is a well managed estate, and the Chief seems to follow the English model of administration. A jail exists, at which manufactures are turned out, which at bazaars meet with a ready sale; 22 schools exist, in which instruction is given by masters trained and educated at Sambalpur, and the course of instruction followed is the same as that in our own schools. Vaccination is also attended to, and the services of two men trained in the Ganjam district have been retained.

Raigarh.

4. In the Raigarh estate complaints of over assessments are rather numerous. The cause of this is that last year the old engagements or pattas under which a number of Gaonthiyas held, expired, and in accordance with native practice, the Chief demanded nazerana prior to renewing their engagements. Many Gaonthiyas declined to pay the nazerana demanded, and have in consequence been ousted from their villages, and the villages given to men who were ready and willing to pay the nazerana asked. While the ousted Gaonthiyas declare that the nazerana was excessive and far beyond their means, the Chief asserts that he had fixed the nazerana on each village after due consideration of its means and capabilities. The Chief is displeased with his Gaonthiyas because they have complained of his demands to the British authorities, but it seems to the Chief Commissioner to be necessary to make some enquiry, and ascertain if the Chief's demands are reasonable or not, and this the Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to do, for any wholesale ejection of men whose ancient tenure or whose efforts in founding or improving their villages have given them a right to remain in occupation on reasonable and equitable terms, could hardly be looked on with indifference. The Deputy Commissioner was unable to visit any other of the feudatory states, and his time was long occupied with investigating some boundary disputes between the Chiefs of Kalahandi and Khariar (in Raipur), which are not yet settled.

5. The condition of the non-feudatory Chiefships is generally satisfactory, with the exception of Phuljhar, which is the largest of them. The chiefship is overburdened with debt, and numerous exactions are levied on the Gaonthiyas. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur is making a special enquiry into the matter.

Patna.

6. The Patna state has been under direct management since 1871, and its management by British officials has been in every way successful. A special report on the Patna state is submitted every year to Government, and one will shortly be due. It may, however, be noted here that the people are contented and prosperous, and a brisk trade is springing up. Weekly markets have been established at various villages, and community of interest is being established. Lands that had long lain waste or untilled have been brought under cultivation, tanks have been dug, and numbers of carts are met with carrying oil-seeds, cotton, and other produce to the Coast.

7. Vaccination has been welcomed by the people, who submit their children to the operation with perfect willingness. The schools continue to be well attended. Of crime there is little, and that little not of a serious character, and the people show themselves to be peaceful and orderly. Civil disputes have been more numerous than at first, and the increase in the number of these was at first looked upon with some anxiety, but it has been fully shown that the more frequent resort to the Government appointed judges, is a consequence of the abandonment of harsher coercive measures which creditors used to take against their debtors and which the custom of the country approved, though a stronger government and more civilized community must have condemned. In a report received during the year, the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur described as follows the action of creditors.

"The methods, however, which the money-lenders adopt to obtain payment from defaulting debtors in the Native States here, are many and various, and are much more harsh than anything under our Code of Procedure in execution of decrees could possibly be. The debtor is practically absolutely at the mercy of the money-lender, for the power of the latter to seize the property or arrest the person of the former is tacitly allowed by the ruling powers, and is never questioned by the people. The procedure generally followed is something to the following effect. When a debt falls due, the money-lender sends one or two "piyadas" or bailiffs, with a note demanding payment and stating that the men he has sent are to be paid at the rate of 2 annas to 4 annas a day, according to the means of the debtor, and the urgency of the claim, until such time as the money is paid to them. These men accordingly remain at the debtor's house, eating and drinking at his expense, and drawing their daily wage besides, often for months together, and as they are generally men of low character and violent manners, it can be imagined that their presence is a terrible infliction on a family with any pretence to respectability. In the end, supposing the debtor unable to pay the full amount, some arrangement would probably be come to by the surrender of a part of his property, and a fresh term allowed for payment of the balance still due. If, however, he were once more unable to fulfil his engagements, the bailiffs would again be sent to him, but would now take him to the money-lender's house, and there he would be detained as a prisoner, not in actual confinement, and

allowed to cook his own food (which, however, he would have to provide for himself), but still a prisoner, never daring to leave the place, and sometimes being made to labour like a common cooly, at any work which might be going on at the creditor's house. Such detention would of course be continued until some fresh arrangement had been come to, and if the debtor was a man who had friends or relations able to assist him, might last for a long time and be rendered very painful in its incidents. It would also be repeated whenever an opportunity of applying pressure with effect presented himself so long as any part of the debt remained unsatisfied, but in the end, when the money-lender found that there was no further chance of realizing anything more by such means, he would probably proceed to seize the whole of the property of the debtor, and thus finally wipe off the debt. Such seizure would, as a rule, be effected by the money-lender in person, who proceeding to the village of the debtor, would either place him and his family in durance, by drawing three lines on the ground before his house in the names of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwar, or would seat himself in "dharna" before the door. In either case the effect on the household of the debtor would be simply overpowering, it would be felt that the house was under a ban, social, as well as religious, and not a soul in it would eat or perform any of their most ordinary work until the wrath of the "Sowcar" had been appeased. To do this the good offices of the village elders would be solicited. Assembled at the debtor's house these men would relate his misfortunes, the death of his cattle or the failure of his crops, they would then gravely expatiate on the well known kindness and generosity of the "Sowcar," and after they had talked him into a sufficiently complacent humour, would proceed to propose that he should take all the property of the debtor which was worth taking, and release him from his debt. On his signifying acquiescence, food would be provided for him by the debtor, and by his partaking of this, the interdict placed on the house would be removed. The whole property would then be surrendered to him, and the transaction would be concluded by the debtor in person presenting him with a piece of gold, a cow, or some other article of property, which according to the Shastras is "pawitra," or purifying, in order that in future life the former may be absolved from the sin of being still in debt."

8. In other cases too where people would formerly have righted themselves, but not without risk of meeting with opposition, which might have resulted in open violence, they have come to the judge for justice, knowing that under our rule, no one is permitted to take the law into his own hands or do anything calculated to create a breach of the peace. As a sample the Deputy Commissioner gives the following instance:—

"If a girl, unmarried or who though married, had not yet gone to her husband's house, showed signs of having gone wrong, there would at once be a meeting of her caste people, and she would be called on to declare her seducer; if he belonged to the same caste, the case would at once be settled by his being put out of caste, until he had

paid a heavy fine; but if he were of another caste, the whole of the girl's caste people would proceed to his house and demand that as he had ruined a maiden of their caste he must give one from his family in exchange. This demand would be answered by the seducer or his father, supposing him to be a young man, as would generally be the case, prostrating himself before the elders of the deputation, and begging them to take all in his house but spare his honor. He and his family would then leave the house, and it would be taken possession of by the assembled caste people, who would stay there, living on the contents thereof until such had been pretty well all consumed, and some arrangements had been come to as to the amount of compensation to be paid to them. Such compensation would always be very heavy in the case of a well-to-do man, and as at the same time he may have had to provide for all the wants of some 40 or 50 people for several weeks, it is evident that the loss in all such cases must have been very severe, and it is not to be wondered at then, that the wealthier classes should seek to have such a practice put a stop to. The Brahmins, Agarias, and Koltas accordingly, by the payment of certain sums to the Raja, got themselves specially exempted from liability thereto, but the poorer classes are not inclined to acquiesce in any such special exemptions, and there has consequently of late years been some danger of disturbances arising out of such cases. At the same time also the people know that no such practices prevail under our rule in Sambalpur, and are consequently doubtful whether they will be allowed in Patna while it is under our management, and have therefore in some instances preferred coming to Court rather than risking the old plan." It seems clear that with further progress, the Government of the country will have to undertake more and more as its duty what private individuals used to make their own business.

9. On the whole, as far as one can judge, the temporary administration of the Patna Chiefship by British Officers will prove greatly beneficial to the people, and they themselves seem to appreciate it. Regarding the Raja and his family a few words may be said. The Raja has continued to live at Sambalpur, and has exhibited a better spirit. He seems to be grateful for the manner in which he has been extricated from the debts which harassed him, and is more reconciled to his position. The truth seems to be, that he is led away by intriguers and by the evil counsel of his mother the Dowager Rani and his younger brother Lal Bisnath Singh. They do their utmost to make him discontented, and feed him with flattery and hopes of speedy restoration to his estate. They also endeavour to estrange him from his wife, the present Rani, and their object seems to be, to get him to adopt as his heir (he having at present no male issue) the son of Bisnath Singh. For a time the Raja seemed to be going on well, but then again he fell entirely under the influence of these two advisers, and more especially of his mother, who seems to be a most unscrupulous woman and the

evil genius of the family. It was she who fermented the quarrels and dissensions between her late husband and her sons, and it is she who is still the originator of all intrigues. It was found advisable to order her and her son Lal Bisnath Singh to remove to Raipur, and after some demur they did so. They endeavoured, however, to maintain their hold over the Raja by means of his youngest brother Dalganjan Singh, to whom they despatched letters, which distracted the Raja and kept him dissatisfied and uneasy. Finally it was ordered that Dalganjan Singh should prosecute his studies at Raipur. The Raja now is the only member of the family left at Sambalpur. Since the removal of his brothers and mother he has sent for his Rani to join him. This she has done, and under her influence the Raja has become more satisfied and more amenable to good advice. Through the Rani the Deputy Commissioner came to know of the letters which the Dowager Rani sent to the Raja, and they show how dangerous a woman she is. The Raja seems happier now that he is alone with his Rani, and matters look altogether more pleasant.

Chiefships attached to the Raipur District.

10. The state of Khairagarh is of those attached to the Raipur district almost the only one on which it is necessary to remark. This state also was on account of misrule taken under British management, and in last year's report it was stated that a summary settlement on equitable terms had been made for 5 years. The state is recovering, the debts which were due have been liquidated by a loan taken at a moderate rate of interest from a native capitalist, and much of this loan has already been repaid. Complaints are becoming less and less frequent, and the complaints mostly are from persons from whom exactions were levied or who were ousted from their villages many years ago by the Chief. In such instances redress was impossible. The principle observed in the summary settlement proceedings was to maintain people who were actually in possession; the people who now complain are generally people who were ousted some ten or more years ago, and it would be impossible to reinstate them without inflicting hardship on those actually in possession, In another year the estate will be free from all encumbrances, an event that could never have been anticipated under the old *regime*. The estate is a very valuable one, and the tribute paid to Government is Rs 47,000.

In Khairagarh an official is located for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and a police system has been introduced. Formerly the state was a refuge for organised bands of robbers and thieves, who infested the road that runs from Nagpur to Raipur. Since the country has been under British management these bands have been broken up, and life and property are probably to the full as secure as in the khalsa itself. The land revenue settlement, if it has not satisfied all malcontents, has at any rate laid the foundation of prosperity for the agricultural classes, and the security afforded by leases for a term of years will probably induce the Gaonthiyas to improve their villages

without being deterred therefrom by the fear that they will not be allowed to reap the fruits of their own industry.

In August last Lal Fateh Sing, the Chief, died. He was a man whose health had been much broken by excesses of all kinds, and whose last years were clouded by the disgrace into which he had fallen, and by dissensions in his own family. He left 10 widows and 8 sons, and all the family reside at Khairagarh.

Nandgaon.

11. The Chief Commissioner has some grounds for fearing that the feudatory Chief of Nandgaon has become oppressive and exacting. The Deputy Commissioner marched through this chiefship, but has not recorded anything regarding his tour; the Chief Commissioner, however, has received numerous complaints from landholders, complaining of the levy of exorbitant nazerana and similar cesses, and enquiries are being made to ascertain what advice or interference is necessary.

Chiefships attached to the Bilaspur District.

Kawardha.

12. Of the states attached to the Bilaspur district there are two only which call for remark, viz. Kawardha and Sakti. In the case of Kawardha the event of importance to the state was the installation towards the end of 1874 of Rajpal Sing as chief. Up to that time the estate had been managed by the widows of the late Chief, to whom Rajpal Sing stands in the relationship of adopted son. The ladies administered the affairs of the estate with much dignity and success, and as Rajpal Sing had assumed a most reprehensible attitude towards them, they viewed his installation with misgivings. These misgivings the Chief Commissioner was able in a great measure to allay, by assigning them villages for their own support, and rendering them in other ways also entirely independent of the caprice of Rajpal Sing. Of Rajpal Sing himself the Chief Commissioner never entertained a good opinion. The spirit of hostility which he showed towards his adoptive mothers, and his general conduct, were not such as to inspire any confidence of his doing well, and it was on this account that his installation was delayed till he had attained his 28th year. Within the few months that have passed since his installation Rajpal Sing has behaved worse than the Chief Commissioner anticipated. Almost his first action was, to endeavour by means of agents and the entertainment of pleaders, to put an end to the arrangements by which the Chief Commissioner had secured to the ladies of the family comfort and independence; in his assertions and arguments he was most unscrupulous, and he persistently ignored the authorities to whom he in the first instance should have represented his alleged grievances, viz. the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the Commissioner of the division. The Chief Commissioner has warned him, and pointed out to him the folly of his conduct, and he may perhaps take the warning to heart and do better. The Chief Commissioner cannot say whether the young man is himself of a bad disposition or whether he is merely a tool in the hands of unscrupulous and

intriguing agents, but he has commenced his career very badly, and if he continues as he has commenced, can only bring ruin upon himself.

Sakti.

13. The conduct of the chief of the small feudatory state of Sakti has been so bad, and offences and malpractices of so serious a kind have been established against him, that the Chief Commissioner found it necessary to address the Supreme Government on the matter and recommend his removal from the list of feudatory chiefs. From the time that he was recognised as a feudatory chief he has not done well; harsh and tyrannical towards his own subjects, he was aggressive in his conduct towards his neighbouring chiefs, encroached on their lands and claimed villages which formed a portion of their territory, and to which he had not a shadow of a right. Nor did he confine his encroachments to land belonging to neighbouring chiefs, but encroached even on British territory, cut down crops and carried them off. As a feudatory chief he had power to try offences, and in seeking quarrels with his neighbours respecting boundaries, he took advantage of his power as a feudatory to have people who were in no way subject to his jurisdiction dragged before him and punished. Throughout his own territory he was feared, and all persons dwelling near his boundaries stood in dread of him. All the district authorities with whom he came into contact reported unfavourably regarding him, and far and wide he was known to be most oppressive and entirely unscrupulous. For some 5 or 6 years past certain persons, residents of his territory, have not ceased to petition regarding his oppression, and have represented themselves as ruined and homeless owing to his tyranny. When called upon for an explanation, the chief replied that the persons who had petitioned against him were persons whom he had justly and after full enquiry punished on their conviction of criminal offences, and he sent to the District officer the papers which purported to be records of his proceedings against them. On the face of them the records appeared to be in proper form and to be genuine, but as the petitioners reiterated their complaints, now before the District and Divisional authorities, then before the Chief Commissioner, and lastly in Calcutta before the Supreme Government, it was suspected that, exaggerated though the complaints might be, there was a strong basis of truth in them, and in 1873 a strict enquiry was ordered. In this year much corruption and many irregularities were brought to light among the subordinate officials serving in the Bilaspur district, and when a new Deputy Commissioner was sent there in September of that year, the nature and direction that his enquiries should take were indicated to him. The Raja had got wind of it, and had told the man who kept his record-room that a storm was coming and that the records must be placed in order, but the storm broke before the records had been set in order. Some papers were given up by the chief's employés, and others fell in other ways into the Deputy Commissioner's hands, which proved numerous offences against the Chief, and a very long and complicated enquiry conclusively established against him offences consisting of bribery, forgery, fabrication,

of false evidence, the suborning of witnesses, the accusation and punishment of innocent persons, the bringing of false claims in British courts of justice, and the misappropriation of the property of his subjects. The Chief Commissioner thereupon ordered the chief to reside at Bilaspur, until such time as the Government of India might pass orders in his case, and since the close of the year orders have been received removing him from the chiefship. The estate will now be taken under direct management, those of his subjects whom he has ruined or grossly injured will, as far as is possible, be compensated, and peace and quiet will, it is hoped, soon replace anarchy and misrule. The Chief Commissioner has taken the opportunity which the removal of the Sakti chief afforded, to impress on all feudatory chiefs that one condition of their recognition was, that they should rule their subjects in a manner which should approve itself to the paramount power, and that tyranny and oppression would be put down whether the chief practising such conduct was an ordinary British subject or had been recognised as a feudatory. The lesson will probably be a warning to other feudatory chiefs who have used or are using arbitrary and high-handed measures towards their subjects.

II.—Administration of the Land.

1.—*Survey.*

14. The Revenue Survey of the Province was completed last year (with the exception of the work of mapping, &c. a tract of about 80 square miles in the Ahiri Zamindari of the Chanda district), and the two survey parties which had been working in the Province, were transferred to Shahabad in Bengal, and Azimgarh in the North Western Provinces. The total area surveyed by these parties in all parts of the Province up to close of the previous year is 55,006 square miles.

The fourth Topographical party under Colonel Depree has been working during the year towards the south-eastern portion of the Mandla district, as far as the limits of the Seoni district already surveyed by the Revenue Survey, the northern portion of the district of Balaghat, and the estates of Pandharia and Kawardha in the Bilaspur district. This party also surveyed the forest reserves in the Mandla and Balaghat districts, on the scale of 4 inches to a mile. The third party under Colonel Saxton has, on the other hand, continued its work to the west of the previous season's work in the Upper Godavari District, so as to establish a junction with the survey of the Ahiri Zamindari in the Chanda district, completed during the previous year by the Revenue Survey party.

2.—*Settlement.*

Settlement proceedings—Sambalpur.

15. The only district in which a settlement of the land revenue has been actually in progress is Sambalpur, the district in the extreme east of the Province which was transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces in the year 1862. The last settlement had expired in 1857, and since then it had been allowed to run on pending the completion of a new settlement.

At first it was intended to treat Sambalpur in the same way as other districts, and make a regular settlement, confer proprietary rights, and introduce the same arrangements and create the same tenures as had followed on the new settlement, and accordingly proprietary right was promised as a preliminary to the other measures; but circumstances prevented the carrying forward of the settlement, and in 1871 it was determined that instead of a regular settlement, a summary settlement only should be made for 12 years, that a regular survey of the district and measurement of lands should not be attempted, and that the local

tenures should be maintained intact. The principles of the settlement had therefore to be modified. The custom in Sambalpur was for the land revenue to be paid by the ryots over whose lands it was assessed, and for the Gaonthiya, or village head, corresponding with the Malguzar or Patel of other districts, to derive his remuneration from his bhogra land, which again corresponded with the Malguzar's sír, or home farm, elsewhere.

It was laid down accordingly as the principle of the settlement, that the Government revenue was to be assessed on the ryoti lands, and that the Gaonthiya should retain his bhogra revenue free, so long as the revenue, which but for its exemption therefrom might be assessed in such bhogra land did not exceed 25 per cent of the total assessment on the village, the Gaonthiya being obliged to pay the difference between the amount which his bhogra, if assessed, would yield, and the maximum amount allowed for his remuneration. In order that the indefinite promise of the gift of proprietary right might be respected, full proprietary right even to the bhogra was secured to the Gaonthiya.

The tenure then in Sambalpur is as follows. The Gaonthiya has revenue free land on which the Government foregoes revenue up to a maximum of one quarter of the assessment on the whole village, and over his bhogra the Gaonthiya exercises full proprietary right, nor is he hampered by any subordinate rights of occupancy. The ryots on the other hand pay the Government jama and are secure in their occupancy, for neither can the Gaonthiya increase their rents, since they pay rent to the state, nor can he oust them.

Besides his bhogra land, the Gaonthiya enjoys the rent paid on all waste land brought under cultivation during the settlement. The new settlement has been in progress since 1871. Before that, most of the proprietary right inquiries, *i. e.* claims to be recorded as Gaonthiyas or shareholders, had been decided, but in many cases new claims were preferred, and a considerable amount of work of a judicial kind had to be got through. The settlement officer next had to ascertain as closely as possible the area of villages, the amount of bhogra land in each, the quality of the soil, &c., and collect the various information on which the settlement officer sets to work to deduce his assessments. In Sambalpur there was this difficulty, that the local standard of land measurement is the puri, which is a measure of grain, and a puri of land is the area of land for which a certain amount of rice seed will suffice. This varies of course with every quality of soil, and in the same village a puri of land might mean half a dozen different areas. On an average, however, a puri of land is taken to be the equivalent of about 5 acres. It was not to be expected that the village areas, calculated on such shifting data, should be very correct, and the settlement officer might have been pardoned, had he eschewed the elaborate preparation of tables showing areas, assumed average assessment rates, produce rates, &c.; but he deemed it his duty to collect a mass of statistical information which he himself had to distrust as unreliable and on which he durst

not base his assessments. When submitting the general assessment statements for one tahsil of the district, he wrote "as the statistics of "area have been acquired by appraisement only, and there has been no "survey or measurement of any kind to guide one, although the as-"sumed annual value of that area, (alluding to the ryoti land,) is shown "to be Rs. 49,016, my proposed statements amount only to Rs. 41,840, "as I have deemed it safer to depend in the great majority of cases on "the actual payments of the ryots, as far as I have been able to ascer-"tain them." It would have been better had the settlement officer realized earlier, how useless his statistics were, and had he pushed on the summary settlement in a summary way, his work would have been accomplished all the sooner and to the full as well. It is needless to go into minute detail, and it will suffice to note here that the present jama of the Uttartir tahsil, of which the assessment was reported, is Rs. 23,505, the proposed jama on the ryoti lands is Rs. 30,442. and to it then is to be added Rs. 1,550, the assessment on excess bhogra lands. The jama then becomes Rs. 31,992, which, compared with the present jama, gives an increase of 36 per cent. Inasmuch, however, as the ryots at present pay Rs. 26,586, the difference between that sum and Rs. 23,505 being absorbed by the Gaonthiyas, the ryots' payments will only be increased by about 15 per cent, a very slight increase, as the present settlement is a very easy one. The Chief Commissioner has felt obliged to allow these proposals, subject to some slight modification, and the Government of India have also sanctioned them; indeed with so little to go on, it was almost impossible to do otherwise than to accept the settlement officer's proposals, more especially as it was very desirable to bring to a close the settlement operations, which for a summary settlement were unduly protracted.

Adheygaon.

16. A small estate in the Seoni district, known as the Adheygaon estate, and which has an area of about 200 square miles, was also regularly assessed to land revenue during the year. The estate was held revenue free until 1871, in which year the last maafidar died, but his death was not promptly reported, and it was not till the close of 1872 that orders were issued for the settlement of the estate. Various preliminary questions had to be settled before settlement operations actually began, and in particular the right to the estate was made the subject of litigation. The claimant whose rights were successfully established was murdered just after he had made good his claim, and it is believed that all rights have now lapsed to the State, though some doubtful claims have been made to succeed the murdered man.

The survey of the estate was begun early in 1874 and was rapidly accomplished. The total area was found to comprise 125,318 acres, of which 45,059 were reserved to Government as excess waste land.

		Acres.
The cultivated Malguzari area was	...	31,451
Fit for cultivation	...	21,820
Malguzari waste	...	26,988

The number of villages in the estate was nominally 90, but of these 24 were entirely waste and uncultivated, and are included in the land reserved as forest land by Government. The remaining villages were assessed at rates similar to those prevailing in the adjoining portion of the Seoni district. For this purpose they were divided in four chaks, or circles, and the following table shows the number of villages in each circle: the cultivated area, the proposed jama, and the incidence per acre :—

	No. of Villages.	Cultivated areas.	Proposed Jama.	Incidence per acre.		
		Acres.	Rs.	R.	A.	P.
1st chak ...	18	9,746	3,110	0	5	1
2nd do. ..	16	7,763	1,600	0	3	4
3rd do. ..	20	8,887	1,230	0	2	3
4th do. ...	12	5,566	620	0	1	9
	66	31,962	6,560	0	3	3

The soil rates varied from 2 rupees per acre for the best land, to 3 annas for the worst.

The total jama assessed was Rs. 6,560, but of this sum Rs. 660 were assessed on seven villages which have been long held revenue free, and which are to be so continued to the present holders. The actual jama is thus Rs. 5,900.

The settlement of the question of occupancy rights to be granted to the actual cultivators of the soil has been kept pending, and information has been called for in order that it may be seen whether it may not be possible to fix certain maximum rent rates for each class of soil, above which it would not be lawful to raise rents during the currency of the settlement.

17. Connected with settlement operations are two inquiries brought to a close during the year, regarding the undue pressure of the Government land revenue assessment in parts of the Bhandara district and in the Bijeragogarh tract of the Jubbulpore district.

Bhandara.

In Bhandara a few Malguzars had come forward to relinquish their villages, and it was necessary to solve the question whether this was owing to peculiar circumstances or to a high assessment. It was known that in Bhandara generally the assessments were somewhat higher than in adjoining districts, and in addition to this, Bhandara had not only suffered from a succession of bad seasons broken only two years ago. but it has also lost a number of its cultivators who have been attracted to Berar, where high wages for labour and cheap food are sufficient attraction to induce poor agriculturists to turn day labourers. These causes, together with

the load of hereditary debt which oppresses many Malguzars in Bhandara, is sufficient to account for their complaining loudly, and in a few instances villages have deteriorated considerably; but enquiry has established that things were not nearly so bad as they had been painted. From the preliminary inquiry made, it appeared as if in some 200 villages out of 1,772 from which complaint had been made, it would be necessary to reduce the Government demand, but on a careful investigation of the circumstances of each one of the villages individually, the settlement officer reported that "out of 193 villages the jama "of 162 appeared not unduly heavy; and in the remaining 31 villages "reduction seemed necessary." The village papers had seemed to show that reduction would be necessary in far more cases, but the settlement officer explained that in many villages there were sources of income concerning which the village papers were silent. Thus the amounts paid by sub-lessees of sír land were unknown; in many villages a large income was obtained from mhowa and thatching grass, the jamas in such villages having been fixed almost solely with regard to their miscellaneous income. In other cases again, two villages adjoining another are inhabited, the other not, both cultivated by the same ryots, belonged to the same Malguzar, who showed the rents paid by the cultivators in any way he pleased, not distributing them between the two villages in the proportion in which they were paid. In that way one or other of the villages came to appear as highly assessed.

After examining the statements submitted by the settlement officer, who had recommended a reduction of jama in 31 villages, amounting to Rs. 1,780, the Chief Commissioner disallowed the reduction in the case of 4 villages and modified it in 9 cases, the reduction of jama allowed amounting to Rs. 1,440.

That a reduction should have become necessary, is due partly to the fact that at the time of settlement a mistake was made in applying revenue rates to the land which was described as being superior to what it really was; the mistake was not discovered, and too high a jama was imposed. In other cases where the jama was in great part based on the estimate of miscellaneous income, it was not anticipated that the price of some of the items yielding miscellaneous revenue would greatly fall. Thus mohwa sold at the time of settlement at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per khandi, whereas it sells now at 1 rupee.

These are the chief causes assigned by the Settlement officer for the present pressure of assessment, but he mentions also absenteeism as one cause of the decline of villages and in the following passages he summarizes the result of his enquiries:—

> "During my enquiry I found that the villages now in an impoverished condition with declining cultivation are held by thriftless Brahmans and Mussulmans, who expect to realize gains without labour. The condition of villages held by Pownars, Korhis and Kunbis proved that the proprietors had extended

cultivation, and appreciated the value of proprietorship. For example the assessment of 27 villages of Pargana Chandpur appeared from the village papers to be heavy, but on visiting the villages, I am convinced that the jama of none of them needs revision. In like manner certain large villages of Pargana Pauni held by Kunbis, which were entered in the list of those heavily assessed, were found by me in good condition and to require no revision of assessment. The Korhis of Pargana Chandpur are actually increasing cultivation by their own efforts and the expenditure of capital. They have in many places cleared the jungle and began to cultivate sugar-cane.

"Although I had only to enquire into the condition of 193 villages, I have inspected many more. None of their Malguzars complained of the heaviness of the assessment, nor did they beg me to enquire into the condition of their villages, excepting one or two men who frequent the Government offices. Some of the Malguzars whose villages I inspected seemed anxious to ascertain the object of my enquiries; when it was explained to them, one who appeared to be the wisest, remarked that the Malguzars had foolishly exposed the condition of their villages, and would have done better quietly to have paid the Government demand."

Altogether it may be taken for granted that while in a few villages a reduction or the assessment was called for; in a very much larger number a clamour was raised in the hope of getting a fair jama reduced. The present enquiry has, however, established the hollowness of most of the complaints of over-assessment, and the Chief Commissioner believes that if any offers to resign villages are made in future there will be no want of persons ready to take up the resigned villages.

Bijeragogarh.

18. Of the Bijeragogarh pargana of the Jubbulpore district unfavorable reports had been received ever since the year 1868. The year 1869 was a famine year for a large part of the Murwara tahsil, of which Bijeragogarh forms a part; famine and sickness pressed heavily on the tract—many died and others emigrated, the cattle were moreover decimated by disease, and the succeeding years brought indifferent harvests. Cultivation was said to have materially fallen off, and it was thought probable that the settlement would have to be cancelled and a new one on lighter terms made.

A report received from the Commissioner of the Division in 1874 summarized the results of an enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore :—

"The population has fallen from 81,843 to 64,262, cultivation from 66,906 acres to 47,266, the ploughs from 8,327 to 5,946, and the houses from 16,674 to 13,376; only 68 villages out of

270 are said to be in a moderately prosperous condition, more than half of these being estates paying either no revenue or modified revenue; in 86 villages the Government demand is either equal to or in excess of the whole rental; the irrigated area has been reduced one-half, owing to death and desertion among the gardening class; the iron industry has been almost extinguished; since 186,737 whole villages have been sold three times over, besides 36 shares in other villages; the present selling price of land is only one year's purchase of the Government demand, while in the better parts of Jubbulpore the standard rate is 16 years' purchase."

These facts, however, proved too much. The agricultural class had not alone suffered and alone become impoverished, the whole population had suffered equally, and the cause of their suffering was not the pressure of the Government land revenue demand, but the famine year of 1869, when disease carried off many debilitated by scanty food, and a murrain fell upon the cattle.

The Chief Commissioner, however, signified his willingness to cancel the settlement in villages where the Government demand might be proved to be unduly heavy, but in such cases he said proprietary right would have to be withdrawn, and the Malguzar would become merely the farmer of his village as he had been prior to 1867. The Deputy Commissioner was desired to ascertain whether Malguzars in whose favour he was prepared to recommend the cancelment of the settlement and a reduction of jama would be willing to give up their proprietary rights and take up the position of farmers. This proved a test of the necessity for the reduction of the Government demand, for when the Deputy Commissioner, a different officer from the one who had made the first enquiry, explained to the Malguzars the offer of the Chief Commissioner, they exhibited what he described as "a natural reluctance "to forego a right which has been bestowed on them, and which "virtually represents a sum of ready money averaging five times the "annual jama of the villages, and which sum they could at once get if "they sold their rights in the open market."

This indicated a very different state of affairs from that previously described, that the selling price of land was a single year's jama, and the Government demand swallowed up the entire assets of the villages. The fact is, times had changed in the short interval between the dates of the two reports. The succession of bad seasons had been broken, and an excellent harvest had been reaped. The Malguzars, who receive their rents in kind, had benefited by the excellence of the season as they had first during the preceding bad season, and the price of land was "looking up." The first Deputy Commissioner, impressed by what he saw and what he heard, had drawn too dark a picture of the prospects of the pargana, and the calculation of what a fair jama would be; and what the assets of the villages probably were, was based on a series of five unfavourable years, including the year 1869, when the

crops entirely failed. When the second report was received a considerable advance had been made in recovering from the effects of the famine year and subsequent bad seasons.

Eventually the Deputy Commissioner confined himself to a proposal for reducing the jama in the case of 51 villages, to the extent of Rs. 2,345 ; and from these a considerable number were excluded afterwards, because they were villages purchased as a speculation from the original grantees, who would have been in no way benefited by any reduction of the jama.

3.—*Waste lands.*

19. There have been no sales of waste lands during the year—the order suspending such sales being still in force. Of the balance of purchase money due on sales in past years, Rs. 14,355 were collected during the year. The fiscal result of the management of waste lands is treated in a separate chapter entitled "Unreserved Forests."

4.—*Government Estates.*

20. There are no Government estates properly so called in these Provinces.

5.—*Wards' Estates.*

21. There were 6 estates of minors brought during the year under the management of the Court of Wards, and one estate out of the 16 under its managment at the close of 1873-74, was made over to the ward on his attaining his majority, together with a surplus of Rs. 1,148-5-0, which accrued during the management of the estate by the Court of Wards. Of the 6 estates added to the list, 3 were in the Jubbulpore Division and 3 in the Narbada Division.

Of the estates taken under management in previous years inclusive of the 6 taken during the year, the following information may be abstracted from the district reports :—

Number of estates under the Court of Wards	...	21
Number of villages comprised in the estates	...	610
Annual rental demand with balances of previous years.	Rs.	2,20,139
Actual collections	„	1,94,758
Balance in train of liquidation or irrecoverable	„	25,861
Revenue payable to Government, with charges of management, education and maintenance	„	1,44,561
Surplus, including assets of previous years	„	-1,30,816

III.—Protection.

1.—*Legislating Authority.*

(Vide Report for 1872-73, page 39.)

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

22. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature which were passed during the year 1874, and which affected the Central Provinces in common with other parts of India, were :—

II.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.

III.—An Act to explain and amend the law relating to certain married women, and for other purposes.

IV.—An Act to control recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States.

VI.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts.

IX.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to European vagrancy.

X.—An Act to amend the law relating to salt.

XI.—An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

XIII.—An Act to provide in the Panjab and elsewhere for the guardianship of European British minors.

XIV.—An Act to ascertain the enactments in force in various parts of British India, and for other purposes.

XV.—An Act for declaring the local extent of certain enactments and for other purposes.

XVI.—An Act for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments.

3.—*Police.*

23. During the year the total sanctioned Police force consisted of:—

Provincial Police, including Excise and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police	7,498
Municipal Police	1,008
Total	8,506

and the estimated total cost for Provincial Police was Rs. 11,96,939, and for Muncipal Police, Rs. 1,02,145—giving a grand total of close upon 13 lakhs. The actual force, deducting boy orderlies and vacancies, was 8,356, to which must be added 113, which is the number of men entertained at the cost of individuals, on account of railway and other works, and quartered as punitive police in disturbed or dangerous localities. Among the higher officers, 28 were Europeans, 11 Eurasians and 1 was a Native, and there were 6 European and 5 Eurasian Constables. There were 1,249 subordinate Native officers, and there then remain 7,169 rank and file.

24. As regards religion and caste, Mohamadans greatly preponderated among the rank and file, there being as many of them as 2,329; Brahmins come next, numbering 1,441; next Rajputs, with 813, then Mahrattas, with 403, Ahirs 249, and Gonds 104. The remainder is made up of small bodies of men of other castes.

25. There is one policeman to 10·1 square miles, and 988 of the population.

26. The numbers of cognizable offences committed during the year and during 1873 are shown in the following table:—

	1873.	1874.
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	306	256
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	864	950
III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only... ...	8,273	7,278
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	292	1,318
V.—Minor offences against property ...	17,098	15,780
VI.—Other offences	3,550	3,650
Total ...	30,383	29,232

The great bulk of offences fall under Class V.—minor offences against property, and in them there has been an appreciable decrease; a still more considerable decrease is shown in respect to Class III.—serious offences against person and property, and offences against the State and public tranquillity have also been less numerous.

On the other hand, serious offences against the person, minor offences against the person and miscellaneous offences shown in Class VI. have been more frequent. As regards the last class, the increase is one of 100 offences only, and year by year an increase in such offences may be looked for, for year by year conservancy rules and Municipal laws are more strictly enforced, special laws multiply and administration generally is more vigorous. Again as regards minor offences against the person, the increase is nominal rather than real, for it is due to the offence of voluntarily causing hurt, and to a certain class of mischief having been during the year 1874 added to the list of cognizable offences. Had such offences been eliminated the increase would have been the trifling one of 7 cases.

The only unsatisfactory feature, therefore, is the increase of 86 serious offences against the person, and this increase was chiefly under the heads of culpable homicide, rape, grievous hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and criminal force.

27. It has been the custom to class the more important and prevalent offences into 2 groups, and this is done in the table below, and it is easy to compare the fluctuations in the principal offences for the years 1873 and 1874 :—

			1873.	1874.	Increase	Decrease.
GROUP I.	Murder by	Thugs ..	..	...	...	...
		Dacoits ..	...	..	...	...
		Robbers ..	18	12	...	6
		Poison... For sake of robbery.	1	1	...	...
		Poison... From other motives.	3	...	..	3
		Other murders: From motives connected with women	19	15	..	4
		Other murders: From other motives	39	39	..	...
		Total ..	80	67	...	13, or 16 per-cent.
	Attempt at murder ...		21	9	...	12
	Culpable homicide ..		29	42	13	...
	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...		42	26	...	16
	Dacoity ...		12	11	...	1
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ..	By poison or stupefying drugs ...	..	...	...	..
		By other means ...	9	10	1	..
	Robbery ...	In a dwelling house...	11	19	8	..
		On the highway ...	10	12	2	..
		Elsewhere ..	36	27	..	9
	Rape ..		32	45	13	...
	Total of Group I. ..		282 net decrease	268 of 14	37 cases or	51, or a 4·9 per-cent.

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		1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
GROUP II.	Theft by house breaking or lurking house-trespass ...	8,251	7,268	..	983
	Do. of cattle ...	1,403	1,266	..	137
	Do. ordinary ...	13,660	12,535	..	1,125
	Total ...	23,314	21,069	...	2,245
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	470	450	...	20
	Mischief by fire ...	180	188	8	..
	Coining, &c. ...	96	59	..	37
	Total of Group II. ... or a net decrease	24,060 of 2,294	21,766 cases or	8 9·6 per	2,302 cent.
	Total of Groups I. and II. ... or a decrease	24,342 of 2,308	22,034 cases or	45 9·5 per	2,353 cent.

Murders.

28. 67 murders were committed during the year, being 13 less than were committed in 1873 and in 1872, and 2 murders for 1873 remained for investigation. Murder is a class of crime in which the direct preventive action of the Police is small, but success in tracing out murder is a fair test of Police efficiency, and such success must also exercise a strong indirect effect in restraining persons from the commission of murder. If this test be applied, then the results are favourable. Of these 67 murders, 12 were by robbers, 1 by poison for robbery, 15 from motives connected with women, and 39 from other motives. Five cases were very doubtful ones, for in 2 of them children were only missing, and were presumed to have been murdered. In two, men found suspended, were recorded as murdered, though these may have been cases of suicide; and one was the case of a newly born infant found dead. In four cases the murderers committed suicide, and in two they were lunatics. Two cases occurred in which the motive was a belief in witchcraft—in the one, a landholder having suspected a neighbour of having bewitched him, went at night with 4 other men to his house and strangled him: in the other, a man supposed to be a sorcerer, was murdered by some of the people of his village.

If from the total number of cases 69, be deducted the cases pending at the close of the year, which were 6, the cases in which the murderer committed suicide (4), and the doubtful 5 cases, then the Police obtained conviction in 38 out of 54 cases. Attempts at murder were 9 compared with 21 in 1873, but the cases of culpable homicide numbered 42, against 29 only in the previous year. In 6 cases of attempts at murder, and in 32 cases of culpable homicide, the Police obtained conviction, so that their action was successful.

Rioting.

Dacoity.

29. The 26 cases of rioting or belonging to an unlawful assembly, need no special remark, such offences having in these Provinces always been of a trivial nature. There were 11 dacoities during the year, being 1 less than in 1873. Three of these dacoities occurred in

the Hoshangabad district, 8 districts had each one case, and 10 districts were entirely free from the crime.

In one case in the Jubbulpore district a Sunar's booth was attacked at a fair and a considerable amount of property carried off. The case was a serious one, as the Police guard at the fair was in complicity with the dacoits. The complicity was satisfactorily established, and the offenders were punished. All the cases which took place in the Hoshangabad district were of a very serious kind; in one case the owner of the house was severely burnt by the dacoits, in order to force him to state where his valuables were hid; the other 2 cases were committed by gangs from the Indore State which crossed the Narbada river and committed the offences in our territory. The villages on the river were thrown into a great state of terror and alarm, and the feeling of insecurity and danger reached into the adjoining district of Nimar. It is satisfactory to be able to record that owing to the energy of the Police and to the aid rendered by the Indore Darbar, though the latter was somewhat tardily given, the majority of the gangs was secured and brought to trial. Since the close of the year, the ringleaders have also been caught by the Indore officials, and have been made over to the Hoshangabad District authorities for trial. On the whole, fair success has attended Police efforts in dealings with dacoits and dacoities. 156 persons were charged by them with the offence; of these, 24 persons were released by the Magistrates; 4 persons were acquitted; 61 persons were convicted and punished; 20 persons died, escaped or were transferred; and 47 persons were at the end of the year awaiting trial.

The value of the property stolen in dacoity cases was reported at Rs. 64,850, and Rs. 11,314 worth was recovered. In one dacoity in the Hoshangabad district, the amount carried off is stated by the owner to have been over Rs. 45,000 worth, but this is with much reason supposed to be a great exaggeration. Robberies were 68 in number,—2 more than in 1873. It is in tracing out offenders in this class of case that the Police met with least success. Against 99 arrests there were only 51 convictions, and very little of the stolen property was recovered. Offences by mischief by fire were 188 in number, and this large number demands a few words of explanation. It appears that the Police are in the habit of reporting only such cases of fire as *accidental* which are *distinctly proved to be such.* It has been pointed out to the Inspector General that this procedure is incorrect; when there is nothing to show that a fire is the work of an incendiary, and when the person who suffers by such fire has no suspicion or belief that it is so, it is more correct to consider the fire as the result of accident.

Robberies.

Arson.

30. Thefts by house-breaking and lurking house-trespass have fallen from 8,251 in 1873 to 7,268 in 1874; cattle thefts from 1,403 to 1,266; and ordinary thefts from 13,660 to 12,535. Taking thefts in the gross, there has been a

Thefts.

decrease of over 2,200 cases. Decreases occurred in 14 districts, while there was increase in 5.

The main cause of this favourable result, was the plentiful harvest and the consequent cheapness of food. Prosperity begat content, and fewer persons were driven to crime by want. The Police Department however claim credit, and with great show of right, for a diminution in crime, owing to the prosecution of bad characters, and to the deterrent effect of severe punishments which Magistrates on proof of previous convictions awarded to old and confirmed offenders. It is the duty, as well as to the interest of the Police, to prosecute bad characters and force them to give security for their conduct. It is for the Police to make the utmost use of the power which the law places in their hands, and it is for the Magistrates to see that these powers are not exceeded. During the year 835 persons were arrested by the Police on the charge or suspicion of bad livelihood; of these, 83 were discharged without trial, and 740 were put upon trial. Of these, 149 were acquitted, and 591 were convicted, who had consequently either to find security for good conduct or go to jail.

The number of such prosecutions varies in different districts, for such prosecutions often depend upon the local knowledge and energy of the Police officers in charge of districts, and year by year they will grow fewer, for each year sees fewer persons of bad livelihood at large otherwise than on substantial bail for good conduct.

Previous convictions.

31. Connected with this subject, is that of proving previous convictions against old offenders. In this direction too progress has been made. The method of keeping up and using registers of previous convictions is becoming better understood and realized, now that the Police see the enhanced punishments to which Magistrates sentence old offenders. During 1874 previous convictions were proved against 1,500 offenders, and the number of convictions proved was 2,984. Against 796 persons one previous conviction was proved, against 344 two, against 177 three, against 87 four, against 43 five, against 33 six, against 14 seven, against 3 eight, against 3 nine, against 4 ten, against 1 eleven, against 1 twelve, and lastly against 1, sixteen convictions were proved. In another chapter of this report remarks will be found commenting on the punishments inflicted on previously convicted offenders. It will suffice here to remark that the majority of Magistrates and Judges rarely if ever allow their sentences to approach in length or severity to what the Law allows and to what the offences established seem to demand. To hardened offenders who prey on society appropriately severe sentences should always be awarded, and at present long and deterrent punishments are the exception rather than the rule.

32. In the foregoing paragraphs the list of crime and offences for the year has been given. It now remains to be recorded how the Police dealt with the crime.

Police action.

There were in all 29,232 cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year, and these added to 317 cases that occurred in 1873 and were investigated in 1874, make up a total of 29,549 cognizable cases that came under the notice of the Police. Of these they investigated 25,713 cases or 87 per cent. The remaining cases were not investigated, because the aggrieved parties did not wish for Police aid. The proportion of these not investigated cases because aid was not asked, has been decreasing year by year. In 1869 the percentage was 24 per cent, and in the present year it is only 13 per cent. The progressive decrease is satisfactory, as showing increased confidence in the Police on the part of the people.

Of the 25,713 investigated cases, 25,022 or 97 per cent were taken up by the Police *suo motu*, 639 cases by order of the Magistrate on complaint, and 52 cases by order of the Magistrate after enquiry had been refused by the Police.

33. The following Statement gives a comparison of the general results of Police operations in 1874 and in 1873:—

Cognizable offences.

	1873.	1874.
Total offences reported ...	30,924	29,549
Total investigated	26,507	25,713
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	85	87
" " convicted to reported ...	38	40
" " convicted to investigated ...	45	47
" " convicted to decided ...	87	91
Number of persons arrested	23,566	22,414
Percentage of persons discharged to arrested ...	15	14
" " put on trial to arrested ...	80	83
" " convicted to arrested ...	73	74
" " do. to put on trial ...	90	89
" " acquitted to put on trial ...	10	11

Non-Cognizable offences.

Total cases in which Police were employed ...	1,468	784
Number of persons arrested or summoned ...	2,485	1,421
" persons acquitted ...	840	531
Convicted, including ordered to find security ...	1,648	889
Percentage convicted to arrested ...	66	63

Property stolen and recovered.

	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	5,39,399	4,92,342
Recovered	1,93,065	1,77,303
Percentage recovered	36	36
Stolen in non-cognizable cases	2,697	2,781
Recovered do.	2,446	983
Percentage recovered	90	35
Percentage recovered in cognizable and non-cognizable cases together	36	36

Judicial Commissioner, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, issued a Circular during the year laying down appropriate procedure and regularity in such cases. The Circular will be found *in extenso* in the Judicial Commissioner's report on Judicial administration (Criminal.) At present it may be noted, that a variety of opinion seemed to be held regarding the provisions of the law relating to this matter. Some officers looked upon the power to arrest vagrants and persons of notoriously bad livelihood and obtain from them security for good behaviour, or in default to lock them up, as the corner stone of good Police administration; while others appeared to have a morbid dread of this interference with the liberty of persons not accused of a specific offence, and regarded the exercise of such powers with fear and suspicion. The Chief Commissioner has explained to all officers his own views on the matter. The powers which the law gives them against evil doers and bad characters were intended to be exercised, and the law should therefore not be allowed to be a dead letter. All that it is necessary to see to, is that the law is not abused and that it is not directed against persons other than those clearly marked out.

Principal offences.

42. The offences reported during 1873 and 1874 under some of the principal heads of non-cognizable crime are compared in the following table:

No.	Description of offence.	1873.	1874.
1	Making, using, or possessing false weights and measures	121	86
2	Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information	183	167
3	Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant	48	33
4	Giving or fabricating false evidence	47	67
5	False charge of offence	20	26
6	Forgery or fradulently using or possessing forged document	28	36
7	Affray	197	193
8	Enticing away a woman with criminal intent ...	206	188
9	Adultery	88	137
10	Assault or use of criminal force	7,409	5,261
11	Criminal intimidation or insult	932	850
12	Defamation	243	273
13	Extortion	73	57
14	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	259	204
15	Cheating	258	204
16	Mischief ordinary	246	211
17	Cattle trespass	229	200
18	Offences relating to stamps	183	146

It will be seen that under the principal heads of non-cognizable crime there has also been a general decrease in the number of offences reported. The heads under which increases have occurred, are "giving or fabricating false evidence," "false charge of an offence" "forgery or fraudulently using or possessing a forged document," "adultery," "defamation," and offences against "stamps."

The large decrease under the head of assault is to some extent accounted for by the new system of classification referred to in the Police chapter, fewer kinds of hurt being now classed as assaults; while a portion is probably due to Magistrates applying greater care and discrimination in listening to complaints of petty assaults and alleged insults.

Tribunals.

43. Excluding the Judicial Commissioner and the four Commissioners of Division, the effective strength of the Magistracy at the end of the year was:—

		Stipendiary.		Honorary.
Magistrates 1st Class	...	66		8
" 2nd "	...	42		32
" 3rd "	...	16		40
	Total...	124	...	80

which, compared with the effective strength in 1873, gives an increase of 8 Stipendiary and 8 Honorary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates.

44. The services of Honorary Magistrates are highly appreciated by the Administration, and such Magistrates are very useful in determining petty disputes, cases of assault, insult, defamation and other similar matters.

Summary procedure.

45. Besides officers in the position of Magistrates of districts, 21 Magistrates were empowered to try summarily under the provisions of Section 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Summary procedure saves much valuable time, and summary powers may with every confidence be conferred on 1st Class Magistrates of approved ability and experience. As offences generally were less numerous, so also were the accused dealt with by Magistrates. In all they numbered 43,595, and were disposed of thus:—

By Deputy Commissioners	3,429	or	7·9
By Cantonment Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra-Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters	11,509	or	26·4
By Tahsildars at head-quarters	3,791	"	8·7
By Honorary Magistrates	5,620	"	12·9
By Stipendiary Magistrates in the interior of districts	10,067	"	23·1
By Honorary Magistrates in the interior of districts (including Kamptee)	9,179	"	21·

Thus Honorary Magistrates performed 33·9 per cent of all the Magisterial work, and Stipendiary Magistrates 66·1.

Magistrates of districts.

46. The Chief Commissioner thinks it of importance, that Deputy Commissioners should dispose of a greater amount of Magisterial work than they have done during the past year. The summary powers which they have, make it easy for them to try such cases; and as a relief to other Magistrates, as giving them a greater insight into the ordinary crime prevalent in their districts, and as affording them an opportunity of setting an example of of the way in which punishments should be apportioned to offences, their disposing of a considerable amount of Magisterial work would be of distinct advantage.

Results of trial.

47. The results of trials are summarised as follows. Of 43,843 persons under enquiry or trial, 15,199 were acquitted or discharged, and 28,260 convicted, 184 died, escaped or were transferred, and 200 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The appended table shows in greater detail the results under selected offences:—

Selected offences.		Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted.		
Number (Statement B2).	Description.		Number.	Percentage in 1874.	Percentage in 1873.
8, 9	Counterfeiting, diminishing or altering coin ...	11	8	73	70
10	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	47	33	70	61
11, 12, 13	Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit Government stamps or using as genuine counterfeit stamps ...	12	6	50	40
15	Personating public servant or soldier	42	33	78	85
17	Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information ...	214	166	77	74
32 to 43	Offences by public servants ...	117	76	65	64
44, 45	Giving or fabricating false evidence	109	53	49	62
51	Forgery or fradulently using or possessing forged documents ...	56	25	45	38

Selected offences.—(*Continued.*)		Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted.		
Number (Statement B2.)	Description.		Number.	Percentage in 1874.	Percentage 1873.
53	Public nuisances under Penal Code.	338	284	84	87
54	Nuisances under Police, Municipal or Cantonment Acts ...	2,438	2,192	89	94
55	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	243	182	74	70
60 to 66	Murder ...	103	48	47	30
68	Culpable homicide ...	61	35	57	48
90	Adultery ..	164	41	25	21
91	Rape ...	59	29	49	28
93	Hurt ...	3,270	1,763	54	54
97	Assault or use of criminal force ..	10,742	4,270	40	37
98	Criminal intimidation or insult ..	1,586	759	48	45
101	Defamation ..	514	154	30	28
103	Dacoity ..	74	59	80	58
105 to 109	Robbery ..	80	53	66	51
110	Extortion ..	74	43	58	38
111	House-breaking or house trespass in order to commission of theft ..	2,150	1,761	82	80
115	Theft of cattle ..	1,493	1,190	80	79
116	Theft ordinary ..	6,864	5,740	84	81
117	Dishonestly receiving stolen property .	662	477	72	69
118	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	266	178	66	74
119	Criminal breach of trust ...	321	198	62	66
120	Cheating ...	275	127	46	40
121	Mischief ordinary ..	440	197	45	50
124	Mischief serious by fire ...	32	16	50	33
126	Criminal trespass or house-trespass..	1,468	922	62	63
134, 135	Vagrancy, bad habit and repute ...	818	593	72	68
140	Breaches of law relating to cattle trespass ...	493	294	59	55
147	Breaches of law, Forests ...	683	563	82	75
148	Do. Gambling ..	491	443	90	90
159	Do. Railways ...	77	60	78	89
161	Do. Salt and saltpetre..	508	492	97	98
163	Do. Spirits and drugs....	763	626	86	82
164	Do. Stamps ...	452	366	81	76

48. The percentages are on the whole favourable, and do not call for special comment. The next point which calls for notice, is the punishments inflicted on offenders by the various courts, and there is no more important matter than this in the whole of criminal administration. The best courts, the best police, the best machinery for the detection or prevention of crime effect little, unless by means of appropriate and adequate sentences evil doers are prevented from continuing in their course of crime. While punishments severer than are necessary are unjustifiable, it is no less true that punishments which are not effectual or deterrent are equally so. So far as statistics are a criterion the Chief Commissioner cannot say that the punishments inflicted by our courts are adequate or appropriate. The punishments were as follows :—

Punishments.

17,369	persons	were	fined only.
20	"	"	" and whipped.
5,195	"	"	imprisoned only.
1,878	"	"	" and fined,
453	"	"	" " whipped.
2,545	"	"	whipped only.
19	"	"	transported for life.
28	"	"	sentenced to death.

Thus 63 per cent of all persons convicted were sentenced to a mere fine, 9·3 per cent were whipped only, 27·4 per cent were sent to gaol.

When it is seen that for the offences of counterfeiting and passing coin and stamps, personating public servants, fabricating false evidence, forgery, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, robbery, extortion, house-breaking, criminal trespass, theft and all its cognate offences—all offences for which imprisonment would ordinarily be an appropriate punishment—more than 10,000 persons were convicted; while many persons convicted of assault, hurt, rioting, cheating, and breaches of special laws must have deserved imprisonment; the number of persons actually sent to gaol, 7,526, seems unduly small; and even if those whipped be added, seeing that whipping sometimes takes the place of imprisonment for a first offence, the number of persons punished seems small compared with the numbers convicted of crimes deserving of imprisonment.

49. Fine is still the favourite punishment to an excessive extent. While a very fitting punishment in some classes of cases, it is generally inappropriate in cases of offences against property. It is a punishment in great favour with Honorary Magistrates, who in some instances have shown an injudicious and undue preference for it.

Fines.

The average of fine was low, and 92 per cent of those inflicted were recovered.

Of persons fined,—

77·1	per cent	were fined	Rs. 5 and under.	
17·9	„	„	„	from Rs. 5 to 20.
4·2	„	„	„	„ „ 20 to 50.
·8	„	„	„	above 50.

Whipping.

50. Whipping is not often awarded as a punishment, and when it is inflicted, it is inflicted in a mild form. While the maximum number of stripes which the law permits is 30, the percentages were—

In 23·9	per cent of	all cases,	less then 10 stripes were given.
„ 52·5	„		from 11 to 20.
„ 22·6	„	„	20 to 30.

Whipping in addition to imprisonment seems to the Chief Commissioner a very appropriate kind of punishment, and yet statistics show that in only 453 cases this combination of punishments was ordered.

Imprisonment.

51. It has already been remarked that comparatively few persons convicted were sent to gaol; and it is on this account the more disappointing to find that the terms of imprisonment were short. The reverse might well have been looked for. As only those deserving of exceptional punishment, had been sent to gaol, it was probable that they would have been incarcerated for lengthened periods. Of persons imprisoned—

17·2	per cent	were imprisoned	for a	period	not exceeding 15 days.
33·8	„	„	„	„	more than 15 days but less than 2 months.
32·5	„	„	„	„	more than 2 months but less than 6 months.
14·2	„	„	„	„	more than 6 months but less than 2 years.
2·1	„	„	„	„	more than 2 years but less than 7 years.

No good whatever can be gained from sending an old convict to gaol for a fortnight: and a large proportion of our gaol population consists of old convicts. It is often said, and with a fair amount of truth, that the life prisoners lead in our gaols is not so arduous or so unpleasant as to make the fear of going to gaol a terror of evil doers, that men of the criminal classes are more liberally fed and more carefully provided for than they would be in their own homes. This is because our gaols are managed on humane principles, but if because of our treatment of

prisoners the gaol loses its terrors, while the reformation of criminals is hardly be looked for, there is only one course left us to keep professional criminals from preying on society, and that is, to lock them up for long periods, at the end of which the bonds of old habits may be broken and old associations will have been forgotten.

Sentences to solitary confinement have been more numerous during the year, but might still more frequently be passed. In 702 cases compensation was ordered for frivolous and vexatious complaints, and the increasing number of such cases is satisfactory. The effect of such compensation being awarded must necessarily be to check trivial and vexatious complaints :—

Witnesses.

52. 98,110 witnesses attended before the Courts of Magistrates and 896 before the Courts of Session during the year, and the following table exhibits the general detention of witnesses before Magistrates for 1873 and 1874.

Periods.	1873.		1874.	
	No.	Percentage of total witnesses.	No.	Percentage of total witnesses.
Not detained beyond 1 day.	95,843	90·3	89,977	91·7
Discharged on the 2nd day.	7,417	7·	5,904	6·
" " 3rd day.	1,935	2·7	1,468	2·3
" " 4th day.	601		383	
Detained beyond 4 days ...	268		378	
Total...	106044	100·	98,110	100·

Fewer witnesses therefore appeared before the Magistrates than in 1873, and over 97 per cent of these were not detained for more than 2 days.

The results are satisfactory, and indicate that the Courts performed their work with punctuality and despatch. Nearly 7,000 rupees were paid as expenses to complainants and witnesses under the provision of section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Payments on this account were found not in all cases to be made on a proper system. In some districts payments were made with unnecessary frequency, in other instances Courts paid nothing. The provisions of the law and the grounds which should guide Courts to order such payments have been explained in a circular, and improvement in this respect will no doubt result.

Appeal, reference and revision.

53. In all 1,868 persons appealed from the decisions passed against them. Of these,—

1,112 appealed to Magistrates of Districts,
654 to Courts of Session,
102 to the Judicial Commissioner,

and the general results of appeals are shown in the following table :—

Classes of Appellate Courts.	Total appeals disposed of.	Appeals rejected and dismissed.		Sentences altered.		Sentences reversed.	
		Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	100	65	65·	10	10·	25	25·
Courts of Session ...	677	439	64·8	112	16·6	126	18·6
Magistrates of Districts ...	1,118	595	53·2	185	16·6	338	30·2
Total...	1,895	1,099	58·	307	16·2	489	25·8

Besides these appeals there were 48 references to Session Judges for confirmation of sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners under section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code; 34 of these were confirmed, 8 were modified and 6 were annulled.

As compared, with 1873 the percentage of sentences reversed in all classes of Appellate Courts has increased, but as appeals are so few in number it would be dangerous to draw a deduction from statistics of reversals.

Sentences of death.

54. During the year orders were passed by the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Reference in 28 sentences of deaths passed by Courts of Session. Further enquiry was ordered or further evidence directed to be taken in four instances.

The sentence of death passed was confirmed in respect of 21 persons, the sentence passed on 2 persons was modified, and in the case of 3 persons the sentence was reversed.

Revision.

55. The cases of 132 persons were specially dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a Court of revision. In respect of 42 persons the sentences were modified; the sentences or

orders passed on 56 persons were reversed; and in the case of 10 persons the proceedings were annulled.

It is proper to mention that a considerable proportion of the above cases were cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood in one district, where the Magistrate had acted irregularly and without proper discretion. The cases were specially brought to notice, and circular instructions to which reference has already been made were issued, which will effectually prevent future irregular proceedings.

Duration.

56. A short table may with advantage be given showing the duration of Police cases in Magistrates Courts :—

Year.	Cases.	Disposed of in 1 day.		Disposed of in 2 days.		Disposed of in 3 and 4 days.		Disposed of in 5 to 15 days.		More than 15 days.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1873.	15,269	11,144	73·	1,481	9·7	1,058	7·	1,258	8·3	328·2
1874.	14,790	11,163	75·5	1,411	9·5	879	5·9	1,104	7·5	233·16

On the whole there has been an improvement in the average provincial duration in 1874 as compared with 1873,—in 1874 it was 2·2 days, in 1873, 2·5.

The average duration of cases taken up on complaint was the same as last year, viz., 10 days.

The average duration of cases tried by the Courts of Session (reckoned from the day after commitment) are given below, and they also show improvement :—

	1873.	1874.
For the Nagpur Division ...	46 days ...	52 days.
" " Jubbulpore " ...	53 " ...	51 "
" " Narbada ...	71 " ...	70 "
" " Chhattisgarh ...	120 " ...	57 "

Mention has in the foregoing pages been made regarding all the most important matter pertaining to Judicial (criminal) administration.

The business of the Magistrates, as well as of the Police, has been lighter during 1874, as fewer cases, fewer accused persons, and fewer witnesses came before them. The work was performed expeditiously, and in all its branches came under the minute supervision of higher Judicial authorities.

5.—*Prisons.*

57. On the 1st January 1874, there were in the 18 gaols of the Province 3,287 males and 234 females undergoing sentences of imprisonment; and the number of admissions during the year was, of males 6,931, and of females 938, so that in all there were 11,390 convicted prisoners detained in our gaols during the year. A reference to the tabular statements in the Appendix at a first glance would reveal discrepancies, but the footnotes to the Statement explain matters, viz. that in calculating the total prison population, prisoners transferred from a district to a central gaol or from a lock-up to a central gaol, have been shown twice. The total number of persons confined in gaols, as has already been said, was 11,390. As compared with 1873 there were fewer persons sent to gaol in 1874, and this is easy of explanation. Fewer offences were, as has been shown, committed, fewer persons arrested and brought before Magistrates, and it is not then surprising that there should have been fewer admissions to gaols.

The following table shows the prisoners classified according to length of sentence :—

Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month ..	2,336	488	2,824
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 months	2,124	329	2,453
" 3 " " " " 6 "	2,306	168	2,474
" 6 " " " " 1 year	1,608	84	1,692
" 1 year " " " 3 years	1,245	67	1,312
" 3 " " " " 5 "	269	16	285
" 5 " " " " 10 "	219	12	231
Exceeding 10 years ...	86	5	91
For life ...	3	2	5

Remarks have been made in the preceding chapter regarding the short term of the sentences passed, and they need not be repeated here. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 289 males and 127 females. The remainder were all sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Greater care has been taken in recording the previous occupations of convicts, and they were as below :—

Labourers	...	4,404
Agriculturists	...	2,798
Domestic servants	...	816
Artizans	...	578
Shopkeepers and traders	...	490
Government servants	...	293
Professional men	...	39
Persons of property	..	3
Persons of no occupation	...	797

If to these be added the females, aggregating in number 1,172, we obtain the total figure of 11,390. Of the females, 1,048 were married, 76 were single, and 148 are returned as prostitutes. The bulk of the prisoners are shown to belong to the agricultural and labouring classes, which make up the bulk of the population. The Chief Commissioner has in his review of the Gaol report expressed his surprise that none of the prisioners have been classed as professional thieves, and has suggested that this may be due to Superintendents classifying prisoners according to their ostensible or stated occupations rather than according to their real occupations. Classified according to religion, there were 35 Christians, 1,207 Mohammadans, 7,652 Hindus, and 2,496 of all other classes. In respect to age, the great bulk of the prisoners were between the ages of 12 and 40, they numbered 9,074; there were 90 boys and 22 girls under 12 years, 1,971 prisoners between 40 and 60, and 233 above 60.

Prisoners who had been previously in gaol.

58. Of the 11,390 prisoners in gaol, 1,134 men and 75 women, or 11 per cent of the men and 6 per cent of the women, had been previously in gaol.

398 men and 29 women had been once before imprisoned for the same offence;

265 men and 21 women once before for a different offence;

147 men and 6 women had been twice before imprisoned for the same offence;

110 men and 6 women twice before for a different offence.

83 men and 9 women had been more than twice before imprisoned for the same offence;

131 men and 4 women more than twice before for different offences;

These figures have been taken from the Gaol statement, which however, are hardly correct. The form of the statement has recently been changed, under instructions from the Supreme Government, and it will in future show the number of reconvictions, instead of as hitherto the number of recommittals to prison. To ensure a perfectly correct register of reconviction, the Gaol and Police and Magisterial officers must co-operate. To the Police officers are known only the sentences passed in cognizable cases, but it is essential that sentences passed in non-cognizable cases should also be put in evidence before the Magistrates.

In districts where reconvictions or rather recommittals to gaol are frequent, it is a fair assumption that much crime is committed

by the same set of men, who are again and again imprisoned, but only for short periods. The Chief Commissioner has on more than one occasion recorded how little deterrent short sentences of imprisonment are.

Escapes.

59. There were 10 escapes among prisoners during the year, and 3 persons out of the 10 were recaptured. The number of escapes is smaller than in the previous year.

Conduct of prisoners.

60. As a general rule, it may be said that the conduct of prisoners has been well reported on by Superintendents of Gaols, but this statement requires considerable modification, and all that Gaol Superintendents probably mean, is that there was no general combination among the convicts to break through gaol discipline, that the offences committed were generally of a trivial nature, and that gaol officers found no difficulty in making their authority respected.

Altogether 991 offences against gaol discipline are recorded as having been committed by male prisoners and 74 by female; and 1,105 male and 74 female prisoners are reported to have been punished, which gives a ratio of over 30 per cent on the average strength. The ratio is a high one in respect to the average strength, but it requires to be borne in mind that the average is kept up by a succession of short term prisoners, who require time to accustom themselves to the restraints and *regime* of prison life.

Nature of offences.

61. The most common offence, is idleness or negligence at work. Of the total number of offences, 659, or more than one-half, fell under this one head. Next in frequency, were wilful damage to prison property, 76; wilful disobedience, 70; disorderly behaviour, 62; contumaciously refusing to work, 33; assult, 32; wilfully disabling himself for work, 22. In some gaols it has not hitherto been the practice to record as offences petty pilfering, the being in possession of prohibited articles, smoking, &c. Instuctions have now issued that all such should, as is proper, be recorded as offences.

Punishments inflicted.

62. The punishments inflicted were, corporal punishments in 752 cases, solitary confinement in 53, close confinement with reduced diet in 548, confinement in irons 6. Corporal punishment has been ordered in too many instances, and in some gaols it was the only punishment inflicted.

The Chief Commissioner has now directed that flogging be only resorted to in cases where it is clearly appropriate, and that in many cases close confinement to solitary confinement with reduced diet take its place.

When prisoners are found to be in possession of prohibited articles, such as tobacco, opium, &c., the only inference possible is, that they have obtained them through the connivance of warders and guards, and similarly they can only commit petty acts of pilfering owing to a want of proper vigilance. It has for some time past been urged that the class of warders is not satisfactory, and enquiries on this subject are being made. When the real difficulty has been ascertained, *i. e.* whether the duties of warders are too irksome and the pay too small, or whether without the pay being too small, their future prospects are deficient in attraction, it may not be impossible to apply a remedy.

State of education among convicts.

63. Of the prisoners received into the gaols during the year, 6,523 men and 931 women were unable to read or write, 311 men and 6 women were able to read or write a little, and 97 men and 1 woman were able to read and write well. Excepting the case of juveniles and of prisoners sentenced to a long term, nothing can be expected from convicts who enter the gaol without a knowledge of reading and writing. The short terms for which the majority are imprisoned, and the fraction of time which it is possible to devote to instruction, are overwhelming impediments to appreciable results.

Cost.

64. The cost of guarding and keeping prisoners, exclusive of the cost of building or repairing gaols, was Rs. 1,69,931-10-3, or Rs. 48-12-5 per head of average strength. In this there has been a progressive reduction during the past five years, which may here be noted :—

Year.		Total cost per individual. Rs.	A.	P.
1870	...	65	12	0
1871	...	64	6	3
1872	...	62	9	5
1873	...	54	0	2
1874	..	48	12	9

The total average cost per head for 1874 is classified as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	...	17	0	11
Fixed establishment	...	15	7	10
Police and Military guard	...	6	5	10
Extra establishment and Contingency guard	...	3	12	8
Hospital charges	...	1	5	6
Clothing	...	2	4	6
Contingencies	...	2	7	2

Expenditure under all these heads contrasts favourably with that of 1873, with the sole exception of hospital charges; and these, though larger taken over the whole body of prisoners, show a diminution in respect to the number of sick.

In respect to diet, the diminished cost to Government was not so much on account of the greater cheapness of food grains, as due to more judicious arrangements for its purchase. Thus advances have been largely made available, and Superintendents are enabled to make timely arrangement either with contractors or to lay in a store of grain. Again, local grains have been substituted for wheat and rice. In districts in which jawari was its staple grain, jawari was served out to the prisoners, it was the food to which they were accustomed, and there is no valid reason why they should be supplied with more luxurious diet in gaol than they would have in their own homes.

In clothing too there was an appreciable diminution; the average fell from Rs. 3-5-3 in 1873 to Rs. 2-4-6 in 1874, and below this sum it will probably be impossible to reduce expenditure under this head.

Employment of convicts.

65. The average daily number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 3438·2, and the manner in which these men were employed, may be exhibited thus:—

Daily average employed as gaol servants	...	290·53
Ditto in repairing gaols	...	387·69
Grinding wheat and making articles for prison use	...	225·71
Employed by Department Public Works on gaol works	...	85·79
Employed on gaol gardens	...	145·11
Employed on manufactures	...	1461·07
Sick	..	143·09
Canvalescent	...	136·49
Unemployed on account of Sundays and Holidays		515·17
In Cells	...	33·15
In Quarantine	..	9·99
On punishment drill	...	4·45

The average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour, is shown as Rs. 23-10-0, against Rs. 29-13-0 in 1873. It is believed, and on good grounds, that the decrease is not really so great as it looks. More correct procedure has been followed in crediting receipts in the manufactory department, and certain credits which used formerly to be taken have been disallowed. On the whole, the Chief Commissioner has satisfied himself that prison *management* is now better looked to; prisoners are put to hard labour; and while these, the main points in gaol economy. are observed, it is of less moment that *estimated* earnings should show a decrease.

As regards hard labour, the following figures may show the greater attention it has received in our gaols, as they exhibit the number of men employed on the principal kinds of hard labour for the years 1873 and 1874 :—

			1873.	1874.
(1.)	Oil pressing	...	222·26	320·53
(2.)	Grinding wheat, sawing timber, &c.		117·55	129·75
(3.)	Grinding lime, pounding aloe fibre, breaking stone, &c.	...	29·61	86·37
(4.)	Printing	...	100·25	95·18
(5.)	Paper manufacture	...	13·77	10·2
(6.)	Earth work	..	522·79	340·26
(7.)	Brick and tile making	...	46·71	55·22

As a matter of fact, however, though some occupations are more arduous than others, and some are more disagreeable than others, whether any particular employment is hard labour and distasteful to a prisoner, must, in a great measure, depend upon whether the prisoner employed is accustomed or not to the particular kind of work ; no matter on what work a prisoner is employed, it should be, and is possible, to exact from him a good and hard day's work, and to keep him all day long hard at work on the task assigned to him.

Sickness among prisoners.

66. 3,940 prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year ; the daily average number of sick was 143, and the number of deaths was 129 ; the death rate was thus 10 per *mille* of the population, and 36 per *mille* of the average strength. Intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, ulcers and general debility were all more common than in the previous year. It may be noted that the free population also suffered more from disease in 1874 than in 1873, so that the gaol statistics merely reflect the state of affairs in the Province.

Civil debtors.

67. The number of Civil debtors received into gaol fell for 746 in 1873 to 677 in 1874, and the daily average number in 1874 was 40, against 50 in 1873.

Under-trial prisoners.

68. Under-trial prisoners were also fewer in number, viz. 3,956 in 1874, as compared with 4,670 in 1873 ; and the daily average also fell.

School of Industry.

69. The School of Industry at Jubbulpore has worked well during the year, but the institution can hardly now be classed as a gaol. The only prisoners allowed to remain there, are aged, and they are very few in number. The approvers are still numerous, and while they remain the institution must be kept up.

The number of thug and dacoit prisoners has fallen from 40 to 34 of these, 15 are confined in the central gaol, and 19 are permitted to live in the thugi village on account of old age. The number of approvers has fallen from 324 to 304, and the strength of their families from 593 to 572.

The institution remitted Rs. 2,02,598-6-4 to the Treasury as sale proceeds of manufactures, and goods, chiefly tents, to the value of Rs. 4,041-3-4, were supplied on the public service to Officers of the Central Provinces' Commission and adjusted by book transfer.

The expenditure under all heads was under—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Supervision and Medical attendance	...	12,113	15	2
Establishment	...	2,924	0	0
Subsistence allowance, clothing, &c. connected with approvers	...	13,585	9	0
Raw material and wages of approvers employed on manufactures	...	1,80,000	0	0
Difference between value of debts and stock at commencement and close of year	...	8,992	10	0
Diet, clothing, contingencies, &c. for thug and dacoit prisoners	...	1,111	6	11
		2,18,727	9	3

In the foregoing paragraphs all essential points connected with gaol economy have been noticed. By care and good management the average cost per prisoner has been very materially reduced during the the year, while gaol management and discipline have been improved, and hard labour has become more and more the rule.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

70. In the chapter on "Civil Justice" last year, the Chief Commissioner referred to a matter which has for some years past engaged the attention of the Supreme Government and of Local Governments and Administrations, viz. the separation of judicial and executive duties, and he pointed out that, however excellent such a separation might be, it was impossible to carry it out, without largely increasing the existing number of officers, and thereby materially increasing expenditure, which the revenues of the Province could not afford. Nothing has during the year been effected in the way of having separate and distinct

bodies of officers, one for the administration of civil justice, and the other for the performance of executive duties, and it will probably be long ere such an entire separation is in this Province really required and ere the Provinces can afford separate establishments.

71. The constitution of the Civil Judiciary has thus undergone no change during the year, and the number of Civil Courts open at the close of 1874 may be shown and contrasted with those open at the close of 1873, thus :—

	1873.	1874.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Courts of the Commissioner ...	4	4
Courts of the Deputy Commissioner ...	19	19
Courts of the Assistant Commissioner ...	29	32
Courts of the Tahsildar ...	50	50
Courts of the Naib-Tahsildar ...	10	16
Courts of Small Causes in Cantonments ...	4	4
Courts of Small Causes, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.	2	2
Total ...	119	128

The only increases in Courts, occurred in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, which increased by three, and in Courts of Naib-Tahsildars, which increased by six. These increases were made, not so much because there was additional business to dispose of, and that the existing Courts were unable to cope with it, but on the score of administrative convenience and efficiency. The bulk of the civil cases instituted and disposed are of so exceedingly trivial a kind, that subordinate Courts like those of the Naib-Tahsildar are the most proper sort of tribunal for their disposal.

72. During the year the Courts were open on 250 days. The 115 days on which they were closed, were made up of 31 days the December vacation, 48 days being Sundays in 11 months, and casual holidays 36, being on account of Christian, Hindu and Mohammadan festivals. The practice of having a recess of one month for the Civil Courts is only of recent introduction, and is considered a step beneficial alike to the Courts and to suitors.

73. The local Bar consists of three Barristers-at-Law, one Attorney, and 49 Pleaders, who chiefly practise in the Courts at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and in Courts situated on the line of railway. It is impossible to say that these gentlemen give much assistance to the Courts, for the presiding officers generally report that they do not; at the same time they are of convenience to suitors who can afford to retain their services, and they are at times able to place the cases of their clients in a manner in which few clients could put it for

themselves. The fact in short seems to be, that they are a luxury, open only to the well-to-do, who prefer employing them to resorting to the Courts in person, and this is the correct view which the Courts have come to entertain, and Pleaders' fees are not decreed as a matter of course. Wherever it appears that their entertainment was unnecessary costs on the losing side are not given. As to the question whether the existence of Pleaders foments litigation, different opinions are, and will be held. On the one side the argument is used that the people seek the Pleaders and not the Pleaders the people, and this is in part true; on the other hand, the tone of the Bar is is not high.

74. The total number suits instituted was 76,639 in 1874 as compared with 74,594 in 1873, being an increase of 2·7 per cent. They were, however, 1,400 fewer in number than the institutions in 1871, which is the maximum figure yet reached in the Province.

75. The relative values of suits disposed of in the year 1873 and 1874 are compared in the following table :—

Grades of value.	1873.		1874.		Percentage of total suits.		Average value.	
	Number of suits disposed of.	Total value.	Number of suits disposed of.	Total value.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
		Rs.		Rs.				
Not exceeding Rs. 5	11,903	38,373	12,017	39,576	15·8	15·5	3·2	3·3
Do. 20	26,939	3,39,105	27,314	3,31,707	35·6	35·4	12·6	12·1
Do. 100	28,769	12,05,556	29,514	12,80,412	38·	38·3	41·9	43·4
Do. 500	6,940	12,93,321	7,244	13,01,788	9·2	9·4	186	180
Do. 1,000	527	3,80,925	638	4,52,810			723	709
Do. 5,000	476	9,54,072	435	8,48,767	1·4	1·5	2,004	1,951
Do. 10,000	32	2,31,514	42	2,94,914			7,235	7,021
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	17	4,63,140	21	4,31,386			27,244	20,542
Total ..	75,603	49,06,006	77,225	49,81,360	100·	100·	64·9	64·5

It will be observed that the average money value of suits has remained unchanged, and so also have the proportions of suits of different values. 15·5 per cent of all suits were for less than Rs. 5, 51 per cent of all suits for less than Rs. 20, and 89 per cent of all suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 100. The average value of suits was Rs. 64, but this average value would clearly not have been so high, but for a few suits of very high value, and litigation everywhere is of the pettiest character. The statistics for the different districts show that suits of the lowest value were most frequent in wild and remote districts, where the value of money is comparatively high.

76. The description of suits may next be given, and it is as follows :—

Suits for	1873.		1874.	
	Number of suits.	Percentage of total suits.	Number of suits.	Percentage of total suits.
Money due on bond or other contract ...	63,369	83·8	64,718	83·8
Recovery of moveable property or value thereof ...	6,519	8·6	6,540	8·5
Damages ...	1,773	2·4	1,894	2·5
Immoveable property ...	2,370	3·1	2,501	3·2
Rent not falling under the Rent Act ...	733	1·	561	0·7
Other claims ...	839	1·1	1,011	1·3
Total ...	75,603	100·	77,225	100·

Neither the character of the litigation nor the proportions in which the suits fall into the various classes shown above exhibit any material variation. Nearly 84 per cent of the whole number of suits were for money due on a bond or other contract, and the distribution of these 64,718 suits under the several sub-heads of contract may now be further exhibited :—

Sub-heads of suits for money due for breach of contract.	1873.		1874.	
	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits for money due for breach of contract.	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits for money due for breach of contract.
On written obligation ..	37,028	58·4	39,271	60·7
On unwritten obligation ...	12,409	19·6	12,158	18·8
On account stated ...	1,431	2·3	1,719	2·6
For money paid or received ..	1,083	1·7	1,084	1·7
For goods sold and delivered...	9,555	15·1	9,317	14·4
For breaches of contract not included above ...	1,863	2·9	1,169	1·8
Total ...	63,369	100·	64,718	100·

It may be gathered from this table that there is a tendency of suits on written obligations to increase, and those on unwritten obligation to decrease *pro tanto.*

77. The following table may further be useful in showing the relative value of suits of the principal descriptions :—

Description of suits.	No.	Percentage of suits not exceeding.				Suits above.	Total.
		Rs. 5.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 500	
On written obligation ...	39,271	4·1	33·3	50·	11·2	1·4	100
On unwritten obligation ...	12,158	29·	42·7	23·3	4·3	·7	100
For goods sold and delivered ...	9,317	43·5	39·9	14·5	1·9	·2	100
For moveable property or value thereof ...	6,540	16·3	36·9	37·1	8·6	1·1	100
Damages ...	1,894	17·0	34·3	37·8	10·1	·8	100
For immoveable property ...	2,501	18·4	26 9	33·0	15·7	6·0	100

The proportion of suits of small value is less in the case of bonds than in the case of debts on unwritten obligation, and for goods sold and delivered; the proportion of suits for damages not exceeding Rs. 20 in amount is very high, and suits for immoveable property are in a large proportion of very low nominal value. Enough has been written to give an insight into the amount and character of the litigation, and it will now be noted how the Judicial work was distributed among the different classes of Courts.

12,275	suits or	15·9	per cent	of the whole were heard in the Small Cause Courts.
13,564	„	17·6	„	of the whole were heard by Naib Tahsildars.
34,442	„	44·6	„	of the whole were heard by Tahsildars.
16,574	„	21·4	„	of the whole were heard by Assistant Commissioners.
368	„	...	„	of the whole were heard by Deputy Commissioners.
2	„	...	„	of the whole were heard by Commissioners.

And the following table shows more in detail the proportions in which suits of the several grades of value were disposed of by the various classes of Judges :—

Judges.		Registrars of Courts of Small Causes.	Judges of Courts of Small Causes.	Naib Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.		REMARKS.
Number of Judges.		2	6	16	50	32	19		
Salary of Judges.		Rs. 100 and 250.	*Rs. 700 to 1,128.	Rs. 50 to 75.	Rs. 130 to 200.	Rs. 500 to 700.	From Rs. 1,000 to 1,833.		
Grades of value of Suits.	Total number of suits disposed of.	Percentage of suits disposed of before each class of Judge.						Total.	
Not exceeding Rupees 5	12,017	19·0	4·6	26·3	45·8	4·2	·1	100	* This includes the Judge, Asirgarh Cantonment, who receives a Staff allowance of Rs. 200.
Do. 20	27,314	12·8	5·5	24·3	48·3	9·0	·1	100	
Do. 100	29,514	.	12·4	12·7	48·1	26·5	·3	100	
Do. 500	7,244	...	10·2	...	21·6	67·3	·9	100	
Do. 1,000	638	...	5·0	...	...	93·1	1·9	100	
Do. 5,000	435	...	...	...	...	65·3	347	100	
Do. 10,000	42	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Do. 1,00,000	20	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Exceeding 1,00,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
All Grades ...	77,225	7·9	8·0	1707	44·6	21·4	·5	100	

If this table be compared with the corresponding table given in last year's report, it will be noticed that there is a tendency to relieve Assistant Commissioners of a portion of their Judicial work, and to impose it on Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. The downward tendency of business, is simply owing to a closer adherence to the rule, that every suit shall ordinarily be tried in the lowest Court competent to hear it, and from what has in the foregoing paragraphs been said regarding the character of litagation, and from what will shortly be said regarding the results of trials, it will be perceived that Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars are fully competent to deal with the bulk of cases, and that therefore it would not be justifiable to employ a more highly paid judge to do what lower paid judges can do equally well.

The Judicial Commissioner, however, suggested that decisions in suits of classes which involved issues of greater difficulty and more important consequences, might be confined to Courts of the higher grades or to Courts presided in by specially qualified judges, and an arrangement of this nature has been come to, by which cases—

For immoveable property,
For specific performance of contract,
To declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.,
To declare and establish personal rights,
For an account,
Relating to religious endowments,
To set aside judgments, contracts or obligations, on the ground of fraud,
For dissolution of marriage,
For enforcement of matrimonial rights,
For partition,
Relating to religion and caste,

are referred to the higher Courts,

Results of trials.

78. The general results of the trial of the 77,225 suits disposed of, were :—

	Number of suits.	Proportion per cent.	Corresponding proportion per cent in 1873.
Plaints rejected or returned ...	538	·6	·5
Transferred to other districts or Small Cause Court jurisdiction	1		
DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONTEST.			
Decreed on confession	20,692	26·8	25·4
Dismissed for default	13,809	17·9	19·5
Compromised	11,506	14·9	14·9
Decree *ex parte*	8,952	11·6	11·7
Withdrawn with leave	934	1·3	1·3
Dismissed *ex parte*	371	·5	·5
Total uncontested ...	56,264	73·0	73·3
CONTESTED AND JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR.			
Plaintiff in whole	8,743	11·3	11·2
Do. in part	6,423	8·3	8·4
Defendant in whole	5,256	6·8	6·9
Total contested ...	20,522	26·4	26·2

Compared with the results of 1873, the only noticeable change is that the percentage of the confessions has increased by something over 1 per cent, and that of dismissals in default has proportionately decreased. 73 per cent of all cases were uncontested, so that in three out of every four suits instituted all that the presiding Judge had to do, was to strike off the case or enter a decree. It is interesting to record that in 768 instances during the year, as against 363 in 1873, decision was made on the oath of a party or witnesses under Sections 9 to 11 of the Oaths Act. In 4,251 suits costs were awarded against a winning plaintiff, and in 6,611 suits the amount decreed was ordered to be paid by instalments.

79. The average duration was 26·1 days in contested suits and 17·9 days in uncontested, and the Judicial Commissioner thinks that in a number of Courts shorter durations may be effected. This may possibly be the case in individual Courts, but the desire to work fast must not interfere with the more important desideratum—that the work shall be well done. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 2,009.

Appellate work.

80. The appellate work somewhat increased during the year, and appeals from decrees and orders of original Courts were—

	Appeals instituted in.	
	1873.	1874.
To Courts of Commissioners ...	723	619
" " of Deputy Commissioners...	2,449	2,811
Total ..	3,172	3,430

In the Commissioner's Court 53·5 per cent of decrees appealed against were confirmed; 16·3 per cent were reversed; 9·6 per cent were modified; in 12·6 per cent of cases they were remanded for re-trial; and 8 per cent of the appeals were dismissed for default.

In the Courts of Deputy Commissioners the percentages were as follows:—

55 per cent of decrees appealed against were confirmed; 18 per cent were reversed; 8 per cent were modified; in 11 per cent of cases they were remanded for re-trial; and 8 per cent of the appeals were dismissed.

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 133 formally admitted special appeals were disposed of; of these, 76 were remanded for re-trial; 31 were reversed; 4 were modified and only 22 were confirmed.

The number remanded for re-trial was unusually great. and the lower Courts had apparently failed to exhaust matters and examine into points which the Judicial Commissioner considered essential.

Execution of Decrees.

81. Execution of decrees again showed an increase, and 48,240 fresh applications for execution were filed during the year. Out of 48,213 applications for disposal, 44,531 were disposed of during the year, and of these execution was completely or partially effected in 50 per cent.

The Chief Commissioner has felt it necessary to express surprise that more decrees are not fully executed, and he is only able to account for it, as owing to some defect in the Code of Civil Procedure, for it is unlikely that creditors are satisfied with merely obtaining a decree and should not care to execute it; or that they should not find it necessary to put the decree into execution, owing to debtors at once paying its amount. The only proper mode of such payment under the law, is through the Court, and in no civil report is any practice of payment into Courts of amounts decreed mentioned. Private arrangements without the intervention of the Court may perhaps be common, but it would the duty of the Courts to ignore such arrangements, and the debtors might subsequently find this out to their cost.

The total number of persons actually committed to prison in execution of decree was 657, a decrease of 177 persons, as compared with 1873. 3,647 claims to attached property were made during the year, and 1,820 of these were decided in favour of claimants.

Sales of immoveable property in execution of decree were 3,237 in number, and the number of sales of ancestral property in land sanctioned was 197.

The question of the sale in execution of decree of privileged tenures of land has come under the special consideration of the Chief Commissioner during the year, but an expression of opinion on this, and some other special points, would hardly fall within the scope of the present chapter. In this chapter he has confined himself to sketching the constitution and number of the tribunals, the nature and character of the litigation that came before them, the distribution of suits among the Courts, and the results of trial, and lastly, the appellate work and the work connected with execution of decrees.

7.—*Registration.*

82. The agency by which registration is effected was the same as in previous years, viz. the ordinary district staff. Only at Burhanpur, in the Nimar district, is the work done by an Honorary Magistrate; and

at Nagpur, where registrations are most numerous, and where the Tahsildar would not be able to overtake the work, there is a special Sub-Registrar.

83. There has during the year been a very large decrease in the number of deeds registered. They have fallen from 18,715 in 1873-74 to 16,470, or by nearly 12 per cent; and the number of deeds registered during the present year is smaller than those registered in any year subsequent to 1867-68, the year in which the department was formed.

84. The receipts of the year are Rs. 39,273 compared with Rs. 42,794 in 1873, and the expenditure was Rs. 25,830 compared with Rs. 26,740 in 1873. The saving represents in the main smaller payments on account of commission fees. The surplus of the year is Rs. 13,443. The property involved in the documents registered, was Rs. 60,30,485 in 1874-75, against Rs. 59,31,910 in 1873-74.

85. Separating the registration for the two years into the two main divisions of "Compulsory" and "Optional," the figures are—

	Compulsory.	Percentage.	Optional.	Percentage.
1873-74 ...	8,044	42·9	10,671	57·
1874-75 ..	7,663	46·5	8,807	63·5

The decrease in the number of compulsory registrations is of course accounted for by the fact that fewer deeds relating to the gift of immoveable property, or the sale, transfer or encumbrance of immoveable property of Rs. 100 and over, were executed during the year, and this is in itself far from unsatisfactory. From most districts it is reported that, owing to two successive good harvests and to a large export of produce, agriculturists have been less pressed for money, and have not been forced to raise money on bonds in which they mortgaged their holdings as security for the loan. Inasmuch as the decrease in compulsory registration and in registration generally, is due to indebtedness among the agricultural classes not spreading, the matter is not one for regret; and it may here further be noted that the decrease during the year in the number of registered deeds involving land and other immoveable property (both over and under Rs. 100 in value), is 1,419 or 12 per cent, and it may with tolerable certainty be inferred that this decrease indicates a sensible relief from the necessity of borrowing, chiefly among the land-holding and cultivating classes.

More need not be said regarding the decrease in compulsory registrations; and the decrease in optional registrations now calls for comment. It might have been expected that the advantages consequent on registration would have become year by year more appreciated, and that each year would have shown a larger proportion of the aggregate of deeds executed presented for registration. There are no grounds for believing that fewer bonds, agreements, contracts, &c. were executed during the present than during the past year, indeed

the reverse is the more probable, and the figures given in the chapter on Civil administration show that suits on written obligation increased, while those on unwritten obligation declined, so that the smaller number of optional deeds presented for registration can only mean that optional registration has declined in favour. This is the view which the Inspector General of Registration has found himself compelled to take, and he explains that the little favour which is shown to optional registration is due to the "attitude of the Courts." Judges presiding over Civil Courts, it is said, attach little, if any more weight to a registered than to an unregistered document; in both cases alike they enquire into the circumstances attendant upon its execution, in both cases alike they require receipt of consideration to be proved, and in short the direction and nature of their investigations are the same in the case of a registered as of an unregistered document.

The subject* is one of importance, and therefore, although the Chief Commissioner has dealt with it in his review of Registration operations, he will again touch on the subject here.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that when the "attitude of the Courts" is spoken of, it does not mean the attitude of our machinery considering the value of certain solemnities gone through before and proceedings taken by another.

It has been said in the opening lines of this chapter, that the agency for registration is the ordinary district staff. With but few exceptions, the Tahsildar of every Tahsili is the Sub-Registrar, and he has also the Civil work, up to a certain amount; and similarly at head quarters the Senior Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner is at the same time Registrar and Judge of the Station Court. It follows then that Judges of Civil Courts attach little or no value to the *registration* of documents effected by them in another capacity; the natural and inevitable result is, that the public see little efficacy in registration, and believe it to be nominal rather than real. The question then to be considered, is whether the Registration Act contains sufficient provisions which if fully complied with and acted up to, would render it unnecessary and superfluous for a Civil Court to make the same enquiries in the case of a registered document which it would be bound to do in the case of an unregistered one:—in other words is registration an auxiliary to the Civil Court, or is it a separate and distinct process, conferring no virtue or efficacy in the determination of a dispute arising regarding the document.

The Chief Commissioner believes that the provisions of Sections 58 and 63, when read with Clause (a) of Section 80, contain every thing that is essential. The first of these sections provides that on ad-

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*NOTE.—In this argument the question of the extended limitation and priority conferred by registration is not considered.

mitting to registration, there shall be endorsed on the documents,

(1.) the signature and addition of every person (or agent) admitting the execution of the document;

(2.) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document;

(3.) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer, in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration in whole or in part made in his presence in his reference to such execution.

The second section quoted provides that every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of the Act; and further that he may at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and that such note shall be read over or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer. It is also provided that every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving, that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

Lastly, Clause (a) of Section 80 is to the effect, that whoever intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of the Act in any proceeding or enquiry under the Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years or with fine or with both.

These provisions of the Act seem to the Chief Commissioner to provide very effectually for all essential points, and he cannot conceive how, if the provisions be complied with, the Civil Courts can under ordinary circumstances call in question the endorsements made on a registered document. The only conclusion then at which it is possible to arrive, is that registering officers have not appreciated the responsibility of the duties which they are called on to perform, have not conformed to the provisions of the Act, and have admitted documents to registration without carrying out the preliminary measures essential to it.

The Chief Commissioner has enjoined strict adherence in future to the law, and has called for a report whether strict adherence to it will necessitate the nomination of special Registrars or Sub-Registrars. In some districts where the ordinary work is heavy, special establishments may be needed, but if registration is properly attended to the business now done by Civil Judges will, it is expected, be materially lightened, and consequently the time economised in Civil work can be devoted to more thorough discharge of registration functions.

The Registration Department has also a considerable annual surplus, and a portion of it can with propriety be devoted to special establishments where needed; at the same time, when the existing practice is improved, and made what it should be, the advantage attendant on registration will be more appreciated, recourse to it will be made more often, and increased receipts will probably fully make up for any expenditure on special establishments.

8.—*Municipal administration.*

86. At page 75 of the report for 1872-73, reference was made to the constitution of municipal committees, the methods in which members serving on the committees are elected and appointed, the class of persons serving as members, and the degree of interest taken by them in their duties. During the year most of the municipalities have revised their rules of business, and issued revised rules for the levy of octroi duties within their respective limits, based on the rules framed and sanctioned for the Nagpur municipality. The committees are almost universally composed partly of official and partly of elected members. It is one of the objects that the Administration has always kept in view, that there should be an association of official and non-official members on these committees. The proportion of official to elected members, however, varies according to the size and circumstances of the town.

It was at one time desired that each distinctive class of society and that each handicraft should have its representative on municipal boards, and it was accordingly attempted, but only with partial success. It may be questioned whether this system worked in its entirety would command success. It would indeed secure this much, that if such class or craft members spoke out, it would be known exactly what they consider their wants to be, and on what objects they would like the taxes which they raise to be expended, but the intelligence of many of the members would be of a low order, and they would fail when called upon to weigh evenly against their own wants those of the other branches of the community. Under the present mixed system the wants of those who from their position can least easily make themselves heard, are by no means overlooked. The official members of the committee step in to their aid if elected members fail to represent their necessities and feelings.

87. The number of municipalities during the year remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. 56; and in 42 of them octroi, if not solely, is the principal source of income. The receipts of the various

municipalities during the year may be classed in the following principal heads, viz. :—

Grant from Provincial revenues	Rs.	8,338
Do. from other funds ...	„	4,862
Debt account (loans) ...	„	78,609
Balances of the previous year	„	1,33,443
Total	Rs.	8,21,288

88. The receipts from octroi have risen during the year to Rs. 4,79,329, as compared with Rs. 4,78,500 in the previous year, or nearly 4 per cent; and the incidence of this tax per head of population taxed rose from 13 annas 5 pie to about 14 annas.

89. The expenditure of all the municipalities during the year, inclusive of repayments of loans, was Rs. 6,39,360 as classified below, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,81,938, viz. :—

Collecting and Committees' establishments	Rs.	94,304
Conservancy and lighting	„	1,14,618
Police	„	93,620
Education	„	22,871
Dispensaries	„	21,774
Public Works, original and repairs ...	„	1,62,278
Miscellaneous improvements	„	46,422
Debt account (Repayment of loans) ...	„	83,473
Total expenditure	Rs.	6,39,360
Balance at the close of the year	„	1,81,288

Octroi	Rs.	4,97,329
House tax	„	23,201
Miscellaneous	„	51,391

9.—*Military.*

90. The Military force stationed in the Central Provinces in the year 1874 was the same as in the previous year, and consisted of :—

3 Batteries of European Artillery.
2 Regiments and one Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
6¾ Regiments of Native Infantry.

The total number of fighting men was 7,978, of whom 2,514 were Europeans. The cost of the Force was Rs. 27,88,120 (£278,812).

The distribution of the troops was as follows: –

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing and a Detachment of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry (Madras.)
1 Regiment Native Infantry (Madras.)

Jubbulpore.

1 Detachment of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons Native Cavalry (Madras.)
1 Regiment Native Infantry (Madras.)

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee.

2 Batteries European Artillery.
¾ Regiment European Infantry.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.
1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment European Infantry and Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Chanda.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Sironcha.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of a Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgarh Fort.

1 Company European Infantry.
2 Companies Native Infantry.

The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Major T. Wakefield, continue to keep up the average strength of about 90 rank and file. The corps was inspected during the year by the Officer Commanding Sitabaldi, deputed for the purpose by the Brigadier General Commanding Nagpur Force, who has reported that "it was steady "under arms and moved well and intelligently, especially at Light "Infantry drill, with which and with the firing he was much pleased."

10.—*Marine.*

Nil.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

91. The area under cultivation during the year was estimated at 14,340,991 acres. The acreage under each crop is as follows :—

	Acres.
Rice	3,865,670
Wheat	3,473,376
Other food grains	5,011,760
Oil-seeds	978,095
Sugar-cane	89,206
Cotton	761,037
Opium	4,562
Indigo	25
Fibres	22,342
Tobacco	52,348
Vegetables	52,441
Other crops	30,119

The cereals occupy 86 per cent of the total area; and of these, rice appropriates 31 per cent, wheat 26, and all other food grains 43 per cent.

Oil-seeds is the next principal crop, which is produced more or less in all districts of the Province.

Cotton is extensively cultivated in Wardha, then follow the Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara districts.

Fibres and Tobacco are grown to a greater or less extent in all districts, but in none of them is the cultivation extensive.

2.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

92. The rates of rent and produce differ very materially in every district. For rice the average rate of rent and produce per acre in the districts in which this staple is extensively cultivated, is for—

	Average rate of rent per acre. R.	A.	P.	Average rate of produce per acre, in lbs.
Raipur	...0	8	0	 341
Sambalpur	...0	8	0	 280
Bilaspur	...0	7	4	 240
Bhandara	...0	12	11	 544
Chanda	...0	11	11	 384
Balaghat	...0	10	0	 390
Jubbulpore	...1	12	0	 400
Mandla	...1	0	0	 440
Seoni	...1	0	6	 400

The rent rate has remained unaltered, except in Bhandara and Chanda, where it has decreased slightly; and the produce per acre, though low, is on the whole better than the previous year.

For lands suited for wheat the average rent rate and produce is, for—

	Rs.	A.	P.			lbs.
Hoshangabad	...1	6	0	...	...	280
Saugor	...1	8	0	...	...	336
Jubbulpore	.. 2	4	0	...	...	600
Nagpur	...0	15	0	...	...	311
Seoni	...1	3	6	...	...	460
Damoh	...1	12	0	..	...	360
Narsinghpur	...2	5	0	...	...	480
Raipur	...0	12	0	...	...	510
Bilaspur	...0	9	8	..	...	174
Betul	...1	0	0	...	...	234
Wardha	...1	1	6	...	..	248
Chhindwara	...1	0	0	...	...	400

Land suited for other food grains paid a rent ranging from 2 annas to 2 rupees per acre, and the out-turn per acre of such lands was from 160 to 1,650 lbs.

93. The operations at the Nagpur Model Farm have not been productive of any very valuable results, and though some experience may have been gained, it has been acquired at considerable cost.

A small irrigation project is nearly completed, and it is confidently hoped that better results will be obtained next year.

3.—*Stock.*

94. The following statement gives the agricultural stock of the Province:—

Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	5,337,556
Horses	10,047
Ponies	80,844
Donkeys	22,081
Sheep and goats	722,769
Carts	258,340
Ploughs	673,160

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

95. The year 1874-75 began prosperously. In the spring of 1874 a good harvest had been reaped, and the prices of all kinds of grain were lower than they had been for several years, with the exception of rice

in Chhattisgarh, where it is the principal crop, and where, owing to an abnormally short rain-fall in 1873, the crop was a poor one.

Unlike the monsoon of 1873, the monsoon of 1874 set in early. In the Nagpur country the first fall of rain took place in the first week of June, and rain continued to fall with short intervals of break till the end of September, the total fall being in excess of the average. Owing to this large rain-fall within a shorter period some of the autumn crops, and specially the jawari and cotton in the Nagpur district, suffered from excess of moisture. On the other hand, a heavy rain-fall generally benefits the spring crops grown in the black cotton soil, and the spring crops were well above the average. In Bhandara the rice crop, which is the most important one, was good; but jawari suffered owing to excess of moisture. In Wardha both cotton and jawari were below the average, but oil seeds, wheat, and other spring crops, yielded a full out-turn. In the Chanda district the rain-fall was below the average, and heavy falls which took place in September injured the jawari and cotton. Rice promised a good harvest, but before it was cut it was attacked by insects, and the out-turn was diminished. Fortunately for the district seasonable rain fell in the cold weather, and linseed and wheat were far above average crops. In the Balaghat district both the autumn and spring crops were good.

In the Chhattisgarh Division the rain-fall also exceeded the average. In the Raipur district the fall was favourably distributed, though heavy showers at the close of the monsoon injured oil seeds. In Bilaspur the rain was somewhat late in falling, and heavy downpours in September and October damaged the standing crops and converted what had been looked on as really good crops into fair ones. In Sambalpur the rain-fall, though abundant, was capriciously distributed, and though there was no absolute failure of any kind of crop, crops on the whole were below the average.

In the Narbada Division the monsoon broke later than usual and ended earlier, and there was a general absence of winter showers. The several districts comprising the division were differently affected, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, two of the valley districts, having more than an average rain-fall; and Nimar, the third valley district, having less; while one (Chhindwara) of the two hill districts had an abundant, and the other (Betul) a scanty one.

In the Chhindwara district alone was the fall seasonable throughout, for the steadiness with which rain fell interfered with weeding operations in Narsinghpur; and in Nimar it fell in bursts, flooding the streams rather than soaking into the ground. In Hoshangabad the fall, abundant in itself, was not well timed. It was unfavourable for this division that the rain-fall suddenly ceased early in September, for the sudden cessation injuriously affected the autumn crops and also reduced the area of land prepared for the spring crops. An absence of the winter rain and of dew also told against these crops.

In the Jubbulpore Division the fall was in every district far above the average. As in the Nagpur country, the rain-fall commenced early in time and lasted well into September. Then it abruptly ceased,

and its abrupt cessation interfered with the spring sowings on high lying dry tracts of country: in the richer black soil, where saturation had been complete, the cessation of rain was not injurious, and many fields which ordinarily yield only one crop produced a second. In this division also there was an absence of winter rain, but beneficial showers fell in February.

Of the Nagpur Division it may be said that the rice and the spring crops turned out well, and that only jawari and cotton yielded poor crops. In the Chhattisgarh Division the autumn crops were good, and the spring crops average ones in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur; while in Sambalpur, without there being failure in any one crop, the general out-turn was below the average. In the Narbada Division the general results were not unfavourable, for in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara both the autumn and spring crops, and in Betul the autumn crops, were good; and though in Hoshangabad and Nimar the out-turn of both sowings was below the average, nowhere was it so in any great degree. In the Jubbulpore Division all the crops were good, and far superior to those of the previous year; and though the incessant fall in July and August was in places injurious to the autumn crops, and the dryness of December and January damaging to winter sowings on dry tracts, the division generally had excellent harvests.

The foregoing remarks will serve to illustrate the table now given, which shows the rain-fall in each district :—

Rain-fall for 1874-75.

Districts.	April and May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November to March.	Total fall in 1874-75.	Total fall in 1873-74.	Average rain-fall.
Nagpur ...	·6	10·78	18·67	8·62	7·2	...	2·05	47·92	26·90	44·84
Bhandara ...	1·11	8·33	16·21	13·	6·55	·6	1·1	46·9	34·61	49·29
Chanda ...	·75	10·72	10·71	10·14	11·13	·16	...	43·74	37·37	48·12
Wardha ...	·49	5·63	13·86	2·32	6·83	·38	·93	30·44	29·9	34·11
Balaghat ...	·2	10·39	21·21	19·5	4·4	·5	1·45	57·65	47·80	56·25
Jubbulpore ...	·97	19·58	25·12	36·14	4·38	·5	·73	86·72	45·69	61·75
Saugor ...	1·3	15·78	23·64	22·58	5·37	...	·51	69·18	44·4	52·63
Damoh ...	·2	18·8	21·	25·05	6·1	...	·75	71·9	49·8	53·15
Seoni ...	·48	12·64	18·06	15·93	13·35	...	1·15	61·61	36·4	48·87
Mandla ...	2·2	23·6	13·85	18·3	6·7	1·45	1·4	67·5	49·5	53·28
Hoshangabad ...	·15	11·35	15·3	12·8	5·1	...	...	44·7	39·	46·59
Narsinghpur ...	·8	16·2	18·3	15·3	2·9	...	....	53·5	46·	51·47
Chhindwara ...	·50	14·51	17·16	5·43	7·44	·16	·97	46·23	28·	38·92
Betul ...	·02	6·34	13·18	7·72	2·97	·6	1·45	32·28	28·	38·94
Nimar ...	·44	5·64	13·27	8·41	2·82	·01	1·06	30·65	28·	32·68
Raipur ...	·44	19·71	22·36	18·12	7·	3·32	·25	71·2	32·4	53·05
Bilaspur ...	·48	8·14	7·54	23·19	10·35	3·96	·75	54·41	35·1	42·33
Sambalpur ...	1·84	14·27	14·09	24·82	7·53	3·56	1·9	68·01	49·7	53·25
Upper Godavari ...	1·39	11·76	12·44	18·67	9·33	1·68	·53	65·8	33·36	43·34

With good harvests in 1874, following on a good spring harvest in 1873, prices of the more important food grains were lower in 1874 than in previous years. Rice was in June 1874 dearer than in June 1873 in most districts, but in December, when a good rice crop had come into the market, the price of all food grains, rice included, fell everywhere. In the northern portions of the Province prices generally fell, owing to the diminishing exports towards Bengal; and in Saugor prices kept low, as the trade in salt brought by Banjaras from Rajputana, in return for which they carried away agricultural produce, has been almost annihilated by the new arrangements in the Customs Department.

5.—*Horticulture.*

96. The condition of the Maharaj Bagh, the garden assigned to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Nagpur, and the scene of its labours, has not been materially altered during the year. A new rosarium has been constructed and has proved successful, and a piece of land outside the garden has been reclaimed and adapted for small experiments. The iron piping which was to be laid down on the southern portion of the garden has been postponed, owing to the rise in the price of iron.

97. The financial condition of the society has been in every respect sound, and its income during the year was nearly Rs. 9,000, while its expenditure was a little below Rs. 8,000. The items of income do not call for particular remark, being a grant of Rs. 2,000 from imperial sources, a similar amount from provincial revenues, over Rs. 2,500 proceeds of sale of garden produce, a municipal grant of Rs. 550, members' subscriptions yielding nearly Rs. 500, the rent of a bungalow attached to the garden, and smaller miscellaneous items. The main items of expenditure, were establishment, over Rs. 3,000, seeds from England and elsewhere Rs. 1,000, feed of cattle Rs. 350, repairs and other improvements to the garden and Tellinkheri tank bund Rs. 1,200, and other miscellaneous petty expenses of various kinds, including scholarships to apprentices and prizes for the flower show.

98. The attempts made to acclimatise foreign plants have resulted in partial success. Some specimens of the Eucalyptus Eugenoides, Eucalyptus Globulus, the Mahogany, Pinus Longifolius, Ficus Elastica, Araucaria Bidwilli, and one or two other kinds, have all passed through more than one hot weather, and in few cases have survived the heat of three years. In regard to economic plants, the Rhea grass is found to be suitable to this part of the country. Sorghum Saccharatum, when sown in well prepared ground and irrigated, forms a good forage crop for the hot season. The Vanilla Aromatica is reported to still show signs of life, but after two years' careful attention, has not grown as might have been expected. In other exotics the experiments failed, either because the climatic conditions necessary to the proper development of the plant were absent, or because the plants reached the society in an injured state. The society has been instructed to confine itself to experiments with varieties of native seeds and plants and with plants

grown under similar conditions of climate, as the former will be of interest to and attract the native agriculturists and gentlemen, which others with foreign plants may not be expected to do.

99. During the past year the first flower show held in these parts took place in the society's garden at the end of January. The prizes awarded were liberal enough to tempt a large competition, but the ignorance of the native public of the object aimed at in such shows, was marked by the total absence of exhibitors on their part. Competition was therefore chiefly confined to the European community. There were several very good specimens of flower and vegetable growths exhibited. The show will be repeated again this year, and it is hoped that the native public will patronise it more freely.

100. An experiment with apprentice scholarships was tried during the past year, but failed. The idea was to offer biennially scholarships at Rs. 5 per mensem to sons of Marathi speaking cultivators, tenable for 3 years, within which time it was hoped they would acquire an improved knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. The terms offered were liberal, but the youths who had become apprentices soon left, some because they did not belong to the cultivating classes and so were generally unfit for and averse to the kind of work; others because separation from their parents and the work being heavier than they imagined, frightened them away. A not less interesting trial was also made with a dozen Eurasian lads, but this also failed, apparently because they disliked sweeping and other description of labour. There are, however, some six lads (natives) taken from the ordinary labouring classes, who were attending indigenous schools in the Nagpur City, at work in the society's garden, who are favourably reported on.

101. The stock of forest trees, fruit trees and shrubs, is still very large. A large number has, however, this year been issued to native gentlemen. An effort made to dispose of the surplus stock by public auction proved a signal failure. The following is a summary of the plants raised and disposed of during the year:—

Description.	Balance of stock on 31st March 1874.	Raised during the year.	Issued.			Planted in the garden.	Died.	Balance on the 31st March 1875.
			To public departments.	To private individuals.	To native gentry.			
Forest trees	13,593	828	843	38	73	3,501	3,333	6,633
Fruit trees	19,738	16,438	264	240	395	4,380	825	30,128
Shrubs ...	33,302	1,186	95	646	445	500	250	32,552

6.—*Forests.*

102. As is well known, the forests in the Central Provinces are of two kinds,—the reserved forests, under the special control and management of the Forest Department; and the unreserved forests, *i. e.* all the excess wastes which at the settlement Government reserved to itself, which are managed by the District officers.

Reserved forests.

103. As regards the area under the charge of the Forest Department, there has been some change during the year. At the close of 1873-74, the area was 1,902 square miles: during the year this area has been increased by 233 square miles, by the reservation of certain sal bearing tracts in the districts of Mandla and Balaghat, and by an extension of the area of the Satpura reserve. Besides these additions to the reserved forests, a tract of some 150 square miles was added to the Moharli forest in the Chanda district; and two blocks in the Wardha district, covering an area of over 40 square miles, were made over for management to the Forest Department. These latter areas have not been as yet defined by the Forest Department, but if they be included then the reserved forests cover an area of over 2,320 square miles.

Thus a commencement has been made in increasing the reserves, and it will, it is hoped, be found practicable to continue in this direction in future years. It is thought best that such additions should be made gradually and not suddenly; to make sudden additions would necessitate immediate increase of establishment, and would also create universal discontent and distrust among the people.

The requirements of the population are met but very partially from the reserved forests, and this is only natural, seeing the large amount of jungle that exists in most districts. During the year greater activity has been shown in prosecuting offenders against the forest rules. These prosecutions were very necessary, and were not too numerous, while the fact of convictions being obtained in nearly all cases, shows that the prosecutions were judicious.

The direction taken by measures for management and improvement, was chiefly in the way of an increase of the area protected from fire, of excluding cattle from certain portions of reserves, and in clearing away undergrowth and cutting creepers. In respect to protection from fire, attempts were made to keep fire out of an area of 213,278 acres: in some places failure was met with, but the efforts made were successful over 164,164 acres, at a cost of about 6 pie per acre, or Rs. 20 per square mile. This high average cost per square mile has been to some extent caused by the failures which occurred, but chiefly by the smallness of some of the areas that have been under protection. There is ground to hope that when the system becomes more extended

the proportionate cost will diminish; and it is essential that the system should be continued, as it cannot be expected that a forest annually desolated by fire, can ever be brought to a high state of productiveness. The trials made in reproduction in tracts protected from fire have been encouraging, although in many places the denseness of the undergrowth rendered reproduction by seed impossible. Some forests are wholly closed against cattle, while in others portions are only closed. Where coppicing of teak is carried on cattle are strictly excluded, and in time all the important tracts will be closed against grazing.

But little felling was allowed during the year, and only inferior timber and bamboos were allowed to be cut by purchasers in a few reserves. In fact, as has already been said, the Government reserves have been but little drawn on to meet the requirements of the people: bamboos and a small quantity of fuel have been the chief articles supplied. Timber operations conducted by the Department have been confined to the extraction of some dead timber from the Banjar Valley forests, and to the supply of sleepers from the Western Division to the Holkar State Railway, and from the Southern Division to the Wardha Valley Railway. A few teak logs and scantlings were also sent to the ordinary markets.

Unreserved forests.

104. The unreserved forests are not so much managed with a view to their protection or on any principle of sylviculture, as with the object of obtaining a revenue from them. It is indeed only indirectly that economical forest management is aimed at, and only of late years that attempts in that direction have been made. One system of management has given place to another, as it was seen that improvements, either in the way of realising a larger revenue or preventing waste and impoverishment of forest land, could be effected. Fortunately it has sometimes been possible to advance a step towards the attainment of both these objects by the same measures. Thus from simply leasing out the forests in farm or usufruct, a change was made to a system of permitting villagers to commute for the privilege of helping themselves to as much wood, fuel and grass, as they required for their family use; and again in places where it has seemed possible to introduce it, a system of making people pay directly for whatever produce they remove has taken the place of the commutation system. The result of these various measures has been to increase the Government revenue, and by enhancing the price of forest produce, to prevent, it is hoped, some of the waste that used to occur: but the Chief Commissioner is well aware that nowhere is the management of district forests theoretically defensible, and he believes that in order to keep any valuable forest tract in a proper condition, its transfer to the regular Forest Department is almost a necessity. Such transfers cannot, however, be made wholesale or very rapidly, but something may be done to improve the present rough and defective methods of management. For instance, commuta-

tion rates are fixed at too low a scale on classes of people who use large quantities of fuel or charcoal in processes of manufacture; again the fees demanded for the removal of forest produce are generally fixed at so much per cart or head load, and it is not sufficiently considered that the value of timber of all kinds rises enormously with its size. The size and dimensions of wood removed should therefore be considered in fixing the scale of fees, or there is no inducement to take such timber only as will just suit the purpose for which it is wanted. More co-operation and consultation in this matter is needed between District and Forest officers, and where Government reserved and unreserved forests are contiguous or close to one another, some correspondence between the rates levied on the various kinds of forest produce must be arranged for. This matter is now under consideration.

Financial results.

105. The general financial results for the year are the most favourable that the department has since its formation been able to show. The receipts of the year amount to Rs. 6,61,779
and the expenditure „ 2,94,238
leaving a profit of „ 3,67,541;
or over Rs. 80,000 in excess of the surplus of 1873-74.

Separating the revenue and expenditure of the reserved and unreserved forests, the figures are :—

Reserved Forests.

Revenue	...	...	Rs. 2,02,115
Expenditure	...	...	„ 2,16,751

Unreserved Forests.

Revenue	..	...	Rs. 4,59,663
Expenditure	...	...	„ 77,487

It is satisfactory to record that it is chiefly from the reserved forests that the larger income has been obtained during the year. They brought in more to Government by Rs. 98,000 than in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,000 less; and it is encouraging to find that an improvement is setting in which there is reason to believe will be progressive, while the demands made on these forests or such of them as are worked, will be well within their capabilities.

General remarks.

106. Experiments in the cultivation or propagation of lac have been, and are being made, both in the reserved and unreserved forests. The experiments, as far as they have been carried, have turned out satisfactorily,

and there is every reason to believe that a large and increasing revenue can be derived from this source.

During the year some reports were received for the preliminary treatment of reserved forests, and until regular plans for the treatment of forests have been prepared, the forests cannot be worked up to their maximum capability. These projects are being continued, and it is not expected that they will be completed at an early date, as the department has been but a short time in existence, and there is consequently a want of knowledge regarding the rate of growth under different conditions and at different stages in the life of the forests; but it must be acknowledged, that so long as we work without a system or plan, we cannot make any pretension to scientific management, and do little more than prevent further inroads on the reserves and further destruction of what forest growth still remains in them. A commencement has now been made, and the work will be pushed on steadily, the services of the officers best fitted being devoted to it.

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora colliery.

107. Considerable progress has been made at the Warora coal mines. It will be remembered that last year shaft No. 1 had reached a depth of 180 feet from the surface. Sinking was resumed till the 2nd seam was reached, at a depth of 201 feet; the 'come of water' was then so great, exceeding 650 gallons per minute, that further sinking with the existing pumping apparatus was discontinued and galleries into the second seam of coal were made. These were prosecuted till they were 130 feet in length, when the influx of water increased to 800 gallons per minute, and work was then suspended till a new pumping engine had been fixed into position. Pumping was then resumed, the influx of water is now reduced to about 500 gallons per minute, and the workmen are able to work continuously in the galleries. These have now been driven in various directions to about 415 feet: one of them reaches a point under shaft No. 2, where a bore hole has been put down, which will drain off the water.

At the 2nd shaft the depth reached is 118 feet, which leaves something over 80 feet to be sunk before the second seam of coal is reached.

Two more bore holes were put down during the year, and it is reported that they resulted in a find of superior coal and in materially increasing the ascertained areas of the seams.

The Mining Engineer is of opinion that the seams continue, and crop out to the east as they do to the west. If this were proved to be so, then the area would be double what it has hitherto been estimated to be. An analysis on the spot was made by the Mining Engineer of samples of Warora and Pisgaon coal, and the results contrasted with an analysis of Mohpani coal, may be thus shown :—

		Warora.	Pisgaon.	Mohpani.
Volatile combustible matter	...	30·25	25·5	27·6
Coke ... Fixed carbon	...	56·5	58·1	57·9
Coke ... Ash white	...	13·25	16·4	14·5
Moisture expelled at 212° F. ...		9·55	10·0	5·5

Towards the close of 1874 some trials of the Warora coal were made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and these were made with ordinary, not selected coal. The results were satisfactory, as it was found that the consumption measured by the ton mileage, and allowing for difference of grades, was only about 13 per cent more than the consumption during similar experiments with English coal on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. With cleaner coal, better results will be obtained.

The question of the development of the iron resources of the Central Provinces was dealt with in a separate minute last year by the Chief Commissioner. The result of the representations made has been, that experimental furnaces for the production of pig iron and its conversion into steel have been sanctioned. The experiments will soon be completed, as the furnaces, blowing engines, and all other apparatus are now ready. Iron ore has been got from Lohara and Pipalgaon, and a quantity for mixing has been got from Ratnapur, where the deposit, though poor, is considered suitable. The flux will be limestone from Khandalla. The Mining Engineer reports very favourably on the Bundur coal field. It is continuous, has a regular dip, and covers 500 acres of area; the minimum thickness of the seam being 15 feet, the quantity of coal is 7½ million tons, *viz.*, 15 feet × 500 acres × 1,000 tons per foot per acre.

The Chief Commissioner believes that the prospects of ultimate success at Warora are very reassuring, and that the Chanda district promises to be a most valuable industrial centre.

Mohpani colliery.

108. The Narbada Coal Company have carried on their operations at this colliery, and during the year delivered to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about 15,000 tons of coal, with which the locomotives on sections of this line are worked.

Borings in the Narbada valley.

109. In the Narbada valley borings have been carried on at various places under the advice of the officers of the Geological Department. The sites first selected were two, namely one a couple of hundred yards south-east of Gadarwara Railway Station, and the second a few yards east of the Mohpani branch line. After the borings had been carried to a certain depth, the boring at Gadarwara to 250 feet and the Mohpani boring to 491 feet below the surface, it was advised that they should be stopped and borings be put down in the Dudhi valley. Two sites were selected, one at Khappa, and one at Managaon, and the bore holes have now reached a depth of 420 and 473 feet below the surface.

The officers of the Geological Department have always been of opinion, that what coal there is in the Narbada valley, will in all probability be found very far below the surface, and that borings should go down to 800 to 900 feet. To execute such deep borings, and design and construct the necessary plant and machinery, men with special qualifications are necessary, and an application for the services of such men has been made.

In the Tawa valley two trial borings were begun, one at Keshla and the other at Suktawa, and at present arrangements are being made to carry out borings at two out of five other localities pointed out by the officers of the Geological Department.

At none of the borings [illegible] the depth reached have indications of coal been found, but a 'find' was not confidently anticipated, and the borings were put down more to establish certain surmises of the Geological Department, than with the conjecture of coming upon coal at all near the surface.

110. The total expenditure at the Warora colliery for 1874-75, was Rs. 1,66,681, Rs. 46,500 of which was incurred in England on material; and the borings in the Narbada valley cost Rs. 16,690.

8.—*Manufactures.*

111. The principal manufacture of the Province is of cotton cloth, and hand looms may be found at work in any considerable village all over the country. Being so diffused, the annual out-turn and other matters connected with the manufacture are, however, not easy of estimation. The agricultural and working population prefer, and seldom use any other, than their home made stuffs, and from the quantity required to meet so wide a local demand some idea of the extent of the manufacture may be gained. Where the manufacture is more concentrated the produce of the looms in a few towns is of a superior quality and

finish, having dyed silk borders and other peculiarities affected by the well-to-do classes. Besides the large home demand for these, there is aconsiderable quantity prepared for exportation to Western India and elsewhere.

Very superior brocade in gold and silver thread is prepared at Burhanpur, in Nimar, where the industry was established and nursed into greatness under the patronage of the Mahomedan emperors. Even at the present day large orders from the Princes and Chiefs of Central India are executed at Burhanpur, but, like other industries growing out of and ministering to the extravagance and pomp of Native courts, the brocade making enjoys a precarious existence and fitful prosperity. There is more vitality and more scope for the humbler manufacture of tasar silk carried on in several districts, but mostly in eastern Chhattisgarh. Efforts have been made recently by the Administration to improve the quality of the manufactured article, so as to encourage a larger foreign demand, but as yet with little success. A quantity of cocoons raised under Government supervision in Chanda were sent to a silk filature in Bengal, to be made up into pieces there by the best native weavers, but the quality of the article was not above that produced in these Provinces. Experiments in this direction are being continued at Chanda. The weaving manufacture, including both cotton and silk, is thus one of the most important in these Provinces, and the aid of machinery not being employed, engages a large section of the population. There have been premonitory signs of the approach of evil days, in the increasing importations of, and the growing taste for English piece goods, and many of the weaving class have taken to agriculture and other labour.

Still there was room for some trade. Manchester was not able to occupy the whole field, the manufacture of the coarse strong stuffs for the labouring classes, and some kinds worn by the better classes, were yet left wholly to the village hand loom, and in years when cotton wool was cheap and the foreign demand for it not so great as usual, the local industry has again sprang into vigour. But now in their very midst there is being set up at Nagpur, a first class cotton mill by a wealthy Parsi company, to be worked by English machinery and under European supervision. What effect this will have on the struggling native industry remains to be seen. At first there will probably be further distress among the hand loom weavers. Whether eventually a new industry will rise on the ashes of the old, and restore the manufacturing prosperity of the country, the future must determine.

Of other manufactures, and there are many, nothing particular can be said as distinguishing them from those common to other parts of India.

9.—*Trade.*

112. The total exterior trade of the country amounted to,—

	Weight in maunds.	Value Rs.	
Imports ...	31,47,658	6,41,71,277	in 1874-75.
	32,14,548	7,04,91,343	in 1873-74.
Exports ...	53,62,448	5,15,33,483	in 1874-75.
	57,27,252	6,80,85,982	in 1873-74.

Excluding the through trade, or such portion of the through trade as is registered and expressed in English equivalents, the net trade of the year was :—

	Tons.	£.
Imports ...	114,442	4,569,721
Exports ...	196,481	3,320,696

113. The following may be noticed as forming the principal items of import and export entering into these aggregates :—

IMPORTS.

	Maunds.	Value Rs.
Sugar ...	376,650	29,81,672
Salt ...	991,180	31,64,002
Metals and hardware ...	700,073	247,71,770
English piece goods ...	90,743	67,46,883
Miscellaneous European goods	39,917	12,03,384
Tobacco ...	53,091	4,57,290
Cocoanuts ...	104,850	6,55,584

EXPORTS.

Cotton ...	2,52,602	38,43,691
Wheat ...	10,20,538	23,50,629
Rice ...	4,30,238	8,05,668
Other grains ...	13,06,152	17,96,763
Oil seeds ...	8,08,806	25,88,635
Metals ...	1,20,936	40,29,519
Country cloth ...	21,837	22,45,368
Lac ...	82,521	26,22,915
Cocoons and silk ...	5,137	22,92,457
Hides and horns ...	24,500	3,49,548
Ghee and oil ...	40,820	5,61,953

The exterior trade is mainly with the Western Coast, from which most of the salt and European supplies are received, and to which most of

the cotton, grain, oilseeds, hides and ghee are sent. Sugar is received mostly from Mirzapur in the North Western Provinces, tobacco from the Madras Presidency, and cocoanuts from the Eastern and latterly from Western Coast districts. Metals and hardware include some heavy machinery, railway and military stores, both in imports and exports. Lac goes mainly to Calcutta. The trade westward and northward is mostly carried by the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian railways respectively, but the eastward and southward traffic has still to struggle over hundreds of miles of unmade roads on carts and pack bullocks,—the two great rivers, the Mahanadi and Godavari, running with the course of either trade, being in their present state of little use or transport purposes.

10.—*Public Works.*

114. The Engineering Staff of the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces, excluding Irrigation and Railways, consisted during 1874-75 of the following Officers :—

1 Chief Engineer.
1 Assistant to Chief Engineer.
7 Executive Engineers.
6 Assistant Engineers.

The Staff of the State Railway comprised—

2 Executive Engineers.
6 Assistant Engineers.

The Irrigation Staff consisted of—

1 Executive Engineer.

115. *Expenditure.*—The following is an abstract of the total grants and expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department under all heads of service during 1874-75 :—

Heads of Service.			Budget grants.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
Military ...		Original works ..	83,862	88,144
		Repairs ...	1,47,638	1,48,929
Civil buildings...	Provincial	Original works ...	1,89,851	1,91,557
		Repairs ...	76,565	76,166
	Imperial ...	Original works ..	7,000	6,706
		Repairs ...	3,000	2,211

Head of Service.			Budget grants.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural ...	Provincial...	Original works ...	2,700	2,661
		Repairs ...	..	...
Communications	Provincial ...	Original works ...	3,16,843	3,14,164
		Repairs	1,85,092	1,89,946
	Imperial ...	Original works ...	...	—450
		Repairs ...	11,500	11,423
Mis : Public Improvements ...	Provincial ...	Original works ...	21,541	21,540
		Repairs ...	10,080	9,906
Establishments	...	Provincial ...	2,15,711	2,18,687
		Imperial ...	90,500	90,920
Tools and plant	...	Provincial ...	4,737	4,598
		Imperial ...	1,500	1,271
Profit and Loss	...	Provincial ...	...	247
			13,68,120	13,78,626
Deduct stock decrease	...	Provincial ...	19,131	...
		Imperial ..	18,266	37,397
Net charges, Imperial and Provincial Public Works.			13,68,120	13,41,229
Irrigation works, Imperial ordinary survey ...			13,400	12,765
State Railways ...	Impl. Extraordinary	Wardha Valley Capital ...	7,00,000	7,23,492
		Do. Revenue ..	...	...
	Ordinary ...	Maintenance by Engineer Dept.	5,700	7,036
		Nagpur and Chhattisgarh survey...	...	617
State Colliery ...	Ordinary ...	Warora Colliery ...	1,53,100	1,20,184
		Explorations Narbada, Dudhi and Tawa Valleys ..	16,900	16,690
Barrack Department, Imperial, Ordinary ...			7,000	8,851
Guaranteed Railways, State outlay on Imperial ordinary ...			13,000	10,406
Total outlay against *all* Budgets for 1874-75 ...			22,77,220	22,41,270

ORIGINAL WORKS—MILITARY.

116. The most important works of this class, were those undertaken at Jubbulpore and Kamptee. At Jubbulpore a remodelling of certain roofs of the Infantry barracks was carried out, at an outlay of Rs. 10,730. During the progress of work it was found that the original estimates were much too small, and that double of the expenditure originally estimated (some three years ago) would be necessary.

Certain portions of the verandahs of the European barracks were built, at a cost of Rs. 29,662 ; and the Orderly room was re-roofed, at a cost of Rs. 3,330.

Other minor works at Jubbulpore, which it is not necessary to detail here, cost Rs. 16,480. At Kamptee a new school-house for the Royal Artillery was completed, and handed over to the Military authorities. A double block of quarters for Commissariat Staff Serjeants was also finished. At Kamptee the outlay on major works was Rs. 19,036, and on minor Rs. 14,508. At Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Raipur, and Sambalpur, the works executed were all of a minor nature, and call for no special mention.

REPAIRS—MILITARY.

117. The outlay under this head was also chiefly incurred at Jubbulpore and Kamptee.

At Jubbulpore certain temporary barracks erected some years ago, were re-roofed and have been converted into suitable accommodation for troops, at a cost of Rs. 12,259. The roofs of a cattle-shed and of some stores in the Commissariat lines were also renewed, at a cost of Rs. 3,106 and Rs. 6,913 respectively.

Minor repairs to military buildings and works of a miscellaneous character were executed for Rs. 18,147. At Kamptee extensive repairs to the European Infantry barracks and their subsidiary buildings cost Rs. 11,228, and the roof of Royal Artillery barrack No. 2 was totally removed, at an outlay of Rs. 23,254.

The roofs of other buildings were remodelled, and much work of a miscellaneous kind carried out for Rs. 49,795.

At Hoshangababad, Khandwa, and Asirgarh, the usual annual repairs to military buildings and roads cost Rs. 11,087 ; at Nagpur the maintenance of and repairs to existing buildings cost Rs. 9,551, and at Raipur and Sambalpur Rs. 2,826.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—ORIGINAL AND REPAIRS, IMPERIAL.

118. The only imperial works on which any outlay was incurred were Post and Telegraph offices. A new Post office was erected at Gadarwara, in the Narsinghpur district, and additions and repairs were made to similar buildings at other places.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—ORIGINAL, PROVINCIAL.

119. The principal works executed were at Balaghat and at Bilaspur. The Balaghat court-house, in which there is room also for the Tahsili officials, has made good progress ; a Police hospital has also been completed, at a cost of Rs. 6,500 ; and considerable advance has been made with a gaol.

Balaghat is a newly formed district, and its wants in the shape of public buildings are necessarily greater than those of other and older districts.

At Bilaspur the enlargement of the court-house, which was commenced in 1873-74, has been practically completed, and the outlay on this work during the year was a little over Rs. 19,000.

On gaols considerable expenditure was incurred in altering and adding to existing buildings. The large central gaol at Jubbulpore has been finally completed ; at Hoshangabad a work-shed has been erected, at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, and some additions made ; the gaols at Narsinghpur and Saugor have been improved, and the Raipur gaol hospital has been re-roofed.

New record-rooms have been constructed for the Hoshangabad court-house, and at Jubbulpore the record-rooms have been re-roofed. The other court-houses at which original works of any importance were carried out, were Khandwa, Harda, and Chhindwara.

A building at Dhamtari, in the Raipur district, which is to contain the Tahsili and Police station-house, was very nearly finished, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,140 : and the Tahsili building at Gadarwara, which was insufficient for the growing wants of the place, was added to. A school-house was also constructed here, and a dispensary, which cost over Rs. 10,000, was built by the Public Works Department, the money having been raised by private subscriptions.

New Police station-houses were made at Narsinghpur and Saugor.

Besides the works mentioned, numerous smaller works were executed during the year.

REPAIRS.

120. Extensive repairs were executed to the Residency at Jubbulpore, and it was entirely re-roofed, at an expenditure of Rs. 14,850. The other repairs call for no particular mention, for though the aggregate spent on them is great, it is distributed over so many court-houses, gaols, hospitals, churches, tahsilis, &c., that the outlay on any particular work is not large enough to call for notice.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

121. In the Jubbulpore Division the work of chief importance on which progress was made, was the road which will connect Mandla and Jubbulpore. The first section of this road, some six miles in length, was made some years ago by the District officer of Jubbulpore, and it was on the seccond section, viz., from the 6th to the 26th mile, that the Public Works Department was engaged during the year. Work was commenced in December last, as it is not possible to commence earlier, owing to the unhealthiness of the jungles, which the road traverses; and at the close of the year a little over Rs. 42,000 had been expended, mainly on the earth-work, one half of which has been completed.

As good drinking water is a scarcity all along this route, the Engineer in charge of the road has at convenient spots sunk new wells or cleaned out and deepened old ones, and repaired tanks, which are at present a great boon to the work people, and which hereafter will be an equal boon to travellers.

Work on the Saugor Southern road, which connects the headquarters of the district with the Great Indian Peninsula line of railway, has been vigorously prosecuted, and for 75 miles the road is so far completed, as to admit at all seasons of the year, except for a few days after heavy floods, of wheeled traffic. The road is metalled throughout, and though some masonry works have still to be executed yet for their want traffic is not impeded, as loop roads, metalled, and laid out with easy gradients, have been provided. Wells at convenient sites have also been provided. The Chief Commissioner, in November last marched along this road, and was satisfied with its condition. It in every way satisfies a long-felt want, and to any one going from Jubbulpore to Saugor, it is more convenient to go by rail to Kareli, and thence by this new route, than to go along the old road through Damoh.

In the Nagpur, Kamptee, and Hoshangabad Divisions, there were only minor works carried on, and they need no special mention. In the Eastern (Raipur) Division, the important works were on sections 9 and 10 of the Eastern road, from Wararband to the Seo Nath river, a distance of 29 miles. The expenditure on these two sections was over three-quarters of a lakh, and was incurred on earth-works, moorum soling, excavation for bridges and culverts, and on masonry.

The maintenance and repair of existing roads is, and will continue to be, a considerable burden on the Public Works Department. In the Jubbulpore Division, repairs to the Great Northern road cost over Rs. 16,000, and minor repairs were also executed on the Mirzapore and Mandla roads. Repairs to the Saugor (Southern road) absorbed over Rs. 8,000, and repairs to smaller roads in the Hoshangabad Division over Rs. 3,500.

In the Nagpur Division over 30 miles of road-way were repaired, which were chiefly on the Eastern road leading to Raipur, and the Southern Road leading to Chanda through Warora; and in the Kamptee Division, numerous repairs were done to the Great Northern road, and to the road in the Cantonment of Kamptee, which is under the Public Works Department.

In the Eastern Division, ordinary, and also some special repairs were executed to sections of the Eastern road, at a cost of something like Rs. 10,000.

Sections 9 and 10 of the Eastern road, to which reference has already been made, will when completed fill a gap in this important artery of communication. When they are finished, a metalled road will exist from Nagpur to Raipur, a distance of 179 miles, and except at the very large rivers the road will be bridged. These large rivers can, however, be without difficulty forded in the dry weather, and where owing to the nature of their beds they present difficulties to traffic, they will be provided with temporary bridges.

The receipts from the toll on the Kanhan bridge at Kamptee for the year was Rs. 7,580, giving an average of Rs. 630 per month, and the bridge has been of great convenience to carts and to traffic of all kinds.

Although the Province stands in great need of Civil buildings, yet roads are the much urgent want, and some progress in finding means of communication has been made during the year. The total outlay during the year has been, on—

(1.)	Original works	...	Rs. 3,14,164
(2.)	Repairs	...	„ 1,89,946
			Rs. 5,04,110

The work at the Kanhan work-shop has been carried on, and much material required in the construction of various works was turned out. The material made up, is chiefly wood, iron, and brass work, and the capabilities of the work-shop have been utilised by their making up machines required for the Wardha Valley (State) Railway.

State Railways.

122. The Wardha Valley Coal Railway, which by a broad gauge line connects the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Hinganghat an important cotton emporium, and will, when completed connect it with the Warora Colliery, was opened on the 1st February 1874, when the line commenced to work under the management of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the working season closed on the 15th June, owing to the monsoon. The total receipts during this period were Rs. 17,251, and more than sufficed to meet the *working* payments to the Company.

Traffic was resumed on the 21st November 1874, and the line was again closed on the 15th June of the present year. The total receipts for this period were Rs. 22,876, and were again more than sufficient to pay the working expenses. Of the total receipts, passenger and parcel traffic contributed about one-sixth, and merchandise about five-sixths. All receipts were obtained from *local* traffic, no coal having as yet been carried ; but to convey coal to the Great Indian Peninsula line, is the *raison d'etre* of the line, and only when such traffic is developed will the line fulfil its functions.

As the line in its present state stops one and a half mile short of Hinganghat, a temporary station with other buildings were constructed there, for a little less than one lakh of rupees.

These are—

(1)—A temporary station and triangle which cost ... Rs. 71,504
(2)—Locomotive sheds, sidings, ashpit, station-master's, drivers' and pointsmen's quarters „ 27,611

The greater portion of the materials (estimated at Rs. 70,000) expended in these works, will be made available hereafter at other localities.

The annual maintenance charges for the open line were Rs. 300 per mile,—a rate which compares favourably with similar charges on other lines.

The earth-work, bridges, and culverts, on the open line, have all stood well.

In last year's report it was mentioned that on the 1st April 1874 sanction had been received to the extension of the line from mile No. 18 to mile No. 46 at Warora. The whole line, open and extension, has been divided into two sections, viz., the Hinganghat and Nagri. The Hinganghat section extends over the 18 miles already open and 8 miles further ; in these latter there are several important works,—the Wanna viaduct, the Ambea bridge, and the Hinganghat station. The Nagri

section commences at the 26th mile and ends at the Warora coal pit; in it there are the the Nagri and Warora stations, the Pothra viaduct and some larger bridges.

On the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, the works were let out on the petty contract system on *verbal* agreements, and the system is reported to have worked very successfully, and to have given satisfaction both to the Engineers and to the work people.

The earth-works executed were—

	Hinganghat Section.	Nagri Section.
Main line, cubic feet ...	99,49,000	1,00,85,000
Excavations for bridges, culverts, and buildings ...	7,53,000	1,96,000

Ballasting also made fair progress, and at the close of the year the rails to the 26th mile were linked in and were fit for trollying.

Some progress has been made with the larger and smaller bridges, and with preliminary works of the Wanna viaduct, but it is unnecessary here to enter into details.

The Hinganghat station has been built, and buildings for the station staff have advanced towards completion; at Nagri a station-yard was prepared and a platform built, and at Warora a block of guards' and drivers' quarters have been finished. The difficulties on the line, are the viaducts over the Wanna and Pothra, and the bridge over the Ambea, and these it will take three years to complete. On consideration it was decided to make diversions at these river crossings, so that the traffic might not be delayed till the completion of the line. At the Wanna river a diversion and low level crossing were completed last February, and trains have since been able to run into the Hinganghat permanent station. The length of the diversion is a little over 10,000 feet, and the river is crossed by a temporary bridge of four spans, supported on solid masonry piers. As the diversion is required for three years, the masonry is very substantial. The superstructure was removed on the approach of the monsoon, and will be replaced in the cold weather. For the Ambea and Pothra rivers the low level crossings and superstructures are similar to those at the Wanna, but rest on piles.

The Chief Engineer is sanguine that if no unlooked for delays occur by next April, trains will be able to run to the Warora Colliery. The diversions will also prove useful works, by facilitating the conveyance of material to the other works along the line.

The grant assigned on account of the Wardha Valley extension for the year 1874-75 was originally six lakhs of rupees, subsequently

increased to seven lakhs, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 23,492 in excess of this latter sum. The total outlay on the project to the close of 1874-75 was Rs. 23,94,396, *exclusive* of interest on the capital account. If the interest at 4½ per cent be added, the grand total outlay from the commencement of the works up to the 31st March 1875, is Rs. 25,54,296.

123. *Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State) Railway.*—Detailed surveys, plans and estimates for this proposed line were submitted to Government in May 1874, and orders on them are still awaited. No grant was made for the line during the year, and the petty expenditure incurred on watchmen, was met from the ordinary Public Works grant.

11.—*Irrigation.*

124. Surveys, designs, and estimates for what is known as the Ramtek reservoir project, were submitted to Government in September last; but after due consideration Government was unable to sanction a project on so extensive a scale with so little prospect of a remunerative return.

The total expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 12,765, and by order of Government further investigations for such schemes were stopped.

125. A small scheme for irrigating a portion of the Nagpur Model farm, with water running waste from the Ambajhari reservoir, has been commenced, and carried half to completion. The works consist of a masonry weir across the Nag nala, and a channel in cutting carried on a contour line to the Southern road, with various small culverts, siphons, and escapes to pass the surface drainage during the monsoon. The works executed during the year cost Rs. 2,650.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

126. *Ambajhari Water Works.*—The care and maintenance of these important works are entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Nagpur, who has a small establishment for the same, kept from Municipal funds. The establishment charges are Rs. 3,324 per annum; a little over Rs. 2,600 was spent in extending the pipes in the City of Nagpur, and a similar sum was laid out in raising the berm at the foot of the embankment, and making up all settlements to the uniform height of 1,042 feet above mean sea level.

Work people were constantly employed during the monsoon in removing the weeds that were thrown up, and so preventing decayed matter from polluting the water.

The reservoir was filled, and the weir commenced to discharge on the 28th July 1874, and ceased to do so on the 19th September, so that nearly all the rain-water which flowed off the catchment basin during this period ran to waste over the weir.

A little anxiety was caused by the appearance of water rising *at the rear* of the embankment and careful observations were made. The chief source of supply of this water is springs, which when the works were under construction, were found to exist in the flat ground on the lower side of the embankment ; but leaks also exist. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that these leaks are not through the puddle wall, but escape or pass under it, and are fed from fissures in the stratum forming the bed of the reservoir. This escape water does to a slight extent injure the embankment, by saturating the foot of it, and so lessens its stability. The necessary works to prevent such injury are now being carried out.

127. *Seoni Water Works.*—A scheme for supplying the town of Seoni with an adequate supply of good drinking water, was begun by the District officers some 4½ years ago. Liberal subscriptions were given by the people of the town and district, and municipal funds and local funds also contributed. The project, however, remained in an incomplete condition till the present year, when the Chief Commissioner personally inspected the works, and placed them under the charge of an officer of the Public Works Department, by whom they have been completed. An old tank or well of considerable dimensions used to be the source of supply, but the drainage from the town flowed into and polluted it. The drainage area was also altogether insufficient. It was necessary first to protect the tank from further pollution, and secondly to provide a clean catchment basin of sufficient area. These objects were attained by forming a reservoir about 2½ miles to the north-east of the town, and by connecting it with the tank by a channel. The reservoir was further fed by throwing an earthen dam across a nala which runs a little to the east of it, and conducting the water by a channel through the intervening ridge. The total cost of the work was Rs. 62,000, of which Rs. 43,500 were expended by the District officers, and Rs. 18,500 by the Public Works Department.

Arboriculture.

128. The avenues and trees along the principal roads were cared for, and many of them are now in a thriving condition, and may in a few more years be left to themselves. The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was a little less than Rs. 10,000.

V.—Revenue and Finance.

129. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Province for 1874-75 :—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Cash Balance April 1st 1874 ...	40,70,494	...
Imperial Civil Revenue and Expenditure.	95,30,463	64,11,876
Provincial Services Revenue and Expenditure	40,45,043	39,96,077
Local Funds Revenue and Expenditure	17,28,471	14,79,376
Deposits	11,49,979	11,47,283
Local Bills and Remittances	92,74,676	92,08,706
Miscellaneous Loan, Advance, and Debt Accounts	3,39,643	2,90,567
Cash and Bill Remittances to and from other Governments	15,63,038	10,93,938
Money Order Department	6,93,241	2,28,917
Miscellaneous transactions on account of other Governments	13,47,154	12,84,441
Public Works Department (Imperial) ...	18,12,042	30,97,757
Electric Telegraph Department ..	17,570	1,03,950
Military Departments	3,01,785	35,05,120
Cash Balance, March 31st 1875... ...		40,25,591
Total ...	3,58,73,599	3,58,73,599

130 Of the Imperial revenue the detail is shown in Statement A I. The following remarks may be recorded :—

(a) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Land Revenue.*

131. Rs. 58,49,192, of which Rs. 58,10,091 is "ordinary" revenue. The real collections of the year are in excess of this amount by Rs. 65,609, that amount having been this year taken to credit of land cesses in adjustment of an opposite error in former years.

The total amount for comparison with former years is therefore Rs. 59,14,801, of which Rs. 58,75,700 was "ordinary."

132. Except for one circumstance, the collections of the year are always well up to the demand, and vary very little from year to year. The one circumstance that affects them is, that one instalment of the revenue falls due on 15th April, and a considerable part of the collections are sometimes made in advance in March. If more is collected in advance in March 1874 than in March 1875, it is manifest that the collections of the year 1874-75 will fall short of the annual demand. Now the demand of all kinds for 1874-75 was about Rs. 59,84,000;

but as at least 1½ lakhs of this had been collected in 1873-74, there remained only Rs. 58,34,000 to collect in 1874-75; and as the advance collections for 1875-76 are much short of 1½ lakhs, the collections of the year do not reach the figure which represents the demand for a year.

133. A few remarks will be in place here on the general administration of the land revenue department.

134. Between the financial and revenue accounts there is always some difference, due to the different modes of treating surplus collections, to feudatory tributes being included in the revenue accounts with land revenue, and shown under a separate head in the financial accounts, and to other minor differences of practice. From the point of view of the Revenue Department, the transactions may be represented thus:—

	Land Revenue on the Rent Roll.	Land Revenue not on the Rent Roll.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	60,43,202	47,424	15,456
and the collections were,—	60,35,730	46,249	15,414
the remissions were,—	572	465	...
so that the uncollected balances were,—	69,00	710	42

making a total of Rs. 7,651, of which Rs. 57 are nominal, Rs. 19 reported as irrecoverable, and the remainder are under realization.

The percentage of balances on the year's demand is therefore only ·11.

The only large balance, is one of Rs. 4,939 in the Upper Godavari District, but Rs. 3,000 of this is on account of tribute payable by the Chief of Bastar, and should not have been shown as land revenue demand; and the rest is due by an absentee proprietor. The land revenue has then been collected with punctuality, and as the year was a prosperous one, it might have been anticipated that less recourse would have been had to coercive processes than in 1873-74. This is however not the case. In 1874-75, 4,101 reminders (dastaks) issued, compared with 3,066 in 1873-74; 1,542 orders issued for distraint of personal property, against 908 in 1873-74; 6 cases of kurk and 5 of kham tahsil occurred, against 5 of the former and 1 of the latter in the previous year; and there were 5 sales for arrears, and 1 case of transfer to a shareholder. The greater recourse to coercive processes might be held to indicate greater difficulty in realizing the Government demand, but this not really the case. In only 2 cases were persons imprisoned out of 104 summoned, attachment of property was effected in only 114 out of the 1,542 cases in which it was ordered, and in only 16 cases was actual sale proceeded to.

135. The districts in which reminders most largely issued, are in Nagpur Division, and the District Officers' explanation is to the effect that the greater issue of dastaks was purely owing to a closer adherence to the rules laid down for collecting land revenue. Tahsildars were in the habit of quartering process servers on landholders who made a practice of being in arrears, and all that the larger issue of dastaks betokens is, that legal has been substituted for illegal procedure.

One District Officer reports that for some reasons, which are not very clear, or from habit, landholders in his district seldom pay the Government demand on its falling due, and he quotes the instance of a man known to be worth several lakhs of rupees, who never paid until an order issued for the attachment of his property.

136. The 5 cases of sales for arrears demand explanation, and the explanation is, that these villages have been deserted since 1869-70 (the year of scarcity) by their owners, and during the present year they were sold to the highest bidder.

137. In last year's report some fears were expressed regarding the two tahsils of Bijeragogarh and Hatta, in the Jubbulpore Division. The fears concerning them have proved to be exaggerated. The Bijeragogarh tahsil had never recovered the effects of the famine year(1869-70) but by the aid of two years' good harvests and the high prices of 1873-74, it has recovered itself, and after a careful inquiry all that it was found necessary to do, was to reduce the assessment by Rs. 450 in 9 villages. In the Hatta tahsili recourse to reduction was not necessary. The tahsili, or rather portions of it, had suffered from bad harvests and from murrain among cattle, but in no single instance was there any suspicion of over-assessment, and it was found that the Malguzars were under the idea that if they prolonged their clamours a reduction would be made. They were disabused of this idea, and advances to them to purchase plough cattle will meet all the difficulties of the case, and these advances the Chief Commissioner has already made.

2.—*Canal Revenue.*

138. There are no irrigation canals in these Provinces.

3.—*Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.*

139. (1) *Customs.*—The customs duty of sugar crossing the line outwards as exports amounted to Rs. 1,06,374, being a small advance over the previous year, when it was Rs. 1,02,196.

140. (2) *Opium.*—In last year's report it was said that the revenue from opium had risen from Rs. 1,95,672 in 1872-73, to Rs. 2,73,833 in 1873-74, and this year witnesses a further increase to Rs. 3,29,514. The increase is mainly due to the enhanced revenue derived from the districts

of the Chhattisgarh Division, in which Government opium is supplied to the monopolists of vend, and in the next place to keener competition at auction sales. This Government opium is obtained from the Bengal Board of Revenue, and to that Government the cost price of the opium supplied is credited. In the statistics of the present year only the net revenue from the Chhattisgarh Division is shown, and the figures for opium therefore show a net income for the Province of Rs. 2,94,997 for 1874-75, against Rs. 2,44,776 in 1873-74, giving an increase of 20 per cent.

In most districts the fluctuations of income depend entirely on the competition for the monopolies of retail sale at the annual auctions. Where the profits of one year are believed to have been considerable, the auction bids for the following year usually rise and *vice versa*. When opium traders combine, it is not always possible for Government to obtain the most advantageous terms, but such combinations are not common. In the Chhattisgarh Division, where Government opium is supplied, a direct tax is imposed on all issues, and a heavier duty is realized; and in the districts composing this division, viz. Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, a larger income is realized than anywhere else. Thus the income in Raipur was nearly Rs. 8,000 more than that of Nagpur; and excluding Nagpur, the districts of Bilaspur and Sambalpur raised a larger income than any other district in the Central Provinces. The advantage of supplying Government opium is, that by so doing it is possible to ascertain the exact consumption, and fix a higher rate of duty should consumption increase. In the Chhattisgarh Division facilities for smuggling opium are not great, and opium is not grown.

Under the system which permits auction purchasers to supply themselves with opium, the price of the drug is but little controlled. The object of the contractors is to sell as large a quantity of opium as they can, and this object they attain by offering the drug at the lowest possible price, thus stimulating consumption.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the system of a Government supply of opium has very recently been extended to the Nagpur Division and to the district of Seoni, and arrangements have been made for the introduction of this system during the present year, and it is believed that the financial results will be as satisfactory as they have shown themselves to be in Chhattisgarh.

It is difficult to form any correct idea of the extent to which people of different districts consume opium and drugs. Only in Chhattisgarh is the actual consumption known, and in all other districts any deductions would be merely conjectures, inasmuch as the financial results in most districts depend entirely on auction bids, which fluctuate yearly according as competition is keen or otherwise.

The rate at which the total revenue realized from opium and drugs falls per head of population is 8 pies, and the population of the Province

is generally more a spirit drinking than a drug eating or drug smoking people. Opium and drugs are indeed chiefly consumed by the town populations, and the drug shops at which the admixture of opium known as "madak" and the only other drug used in the Province "ganja," are sold, are generally well known as the resort of vicious and bad characters.

141. (3) *Salt.*—Rs. 1,85,241. The salt revenue used to be nearly twelve lakhs, but this year it has decreased to less than two. A little more than a lakh of this is due to the abolition of the Raipur Customs line, and is a real loss of revenue though accompanied by a diminution of expenditure. The greater part of the rest of the decrease is only nominal, and is due to the change of system under which revenue that used formerly to be collected by the Nagpur Customs line, is now collected by the Salt Department in Bombay in communication with the railway, and is of course brought to credit in the Bombay accounts.

142. Taking the Customs Department figures, the revenue under this head has fallen from Rs. 12,84,105 in 1873-74 to Rs. 7,79,237 in the year under report—the difference Rs. 5,04,868 being due to the abolition of the two lower sections of Customs line, from Burhanpur in Nimar, to Sambalpur in the Chhattisgarh Division and to the substitution of a mileage duty of 7-8ths of a pie per maund per mile on the Western Coast salt entering the Narbada valley districts, and of 6 10ths of a pie per maund per mile on the same salt entering the Nagpur country, for the former duty of Rs. 3 per maund. The mileage duty, which was collected by the railway officials with the ordinary carriage rate, was so graduated as to amount to Rs. 3 per maund on the one line up to Jubbulpore, and to Rs. 2-8-0 on the other line up to Nagpur. With the abolition of the lower sections of the Customs line, at which a duty of Rs. 1-2-0 was levied on the Eastern salt imported into Chhattisgarh, the Madras Coast duty was raised from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per maund. The duty on the Central India Lake salt, principally levied at Saugor, remained as before at Rs. 3 per maund. The financial effect of the change was, as above stated, a gross fall in the revenue of Rs. 5,04,868; but against this has to be set off a saving in cost of establishment, of Rs. 1,11,475, and the collections at the Eastern Coast at the enhanced rate, estimated at about Rs. 1,03,125.

There can be little doubt that the circumstances of the year invited larger imports of the cheaper Western salts in the direction of the Narbada Valley, for there was a favourable reduction in the duty on consignments stopping at 100 or 200 miles on the railway line below Jubbulpore, from which points the field hitherto occupied by the Khansia salt could be invaded, but to what extent *profitably* invaded had yet to be tried, so that the ventures in this direction were mainly tentative, and while there was a yet more favourable reduction in the duty on similar importations to Nagpur, there was room for more than appears to have been brought in, and probably would have been brought in, but for the uncertainties as to the magnitude of the

accumulation of salt outside the Raipur Customs line. Thus the inducements for increased trade in both directions were obvious, but in both there were uncertainties that marred its full development. The year of course was one of transition, and a judgment on the trade phenomena must therefore be formed with some reserve. Under normal trade conditions there would appear to be no very strong ground for the reduction of the duty on salt imported by railway to Nagpur to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. The reason for the reduction was, that the lowering of the duty on the East Coast salts might lead to their displacing the Bombay salts in Chhattisgarh, if some counterbalancing reduction in the duty on the latter were not made, and thus, besides causing a loss of salt revenue interfere injuriously with the established carrying traffic on the railway. But while the duty taken off the Eastern salts (12 annas) was not much more than that taken off the Bombay salts (8 annas), all the conditions of the trade in either direction remained as before, the balance of advantages being on the side of the Bombay salts, which had railway carriage up to Nagpur, and from thence were conveyed to the markets of Chhattisgarh on carts engaged in the return grain trade, while the Eastern salts would continue to be brought up through a difficult country on pack bullocks, or by boats up the arduous navigation of the Mahanadi to Sambalpur. The trade organization is also more complete on the Western than on the Eastern side. This is proved by the fact that while in the year under notice the Madras salt, with the lighter duty, had an exceptionally favourable field in Sambalpur and the Eastern parts of Chhattisgarh, it had not penetrated the area occupied by the Bombay salts to any extent, and in fact seems to have been only able to hold its own, notwithstanding the extraordinary advantage it had in the large reserves which were believed to exist, and which, if they existed, must, as these reserves had only paid a single duty, have appreciably affected the price of salt. If on the other hand the Nagpur salts were not aggressive, they occupied fully all central and western Chhattisgarh as before, and would have continued to hold their own without any reduction of duty. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur on this head writes as follows in his Revenue report for the past year:

> "It was I believe imagined that the removal of the Chhattisgarh salt line and the levying of all the duty at the places of manufacture, would considerably increase the importation of Banwar (East Coast) salt and would push back the Kokani salt from places where recently nothing else has been used. The reverse apparently has resulted. Now when the Banjara loads his salt, he has, notwithstanding it is more or less moist, to pay full duty. He certainly has nothing further to pay, but nevertheless the old arrangement was more advantageous to him. Formerly at starting he used to pay less duty, and he proceeded on his journey selling his salt as he went along until he came to the Customs line. It is said that in this interval his sales were frequently very considerable. Besides this, when he

came to the Customs line much of the moisture in his salt had evaporated, and consequently he escaped the payment on a certain amount of water. I am told that since last rains the Kokani salt has actually gained ground."

In the margin is given a table of the prevailing prices of salt at points which would be most immediately affected by the new arrangements, for the month of January 1874, four months before any anticipations of the change could have been entertained, and for January 1875, when the new arrangements were in full force.

	January 1874.	January 1875.
Nagpur	8·4 seers	10 seers.
Jubbulpore	7·4 ,,	8·1 ,,
Saugor	7· ,,	7· ,,
Hoshangabad	4·8 ,,	8· ,,
Nimar	8·4 ,,	12· ,,
Raipur	7·5 ,,	8·4 ,,
Sambalpur	6·5 ,,	10·8 ,,

Except at Saugor there is a sensible fall in the price everywhere, and such as the circumstances of the year would bring about. Between Jubbulpore and Nagpur there is a difference of 2 seers per rupee in favour of Nagpur. The greatest fall too is just where the duty pressed lightest, *viz.* at Nimar from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee, the graduated scale of mileage duty being here in its initial stages; at Hoshangabad, next door to Nimar on the railway line, where it fell from 4·8 seers to 8·; and at Sambalpur, where the duty falling from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4-0, the price of salt fell from 6½ to 10·8 seers. Sambalpur it will be remembered is the nearest point from the salt sources on the Eastern Coast, and affords a convenient base for the supply of the populous districts of Chhattisgarh; but at Sambalpur it will be seen that while 12 annas of the duty had been taken off and the price of salt fell to nearly 11 seers per rupee, it was not very much cheaper than at Nagpur, where only 8 annas of the duty had been taken off, and where as convenient an opposite trade-base for the supply of Chhattisgarh is afforded.

This is confirmatory of the view above suggested, that the Eastern salts might have been expected to take a more prominent place in the Chhattisgarh markets, if there had been the large reserves outside the Customs line which were said to exist.

For some months back to date, the price of salt at both these opposite trade bases has stood at 10 seers per rupee, but the area supplied from either base is unchanged, and will probably remain the same as before the new arrangements: Sambalpur supplying itself and the eastern parts of Chhattisgarh, and Nagpur the central and western parts; for it is the direction of the return grain trade, as much as the price of salt, that almost necessitates this relative position. Sambalpur sends its grain and oil-seeds to the East Coast districts and takes their salt in return while the grain trade of Chhattisgarh is towards Nagpur, whence since the opening of the railway it takes its salt supplies; and should railway communication between Nagpur and Raipur be opened, it may be confidently expected that the Bombay salts will push further into Chhatisgarh and occupy part of the area supplied now with Madras salt. Until

then the direction of the grain trade East and West will keep the salt traffic in *statu quo*, and as any extension of the Nagpur branch railway line to the East would facilitate the transport of salt beyond its present limits, there was no present urgent necessity for lightening the salt duty to Nagpur, or for the sacrifice of revenue that it has involved.

At the same time one cannot be insensible to the important ameliorating effects of the change in cheapening one of the necessaries of life to the people at large. The removal of the Raipur Customs line has moreover withdrawn a prolific inducement to crime, and removed an active cause of demoralization in the Eastern districts of the Province,—smuggling across the frontier leading to outrage and conflict between the people and Government establishments continued to disfigure the criminal returns for the past few years, and the evil was becoming intolerable. If in the wealthier parts of India an Inland Customs line is an acknowledged evil, it was something worse in a backward country like Sambalpur and Raipur, and the gratitude shown by the people of these primitive parts for its abolition, is said to be deep and out-spoken. The new arrangements will add materially to the salt supplies of the country generally, and make it more accessible to the people most distant from the centres of trade and trade routes, and if the common good has thus been purchased at the small sacrifice of revenue above deduced, there can be nothing to regret, the more so that the sacrifice is probably only temporary, and will be recouped concurrently with the certain prospect of increasing importations under the lighter incidence of the duty.

143. (4) *Excise.*—Rs. 12,86,293.—The excise revenue is steadily increasing; in 1870-71 and the two next years it was over ten lakhs of rupees; in 1873-74 it increased to Rs. 11,28,221; something less than half the increase being due to the improved opium system in the Chhattisgarh tracts. From the beginning of the present year it was evident that the excise revenue would exceed all anticipations of it, and the year finally closed with an increase of about 14 per cent. The separate headings under excise may be thus noticed in detail:—

(*a*) *Distilleries.*—In last year's report mention was made of certain modified arrangements which had been introduced into excise arrangements, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the new arrangements, viz., the the taxing of the mhowa brought to a distillery for the purpose of manufacture, instead of the liquor itself; the supplementing of the central distillery system by a contract and out-still system; and the substitution of the regular Police Force for the Chaprasi establishment which had hitherto guarded our distilleries, have worked well; that the first of these arrangements has led to a weaker instead of a strong spirit being distilled, that the second has done much to prevent illicit distillation and to put down smuggling, and that the last has rendered evasions of duty and frauds on the revenue all but impossible. Owing to all these measures increased receipts have resulted. Under excise

revenue it has been customary hitherto to lump all receipts from excise proper and also realizations from opium, drugs, tari and miscellaneous income, such as fines, penalties and forfeitures, but as these latter are not excise receipts proper, and as a separate section has been allotted to all of them but the last, it seems more fitting that in this chapter only receipts connected with the distillation and sale of spirits, country and English, should be given. The figures for the present and past year stand as follows:—

Fines, penalties and forfeitures, amounted in all to Rs. 11,715.

	1873-74 Rs.	1874-75 Rs.	Increase.
1. Still-head duty	3,70,009	3,76,636	1·8
2. License fees under Central distillery system	2,62,525	3,03,000	15·4
3. License fees for vend of English liquor	3,775	3,812	1·
4. Income from Contract and Out-stills	1,42,899	1,90,881	33·5
Total ...	7,79,208	8,74,329	12·2

The open and more populous parts of the Province continue to be supplied with liquor from central distilleries, and 78 per cent of the total excise imposed on country spirits were realized in connection with them: Of these central distilleries there are 70, and they are supplemented by 914 contract and out-stills.

The still head duty levied at these central distilleries has increased, and this of course represents a larger issue of liquor. More gallons have been removed from distilleries, because the spirit is weaker. Formerly the custom was for distillers to distil strong liquor, and on its removal, to water it down to the taste and fancy of their customers. There were two objections to this, the first that the people were being accustomed to drink a stronger spirit than they would of their own accord have done, the other that the Government was suffering a loss of revenue, as for various reasons, strong liquor did not pay so proportionately high a duty as weaker. The introduction of the system of taxing the mhowa has removed these objections. The tax is now taken on the amount of mhowa used, and the tax is more equal, as the strength of the spirit varies according to the amount of mhowa used in making it. It may not be uninteresting to note, that formerly at most central distilleries the average number of seers of mhowa used in manufacturing liquor was from 9 to 12. In only one district are 12 seers now used, and in most the average does not exceed 7. It cannot then with any certainty be inferred that the larger issues indicate a larger amount of consumption, but as the year was a prosperous one, and as marriages were more than ordinarily numerous, it is probable that the people had more money wherein to purchase luxuries, and that more liquor was consumed.

The incomes from contract and out-stills represents, it is believed, a greater amount of success in dealing with illicit distillation and smuggling. Their object is not to compete with liquor obtained from central distilleries, but to supplement it, and supply to the drinking population residing in hilly or thinly populated areas, or in tracts bordering on native states, a proper amount of duty-paid liquor. It is hardly necessary to report that the facilities for illicit distillation are enormous. The appliances necessary for distillation are of the rudest kind, and the mhowa trees are plentiful. The facilities for smuggling are also great, and both these matters have to be borne in mind when licenses for contract and out-stills are applied for. The differences between these two descriptions of stills may be briefly given. At a contract still issues are strictly controlled, the capacity of the still in the way of out-turn is known, and it is only let out on payment of the full maximum duty on the estimated out-turn in advance. It may indeed be said that at those contract stills a still head duty is levied once and for all, in a more correct manner than even at central distilleries. Out-stills are different. They are intended only for wild tracts of country, and especially for such tracts bordering on native states. There is no control of issues, and as the right to manufacture is sold by auction, the more the licensee manufactures and sells, the lighter becomes the pressure of the auction rate. As a natural consequence, it follows that an out-still must not be licensed where a contract still would be taken, and this is more and more aimed at. The Commissioner of Excise and the District Officers are careful to watch and see that liquor from an out-still does not displace either liquor obtained from a central distillery or from a contract still; if it did displace it Government would suffer a direct loss. Experience has, however, in many instances shown that such liquor does not compete with duty-paid liquor, and that the income derived from out stills represents what otherwise were the profits of the smuggler and of the illicit distiller.

Year by year license fees from shops form a larger proportion of total revenue, and bear a higher ratio to still head duty. It must be remembered that the still head duty taken at a central distillery is not the highest duty which could be taken, were the distillery only to supply the tract of country immediately around it. The initial duty has to be regulated with reference to the final cost of liquor at the most distant place which the distiller has to supply, and hence auction sales of the right of retail vend in circles are almost the only means by which the prices between the most distant place and the place where the distillery is, can be regulated. As regards contract stills, it is possible that the larger receipts are in a measure to be attributed to the larger sum which people could afford to pay as excise duty. These stills are only licensed for portions of country to which liquor from a central distillery could not reach, and when therefore liquor is manufactured nearer home the cost of carrying wood and mhowa to a central distillery, and the further cost of transporting the liquor to the place of vend, are saved, and carriage enters as an important element in the price of liquor obtained from central distilleries.

The total excise charges were in 1874-75 Rs. 65,125, againts Rs. 73,954 in 1873-74, the percentage on receipts being 5· against 6·8. The Commissioner of Excise reports that about half a lakh is still required to put all our distillery buildings in a satisfactory and secure state, and money so laid out will be well spent. In a few years it is hoped that all will be in a secure state.

Prosecutions for offences against excise have been less numerous than in 1873-74, and where this is due to the wants of the people being satisfied in a proper manner, and to their being consequently less tempted to break the law, the result is satisfactory.

The attention of the Chief Commissioner is at present being directed to reduce the number of shops and the number of out-stills. In both these directions improvement is expected.

(*b*) *Drugs.*—The total revenue derived from ganja, which besides opium is the only drug used in the Province, is not very considerable, and amounted in 1874-75 to Rs. 57,082. The revenue is derived from the sale by auction of the monopoly of vend, and the income in the year under review was larger than in the preceding one, owing to keener competition at the annual sales.

The drug is prepared from the hemp plant, and indulgence in it is said to be highly deleterious to the health. While some medical men hold that indulgence in it is the immediate cause of insanity in some form or other, others are of opinion that it is only the exciting cause in persons predisposed to insanity. Be this as it may, it has been determined to do what can be done to check its consumption. As it grows luxuriously in village and house enclosures, the only means of preventing its growth, is to prohibit cultivation of any kind by cultivators without a license, and by permittng its sale by cultivators with a license, only to licensed vendors. Rules on the subject have been sanctioned and issued, and their effect will be to prevent the indiscriminate cultivation of a few plants, and toplace a certain duty on that which passes into cunsumption.

(*c*) *Tari.*—The tari revenue amounted to Rs. 56,821 in 1874-75, being an increase of 16 per cent on the yield in 1873-74. Tari is the juice of the date or palm trees, and such trees exist but in few numbers except in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha. In these districts nearly 90 per cent of the whole revenue realized was obtained, and the monopolies for sale were keenly competed for.

144. (5) *Stamps.*—Rs. 9,23,090. General stamps have shown a steady falling off for some time, the receipts of the last three years being Rs. 3,06,874, Rs. 2,90,980 and Rs. 2,85,024. Court fees stamps Rs. 6,25,328 are less than last year, (Rs. 6,58,502), but about the same as 1872-73 (Rs. 6,21,142.)

According to the Stamp departmental returns the stamp revenue yielded 3 per cent less than it did in 1873-74, and the decrease was almost entirely under receipts from the sale of Court Fees stamps. The figures are :—

		1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Income under General Stamp Act	...	2,98,227	2,97,341
Income under the Court Fees' Act	...	6,61,237	6,27,866
Total	...	9,59,464	9,25,207

The sale of Court Fees stamps depends entirely on the fluctuation in the number and value of Civil suits, and it may be noted that receipts from this source advanced greatly in 1873-74, and that that the decrease in 1874-75 brings back the figures to the level of the year 1872-73.

The main source of income under the General Stamp Act, is the sale of document stamps, which yielded a little over 2½ lakhs. This shows a small decrease as compared with 1873-74, and it is believed, and this is proved to a certain extent by the figures of the Registration Department, that the decrease may to some extent be due to there being less necessity for agriculturists to resort to loans.

Receipts from Hundi and one-anna Revenue stamps slightly increased; but this is not due to any greater consumption of such stamps in the Central Provinces, as in several districts stamps of this description were purchased in considerable quantities by merchants and traders for transmission to their agencies in foreign states. Such transmitted paper is probably largely used in lieu of Foreign Bill Adhesive stamps, and this use of Hundi paper explains the small sale of the special Foreign Bill labels.

The use of currency notes for the purposes of remittance is year by year growing more common: in districts where the sale of Hundi paper has declined, and the explanation given is, that currency notes supplied from the Treasury have displaced Hundis; and on the other hand, from districts where Hundi paper had increased in sales, it is reported that there were restrictions placed on the issue of currency notes to the public. It is the policy of Government by all measures to encourage the use of Government currency notes, and it is very probable that Hundi transactions will greatly decline.

Considering the number of receipts for sums over Rs. 20 in amount which must annually be given, the number of one-anna India Revenue stamps sold is very small, and it is feared that evasions of the law in this matter are of common occurrence. It is however very difficult to devise a suitable remedy.

Prosecutions for infringement of the Stamp law have largely increased, the figures being 247 for 1874-75, compared with 192 in the previous year. There is no reason to suppose that infringement of the Stamp laws are more numerous than formerly; the courts are becoming more inclined to accept the fact that a deliberate intention has existed to evade the Stamp duty. Such a result might be anticipated, as absolute ignorance is a plea which every year becomes less tenable.

The charges of the department for the two years were :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
General, including Head Office ...	34,596	33,938
Process serving Establishment ...	61,173	59,873

and the net receipts in 1874-75, wer Rs. 8,31,396.

145. *Law and Justice.*—Rs. 1,20,108. The comparative falling off is due to exceptionally high receipts in 1872-73 under escheats, and in 1873-74 under fines. The revenue of 1871-72 was just about the same as this year's.

146. Regarding the imperial expenditure (detailed in the Statement AI), the following notes are made :—

147. *Refunds.*—Rs. 79,058. The chief parts of the charges under this head, are refunds of land revenue, of stamps, and of judicial fines, the normal figures under which are about Rs. 10,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively. Last year the last of these heads was swollen by a special refund of Rs. 30,000 escheated; this year the first head has been swollen by special refunds of land revenue in Seoni, and by a refund made to the Raja of Pithera, in Saugor, on account of a reduction of land revenue demand upon him.

148. *Land Revenue.*—Rs. 6,60,984, of which all but Rs. 15,568 (Settlement) is for Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates, and establishments. Salaries account for Rs. 2,74,385, being an increase of Rs. 5,000 over the past two years, the variation being caused by the presence on duty of an unusual number of officers of the highest grades; the difference would have been greater, but for the withdrawal of several officers to famine duties in Bengal. The increase under this head is made up for by a slight decrease in establishment and contingent charges.

The same remarks apply to the other head of account, "Law and Justice," between which and "Land Revenue" the charges of Deputy Commissioners are divided.

149. The charges for settlement are entirely in Sambalpur District.

150. *Excise.*—Rs. 50,048. The decrease under this head is not real, as the figures of the last three years, Rs. 66,185, Rs. 59,188, and Rs. 50,048, chiefly indicate the transfer of the charges for distillery guards (about Rs. 1,000 a month) from Excise to Police; police being substituted for the former chaprassies. A contemporary revision of establishment somewhat raised the salaries, while on the other hand the number of distilleries is decreasing.

151. *Salt.*—Rs. 3,03,492. The abolition of the Raipur and Nagpur Customs lines has procured a decrease of nearly a lakh of rupees under this head.

(*b.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Revenues.

152. Of Provincial revenue, the details are shown in Statement A I.

153. *Imperial allotment.*—Rs. 27,95,228. The increase is due to the special addition made to meet the expenses of Excise police, referred to under imperial expenditure.

154. *Departmental Receipts.*—JAILS.—Rs. 3,44,521. Of this district jails contribute Rs. 1,58,705, and the School of Industry Rs. 1,85,816 as the receipts of the manufacture department. The expenditure on the corresponding accounts is Rs. 1,08,604 and Rs. 1,49,374, and the profit therefore Rs. 50,102 and Rs. 36,442.

The profit in the first case is somewhat more than in past years, having been Rs. 48,374 in 1871-72, Rs. 40,305 in 1872-73, and Rs. 17,305 in 1873-74. (During the last year a large amount of receipts by printing was omitted to be brought to account).

The arrangements made with the Inspector General for properly bringing to account all inter-departmental transactions have worked very satisfactorily, and the receipts of the jails vouched in this way, are now very promptly brought on the public accounts. The amount thus adjusted in 1874-75 was Rs. 41,924 A good deal of the increase in the profits shown is due to this.

155. *Registration.*—Rs. 39,551. A falling off, which has continued now for three years.

156. *Police.*—Rs. 42,902. The payment of the Railway Company Rs. 23,372, and the transactions which used to pass through the General Police fund, which was abolished in the course of the year, account for nearly the whole of this amount. Recoveries for Municipal police are this year excluded (see under expenditure), the *excess* of receipts Rs. 1,240 alone appearing.

157. *Education.*—Rs. 38,266. Of this, Rs. 13,341 is from fees and Rs. 18,854 from subscriptions, chiefly from municipalities and local funds. The mass of these are now for the first time brought into the accounts, as before this year they used to be expended without passing through them.

158. *Medical.*—Rs. 1,608. The chief part, Rs. 1,318, are receipts by lunatic asylum manufactures, against expenditure Rs. 627,—profit Rs. 691; these figures are entirely in the Nagpur asylum, there being no transactions in the other.

159. *Public Works.*—Rs. 5,87,009. For a reason unnecessary to state, the entries in the Civil accounts exceed those of the department on both sides by the amount of the adjustment for stock, which this year, amounts to Rs. 5,65,413 on the receipt side, and Rs. 5,46,283 on the expenditure side.

160. *Debt Accounts.*—The large transactions under this head, are the clearing of the unadjusted transactions of former years, mentioned under Reserve and Education funds.

Provincial Expenditure.

161. *Jails.*—Rs. 4,91,936. The arrangement of heads differs somewhat from that observed in former years, as jails are now classified under three heads, and manufactures are shown in a distinct head. This being allowed for, it will be seen that the expenditure, excluding manufactures in jails, is Rs. 1,69,607, a little more than last year (Rs. 1,68,024).

Some additional charges for salaries (Nagpur jail chiefly) were balanced by short expenditure for supplies. Rations cost Rs. 65,576, against Rs. 64,891 in 1873-74. In the School of Industry there has also been considerable saving, as compared with 1873-74, in the subsistence to the approvers.

162. *Registration.*—Rs. 25,201. The expenditure continues to diminish.

163. *Police.*—Rs. 11,58,032. In making the comparison with last year, it must be remembered that charges for Municipal police are not now shown in the provincial section of the accounts. Excluding this, there is an increase of charge by about Rs. 20,000. Rs. 4,000 is due to extra police being now properly charged in the accounts, instead of being met out of receipts; and Rs. 10,000 to the charges for Excise police, which are now taken to this head. The rest is a variation in the charges for district force constables, and travelling allowances being less, and petty construction being more.

164. *Education.*—Rs. 3,27,222. As this is the first year in which there has been an approach to accuracy in exhibiting the details of receipts and expenditure under this head, the only comparison that

can be made with past years, is to show the net charge to Government in the current year, Rs. 4,22,463, against the net charge of 1873-74 Rs. 4,20,064. These figures include the charges taken against Education fund as well as those in the Provincial service account proper, but exclude the adjustments of former years' charges noted in the remarks on that fund.

165. *Medical.*—Rs. 1,43,370. The variation in this head is chiefly on account of inter-departmental payment for European medicines, which is only Rs. 21,208, against Rs. 47,155 last year. The Sanitary Commissioner cost a little more,—it will be remembered he was absent during part of 1873-74. But on the other hand, Rs. 5,500 vaccination charges are now transferred from this account to that of Provincial reserve fund.

166. *Public Works.*—Rs. 15,92,516. Of this amount Rs. 16,862 is petty construction and repairs, chiefly of the Excise department. The rest is departmental (see remarks under receipts of this head).

Local Funds.

167. Is the next division of the figures in the account, and under these the following remarks are recorded.

168. *Provincial Reserve Fund.*—Under this head are exhibited those purely provincial transactions which are excluded from the provincial service accounts by the Financial department orders of April 1873. The current transactions thus taken are,

Pandhri tax, which during the year produced a net revenue of Rs. 1,40,526.

Tolls (Provincial, but not D. P. W.) which produced a net revenue of Rs. 11,938. They are mostly in Bhandara district.

Vaccination charges Rs. 5,500. The burden of the new vaccination arrangements having been borne this year by the district funds.

There are several other large transactions in this year's account of the Provincial reserve fund, of which the history is as follows :—For several reasons, and especially the confusion into which their accounts had fallen, it was determined to give the District Public Works local funds a new start, and a more regular system of account from April 1st 1874, but the old transactions remained to be cleared up. The Provincial Government reserved Rs. 50,539 of the balance of the district funds, it also received by adjustment Rs. 32,542 of cesses wrongly collected as land revenue, and paid Rs. 20,127 establishment charges due by the local funds to the Government of India. The rest of the transactions are a large quantity of unadjusted transactions of former years, charges of local Public Works funds, which for various reasons were charged only as advances, and are now brought to account.

All these transactions are shown under this account.

Road Cesses.

169. *District Public Works Funds.*—As just stated, the administration of this fund has been placed on a new basis from the commencement of the year. Of the opening balance, Rs. 50,539 was transferred to Provincial Reserve for the clearing up of the old accounts, and Rs. 41,900 was distributed among the various districts. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Local Committees :—

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.
Road cess	...	1,35,598	Establishments—		
House Tax	...	12,799	Management	...	15,276
Tolls	...	37,678	Pounds	...	18,161
Rents	...	27,347	Other Establishments.		23,561
Fees and fines, chiefly Pounds	...	1,00,614	Public Works—		
			Roads	...	94,140
			Other	...	90,111
Miscellaneous	...	35,500	Miscellaneous	...	34,292
Total Revenue	...	3,49,536	Total Expenditure	...	2,75,541
Debt accounts	...	29,667	Debt accounts	...	30,380
Opening balance in Treasury	...	41,900	Closing balance in Treasury	...	1,15,182
Grand Total	...	4,21,103	Grand Total	...	4,21,103

(Rs. 50,539 mentioned above must be added on the expenditure side to get the figures shown in the statement, and also Rs. 4,003, to both sides.)

170. The following are some of the largest public works executed from these funds :—

Nagpur.—Ambajhari road extension	...	Rs.	3,108
Seoni.—Water works	...	"	1,450
Mandla.—Station roads	...	"	939
Damoh.—Repairs on Jubbulpore road	...	"	1,382
Hoshangabad.—Constructing road to Pachmarhi.	...	"	6,500
" Two railway feeder roads, Bagra and Duluria	...	"	1,550
" New rest house at Singanath	...	"	954
" Repairs to Hoshangabad Dak Bungalow	...	"	955
Chhindwara.—Road to Pachmarhi	...	"	3,000
Narsinghpur.—Metalling Chhindwara railway feeder.		"	1,165
" Railway Sarai, Gadarwara	...	"	2,081
" New Dispensary, Gadarwara	...	"	1,500

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

174. The details of the last Census taken in 1872 will be found in Part II. of the Administration Report for that year, under heading "Political." The results will be found in the table marked "D Population" among the appendices of this report.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

175. The machinery for the collection and registration of vital statistics remains as before; the village Kotwars or watchmen reporting, and the Police registering the facts in prescribed forms, which are transmitted through Deputy Commissioners to the Sanitary Commissioner, who compiles the Provincial returns and comments on them in his annual reports. The population under registration was 7,427,608, distributed over an area of 65,548 square miles. The number of deaths out of this population was 174,446 or 23·49 per *mille*, and the births 259,492 or 34·93 per *mille*, the excess of births over deaths being thus 11·45 per 1,000 of the population. The registration is admittedly incomplete, judged by the one test that can be applied, viz. the number of infants below one year of age living on the day of the last Census, which was 49 per *mille*, from which it may be deduced that the birth rate of the Province cannot well fall short of 56 per *mille*. The accuracy of the Census figures may of course be called in question, but while they receive some support from the results of the North-Western Provinces Census, where the ratio of infants of one year and under living was 45·9 per *mille*, the Bombay Census on the other hand gives the ratio as 39 only. So extreme a variation in almost contiguous Provinces may be susceptible of explanation, and assuming for the present the general accuracy of the separate enumerations, it will be seen that, judged by the lowest ratio, the birth rate of the Central Provinces is within the truth. That is to say, supposing the Bombay ratio of 39 be applied to the Central Provinces, where it is 49, then the birth rate here would be nearer 46 than 34·93 as reported. The reporting of all births to the police is therefore not attended to everywhere, and is as much neglected in the towns as in the rural tracts, though more in some places than in others. But for purposes of comparison with the death rate, the return of births is not altogether invaluable, for where the reporting of one is defective, so must be the other, in other words they are both within the truth in about the same proportion.

176. Instructions were issued during the year for more careful registration in towns where municipalities have it in their power to enforce observance of the bye-law regarding reporting of all births and deaths, and it is hoped that in all municipal towns at least, the statistics of life in this country will be gradually made as reliable as they can possibly be. In the rural circles, with the agency at present available, accuracy cannot be attained so soon, the circles being necessarily wide, and widest in the most backward district.

177. The mortality per 1,000 living at different ages for the year 1874 was :—

All ages.	—1	1—	6—	12—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 +
23·5	132·8	29·4	10·3	7·6	8·3	11·9	19·8	35·9	121·4

But these proportions must be accepted with caution, for here in addition to the opening for error in the registering of deaths, there is the further probability of error in registering actual ages. Infant mortality under one year of age is for instance shown as not greater than in England, which is probably far from being the fact, seeing that the proportion of deaths of children under 12 years of age to total deaths exceeded the proportion which the death of chidren under 14 bears to the total deaths in England.

It is impossible then as yet to treat our statistics as correct, but they show a tendency to improve, and are likely in time to become fairly trustworthy.

178. Cholera visited a very small area in the eastern part of the Province in two separate localities, and at two different times—first during August at Sonpur, where it was introduced by pilgrims from Jagganath; and secondly during November, in a village in the Kolabira Zamindari, where it seems to have had a local origin and to have developed itself after a fair. Fortunately circumstances were not favourable to its spread, and the disease soon died out. Small-pox, however, was more virulent than for several years past, and chiefly so in the Vindhyan districts of Saugor and Damoh, and the Narbada Valley districts of Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore. In other parts of the Province the mortality from this epidemic was greatest in Chanda, Bhandara and Raipur. Fevers also were the cause of a mortality greater than in any year since 1869, with the exception of 1872. Bowel-complaints show an increase over the previous year, being most severe in Sambalpur. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 from the different diseases were, in :—

	1874.	1873.
Cholera	0·00	0·04
Small-pox	2·38	1·33
Fever	15·94	12·63
Bowel-complaints ...	1·95	1·68
Other causes ...	2·84	2·67
Violent deaths ...	0·41	0·42

3.—*Emigration.*

179. Nothing has been done calling for record under this head.

4.—*Medical relief.*

180. Up to the present year it has been customary to include among charitable dispensaries, institutions at which out-door relief in the shape of food only, or of food and clothing, was given to the poor. Only one such institution has any Government grant, the others being merely places at which the charitably disposed give succour to those in want and distress. These institutions being excluded, there are 77 Government institutions at which medical relief is available. These 77 institutions include hospitals, main and branch dispensaries. In-door as well as out-door patients are treated, but for some years past the Chief Commissioner has found it necessary to insist on greater discrimination being exercised as to the class of patients treated in-door. The tendency has existed, and to some extent still exists, to convert our dispensaries into poor-houses, and to admit as in-door patients, persons either homeless or professing to have no home suffering from slight ailments and glad at being fed without expense to themselves. It is now, however, more and more recognised that in-door accommodation should be reserved for persons suffering from the more serious kinds of sickness and disease, for whom more constant treatment and more careful diet and nursing is required.

The year which has closed was not a healthy one, and owing to this, and also to a growing belief in the efficacy of European treatment, the number of patients resorting to dispensaries has increased.

The figures for the year were as follows for each class and sex of patients :—

	Males.	Females.
In-door.		
Remaining on 1st January 1874 ...	321	74
Admitted during 1874	7,455	1,708
Out-door.		
Remaining on 1st January 1874 ...	2,898	1,001
Admitted during 1874	243,276	86,942

which gives a total of 343,675 patients by whom medical relief was sought; the total number for 1873-74 being 321,957, there were 21,688 more applications for medical treatment in 1874. The principal diseases treated were, fevers, diseases of the ear, bronchitis, diseases of digestive organs, and diseases of the skin. The total operations per-

formed were 15,911, of which 414 are returned as major operations and 13,497 as minor. Of the major, all but 24, and of the minor all but 135, are said to have been successful. As success in surgical cases is more patent and more removed from all possible doubt, it may be hoped that the success obtained during the year in this branch of the healing art will still further advance the popularity of our dispensaries.

What our dispensaries are most liable to suffer from, is the negligence and indifference of the subordinates in charge of them. Situated as branch dispensaries are, in small towns and villages at a distance from head-quarters, they but at considerable intervals come under the supervision of Civil Surgeons and other controlling authorities. A Native Doctor or Hospital Assistant who is attentive in his treatment of patients, and conciliatory in his demeanour, will seldom fail to attract patients, while with one who is the reverse, the dispensary will be but of trifling use. It is on this account that branch dispensaries demand almost a better class of men than do main, police or gaol dispensaries. In the case of these latter there is constant and almost daily supervision; in the case of the former the control exercised is by inspections 4 times in each year. This is a matter which the Chief Commissioner thinks has hardly secured adequate recognition, and it is not unfrequent that young and inexperienced subordinates are posted to out-of-the-way dispensaries, which it would be better to place under the charge of older and more experienced men.

* Omitting Vaccination receipts and expenditure.

181. Dispensary* receipts and expenditure during the year, omitting fractions of a rupee, were as follows :—

Receipts.

		Rs.
1.	Received from Government on account of salaries ...	49,356
2.	Received from Local Funds..	30,693
3.	Interest on investments ...	236
4.	Investments withdrawn ...	1,010
5.	Miscellaneous ...	2,520
6.	Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government ...	19,374
7.	Subscriptions, (1) European Rs. 5,320, (2) Native Rs. 21,116 ..	26,436
	Total Rs.	1,29,625

Expenditure.

		Rs.
1.	To salaries paid by Government ..	43,390
2.	To salaries paid from Local Funds ..	18,812
		62,202
3.	To Bazaar and European medicines purchased ..	5,419
4.	Dieting of sick ..	10,359
5.	Buildings and repairs ..	14,117
6.	Contingent and Miscellaneous charges ..	13,804
7.	Cost of Government European medicines expended.	14,952
	Total Rs.	1,20,853

The financial condition of the dispensaries generally is satisfactory, and it is gratifying to record that subscriptions by natives increased by Rs. 3,000 during the year.

In different districts and at different dispensaries the charges on account of bazaar medicines, contingencies and dieting of patients vary considerably, and it seems as if some savings might be effected under these heads. The matter has been gone into some length by the Inspector General of Dispensaries in his annual report, and improvement may be expected.

182. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The two asylums are at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and the respective Civil Surgeons are Superintendents of them. At each place a Managing Committee exists, and monthly meetings are held.

On the 1st January 1874, there were 235 inmates in the two institutions, of whom 183 were males and 52 females; and the admissions during the year were 90, viz. 72 males and 18 females: 55 males and 15 females were discharged during the year, 40 males and 7 females being pronounced to be cured, and 15 males and 8 females so much improved that they could with safety be made over to their friends. Four lunatics made their escape during the year, and one, a Madras Sepoy, was transferred to his own Presidency, in the hope that restoration to his home might prove beneficial to his health. 28 deaths (25 males and 3 females) occurred during the year, and on the last day of the year there remained 222 lunatics under treatment, viz. 170 males and 52 females.

The Superintendents of the two Asylums appear to classify types and causes of insanity in different manners. Thus at Nagpur only 3 types of insanity, viz. acute mania, chronic mania, and chronic dementia are recognized; while at Jubbulpore the additional types are melancholia, acute demenita, idiotcy and insipientia.

In respect to causes of insanity, at Nagpur 53, and at Jubbulpore 82 cases are assigned to physical causes, to moral causes 19 and 47 cases respectively, and to unknown causes 80 and 44.

Mechanical restraint was found necessary at neither institution, and the restraint commonly used, consisted in locking unruly or violent patients into a large ward.

At Nagpur the lunatics were chiefly employed in agriculture, while at Jubbulpore they were employed chiefly in levelling old buildings, with the material of which they constructed a new hospital and convalescent wards. The work which these lunatics did was examined by an officer of the Public Works Department, and was pronounced to be well done.

The cost of each lunatic, including extra diet, clothing, medicines, and contingencies, was Rs. 90-12-6 at Nagpur, and Rs. 79-0-3 at Jubbulpore.

5.—*Sanitation.*

183. It has been explained in previous reports, that the supervision of all sanitary matters rests with the Sanitary Commissioner, and that every Civil Surgeon fulfils, as far as his other duties permit, the duties of District Health Officer. Sanitary improvements in towns continue to occupy the attention of District officers and absorb a large proportion of the means at the disposal of municipalities. Conservancy, drainage, and water-supply have all to some extent been attended to in towns, and progress in these directions has been made during the year which has closed. It may be said that conservancy generally is well attended to, and that in the larger towns the principal streets are properly drained, but the bye-streets only partially. The great difficulty is found in providing a pure water-supply. The towns are nearly all too small, and their inhabitants too poor, to afford a new means of supply, and all that at most of them is attempted, is to preserve the existing source of supply from pollution. The towns which have a pure and safe supply, are very few in number; they are Nagpur, Burhanpur and Seoni; and at Raipur a new supply is at present being provided.

With regard to the smaller towns and villages, they are doubtless in a better state than they were some years ago. The necessity for conservancy is recognised, and the water-supply is not polluted in so many ways as it used to be, but improvement is slow and hardly traceable year by year.

The drainage of the villages is not so urgent a matter, as they are generally situated on high ground and are naturally drained. On other matters the Sanitary Commissioner writes as follows:—

> "The great obstacle to bringing the villages into a better state of cleanliness, is the practice of keeping the cattle at night within the village precints, but reform in this respect will be most difficult to bring about. Improvement of the water-supply of villages should be more easy of attainment, as it is a matter in which it might be expected that the people themselves would be willing to co-operate, and there can be no doubt that with their co-operation much improvement might be effected at a very little cost; but even in this matter the apathy and prejudices of the people are the great obstacles to improvement. In Chhattisgarh for instance, where during the last ten years some thousands of wells have been sunk, it is only under exceptional circumstances that the people will use them; they still prefer their tanks, the water of which annually in the hot weather becomes scanty and most impure. Until we can convince the people of the evils that result from their carelessness with respect to the water that they use for drink-

ing, their co-operation in improvements cannot be looked for; the fact of the intimate connection between cholera and the pollution of the water-supply is, however, beginning to be recognized by the more intelligent classes, and if more frequently impressed upon them, it may be hoped that in time the knowledge will spread among the mass of the people and bring about reform."

6.—*Vaccination.*

184. Although some progress had been made in all the districts of the Central Provinces in protecting the population by vaccination from the ravages of small-pox, yet up to the end of 1873-74 systematic efforts had been confined to the districts of Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul, in which special vaccine establishments had been for some years at work, and to the district of Sambalpur, where the people seemed to possess no prejudices to the operation or to have overcome them. In all the other districts the work done had been insufficient and imperfect, system and method were wanting, effective supervision was absent, and unsystematic and spasmodic efforts had extended a very partial and incomplete protection to the population.

In September 1874 a more comprehensive scheme was laid by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province before the Chief Commissioner, and as the scheme seemed to hold forth promise of good results, it was accepted. Establishments on the plan in force in Chhindwara, Seoni, and Betul, were sanctioned for three more districts, viz. for Bhandara, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur: and the other main outlines of the system may be thus described, viz. that each Civil Surgeon was Superintendent of Vaccination within his district, that for each district there should be a fixed establishment under a Native Superintendent, on rates of pay sufficient to attract a good class of men, that the expenditure necessary for the organization and expansion of the system, should be provided from local funds supplemented by a grant from Provincial revenues, and lastly that in each district a regular system should be followed.

This scheme came into force during the year, and while in 1873-74 there were 6 Native Superintendents and 97 Vaccinators, in all 103 persons engaged in the work of vaccination, there were in 1874-75, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 15 Superintendents and 128 Vaccinators, or in all 144 persons so employed.

The returns show that the total number of operations was 179,653, which exceeds those of the previous year by 50 per cent, and this outturn of work is good, when it is considered that many of the newly appointed vaccinators were men who had only had a short time of training. The number of operations yields a ratio of 20 per 1,000 of the popula-

tion, but to ensure the protection of the whole population against small-pox, the annual rate of vaccination must, the Sanitary Commissioner calculates, be at least 40 per 1,000. Much then remains to be done, but the system is working well, and every year will, it is hoped, see more effected. The percentage of success on the total number of operations was 92 per cent, varying from 95 per cent in some districts, to below 80 per cent in others. It has been observed that in districts where most operations were performed the percentage of success was highest and *vice versa*, and this might have been anticipated. Operations would ordinarily be more numerous either where vaccination was really appreciated or where it was tacitly accepted, and in such districts it would be possible to carry out the 'arm to arm' system, which alone gives perfect success: in other districts where prejudice existed, parents, even if they allowed the operation to be performed, would be unwilling that lymph should be taken from their children's arm, and this would be a formidable obstacle to good work.

The number of persons re-vaccinated was 2,760, and two districts furnished 2,221 of this number. The ratio of success in these secondary vaccinations was 75 per cent. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,403, the highest average was 3,669, and the lowest 336.

It must not be assumed that a high average in any one district is an index of an appreciation of the value of the operation, for it is not necessarily so. The numerical strength of the vaccine establishment, the density of population, the existence of towns or of groups of villages within an easy radius, are all elements which affect the number of operations performed by each individual vaccinator.

The number of infants under one year of age vaccinated during the year amounted to 35·7 per cent of the total number of operations, and as the people generally are adverse to *infants* being vaccinated, it will probably be some years ere much improvement in this respect is attained. Of the total number of persons primarily vaccinated 51·7 per cent were males and 48·3 per cent females. This proportion nearly accords with the relative proportion of the male and female population according to the census of 1872, which was 51·09 and 48·91.

The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 19,139, the whole of which is now charged under the head of provincial services, each district contributing a definite sum equivalent to the estimate of the portion of the charges which it should bear. The average cost of each successful case was 1 anna 10 pies, and such average cost was highest where the work was least efficiently done, and lowest where the greatest number of operations was performed, it varied in fact inversely with the number of operations performed by each vaccinator.

The work done during the year was good; and with the co-operation and countenance of District officers, and vigorous supervision and control on the part of Medical officers, the work of vaccination will make satisfactory progress.

VII.—Instruction.

1.—*General system of Public Instruction.*

185. The system of instruction has remained unchanged, and is described in the report for 1872-73.

2.—*Education.*

186. Grouping schools according to the class of instruction imparted, the statistics of the year in regard to schools and scholars compared with those of the past year, are as follows:—

	Number of schools at the close of the year.		Number of scholars at the close of the year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Average daily attendance.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	In number of scholars.		1873-74	1874-75	In average attendance.	
Government Schools.										
High Schools ...	1	1	75	82	7	...	57	64	7	...
Middle Schools ...	47	45	2,011	2,300	289	...	1,457	1,678	221	...
Lower Primary.										
Schools for boys ...	759	771	42,541	43,815	1,274	...	25,490	26,984	1,494	...
Do. for girls ...	88	92	3,030	3,111	81	...	1,695	1,838	143	...
Normal Schools for Masters..	4	4	160	222	62	...	138	*176	38	...
Do. for Mistresses..	1	1	23	16	...	7	22	16	...	6
Total ...	900	914	47,840	49,546	1,713	7	28,859	*30,756	1,903	6
Private Schools aided.										
High Schools ...	3	3	100	83	...	17	77	65	...	12
Middle Schools for boys ...	14	13	1,253	1,242	...	11	965	998	33	...
Do. for girls ...	3	3	270	266	...	4	242	231	...	11
Do. for (mixed boys and girls) ...	1	1	17	25	8	...	20	12	...	8
Primary Schools for boys ...	586	593	26,483	26,836	353	...	12,492	15,272	2,780	...
Do. for girls ...	25	13	818	401	...	417	355	250	..	105
Adult Schools ...	...	4	...	47	47	..	...	23	23	..
Private Schools unaided.										
Middle Schools ...	3	3	180	163	...	17	144	127	...	17
Primary Schools for boys ...	158	123	2,623	1,837	...	786	1,705	1,265	...	440
Do. for girls ...	1	1	47	44	...	3	34	35	1	..
Adult Schools ...	12	5	218	81	...	137	132	42	...	90
Total ...	806	762	32,009	31,025	408	1,392	16,166	18,320	2,837	683
Grand Total ...	1,706	1,676	79,849	80,571	2,121	1,399	45,025	49,076	4,740	689

The general result is, that schools have decreased by 30 in number, but the scholars enrolled have increased by 722, and the average daily attendance has risen by 4,051.

The increased daily attendance is matter for congratulation. In India the poverty of the people, and the consequent value of each boy's labour, has always been against large attendance at our schools. It has not been found difficult to enrol pupils, but in securing anything like regular attendance has been the difficulty. Boys are hardly ever too young to be turned to some account in agricultural operations or in tending cattle, and in the Central Provinces, in addition to the poverty of the people, it too often happens that a school is dependent for pupils on more than the one village in which it is situated, and in the hot or rainy seasons the distance militates greatly against regularity of attendance. In the present year another and more serious cause was at work, viz. sickness, and in several districts the prevalence of small-pox interfered greatly with the progress of schools. In the two districts of Narsinghpur and Saugor, the prevalence of this disease amongst children was very great. An increased daily attendance is then a very healthy sign, and the Chief Commissioner is disposed to attach greater importance to it than almost to any other feature in the statistics.

187. If the totals of schools and scholars be separated to show those belonging to Government, those aided by Government, and those unaided, the following results are obtained :—

	Schools.		Scholars.		Average daily attendance	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Government ...	900	914	47,840	49,546	28,859	30,756
Aided ...	632	630	28,941	28,900	14,151	16,851
Unaided ...	174	132	3,068	2,125	2,015	1,469
Total ...	1,706	1,676	79,849	80,571	45,025	49,076

Government schools have increased by 14, their scholars by 1,706, and their average attendance by 1,897 : the cost also of educating each scholar has fallen; so that in every respect progress has been made in Government institutions.

Schools aided by Government have diminished by 2, the pupils by 41 ; but their average attendance has risen by 2,700. Unaided schools have declined both in number and in scholars, but these schools are altogether very inferior and are unable to earn any grant. In some a little Sanscrit is taught, and in others, instruction in the Koran is given. If they be excluded, the statistics of Government schools and of schools aided by Government may be pronounced satisfactory.

188. For the purposes of inspection, the Province is divided into three circles, the Southern, Northern and Eastern, and the numbers of schools and scholars in the circles are not very divergent. The figures are :—

		Schools.	Scholars.
Southern Circle	...	568	27,851
Northern Circle	..	558	23,144
Eastern Circle	...	550	29,576

On the whole, it may be said that much progress has been made in the Southern Circle, which comprises the Nagpur country and the hill districts of Betul and Chhindwara. The two districts in this circle in which education seems most prized, are Nagpur and Nimar. This might have been anticipated for Nagpur, but the case of Nimar excites some surprise. It is a small and poor district, yet in proportion to its population and wealth it has many schools, and they are all in a sound condition. The Eastern Circle also shows fair progress. It has the largest number of scholars, and this is caused chiefly by the numerous and well filled schools in the Sambalpur district. Education here has, it is hoped, taken a firm hold on the people; much liberality is shown in the support given to the schools, and as this support has now been given for a considerable time, it is hoped that it is permanent. In Sambalpur scholars decreased very slightly in number, but their average attendance rose very largely. In Raipur too progress has been made, and though in a fit of ardour and enthusiasm too many schools were opened in this district in 1869-70, it seems as if their decadence had now been arrested, and that they will not collapse like those similarly started in 1867-68 in Bhandara.

For the Northern circle, which comprises the old Saugor and Narbada Territories, the figures are not so favourable. On the whole, these districts are more advanced and civilised than the other districts of the Central Provinces, and it might have been hoped that as they have been longer under our rule, education would be more prized. This is not the case, and though there are some good schools in them, yet the progress effected has not been equal to that in the other two circles.

An examination of the departmental report on education has again shown that where the subordinate officials, that is to say, the Tahsildars and the District Inspectors, take an interest in their work; where the Inspectors frequently inspect schools, instruct schoolmasters in method and management and promote the deserving; and where Tahsildars encourage schoolmasters by visits and exert their just influence in inducing parents to send their boys to school, the schools become filled and education spreads: where there is apathy or indifference the schools decline.

The attitude of the higher Civil officers and of their subordinates towards education is one of countenance and encouragement, and District Inspectors are becoming year by year more efficient.

High Schools.

189. There is only one Government High School, located at Jubbulpore. It has done good work during the year, and the success of its students at the University Examination has been very satisfactory. Out of 9 students who presented themselves for the First Arts Examination 5 passed, while 15 out of 16 were successful in passing the Entrance Examination. These results are extremely satisfactory.

Including students from other institutions in the Central Provinces, 59 in all presented themselves for the Entrance Examination, of whom 38 passed, and these results are relatively good when compared with those obtained in other Provinces. The schools which sent up these students were besides the High School, the Anglican Mission School, Jubbulpore, the Scotch Mission School, Nagpur, and the Nagpur City Aided School; and all those institutions which are aided by Government have done well.

Government Schools of the Middle Class.

190. Government schools of the middle class are now 45 in number. Excluding the primary departments, it is found that pupils, average daily attendance, and fees have all increased, while the total expenditure has fallen. The progress of the pupils is also evidenced by the greater number of pupils who were in the upper halves of such schools. The Zila schools, of which there are 14, have made very noticeable progress, in nearly all there have been an increase in the number of scholars, a better daily attendance, better classification, larger fee collections and a smaller total or per head expenditure. In some of these schools, the scholarship, as tested by success at the High School Scholarship Examination, has advanced in a very marked manner.

Aided Schools of the Middle class.

191. The best aided schools of this class, are the Bishop's School, Sitabaldi; schools conducted by the Catholic Clergy at Sitabaldi, Kamthi, and a school managed by the Scotch Mission at Kamthi; the Hitkarini Sabha School at Jubbulpore; the Kothi Bazaar School at Hoshangabad, and a school in Sitabaldi supported by Mr. Moreshwar Rao. These schools have done well, and their managers and committees of management labour zealously to advance their sphere of utility, and the Administration is much indebted to them for their labours. One of these schools is purely for the education of children of European parentage; others receive children of all parentages. As the Chief Commissioner has already submitted his views on the subject of the provision of education and technical instruction for European and Eurasian children to the Government, it is unnecessary to discuss the subject here.

Government Vernacular Schools of the Lower Class.

192. These schools are of five kinds; the lower sections of Zila schools, the lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular Town schools, Vernacular Town schools, Village schools, and Girls schools. In the lower sections of Zila schools, scholars have increased in number and have been more regular in attendance, and fee collections have also

slightly risen. Classification is reported to have improved, and there is better observance of the prescribed curriculum.

In the lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular Town schools improvement is only shown in the Southern circle, in which pupils numbered more, and were more regular in attendance; in the Northern circle there was a decline; and in the Eastern, though the average attendance rose, scholars slightly decreased. The Vernacular Town schools are in a better condition, they had more scholars and a better daily attendance, and the only unsatisfactory feature about them is, that there has been a falling off in fees.

We now come to Village schools, in which primary education is imparted. They are the most important, as through them can instruction ever reach the masses, and it is satisfactory to note that the statistics concerning them are distinctly favourable: it is still more satisfactory to know that Educational officers have in their inspection, found great internal improvements, better classification, and schoolmasters impressed with a more lively sense of their duties and responsibility. For the two years the figures are—

	Schools.		Scholars.		Average attendance.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Southern Circle ...	248	265	12,920	14,138	7,318	8,313
Northern Circle ..	307	304	14,103	13,659	8,304	7,850
Eastern Circle ...	74	75	5,166	5,543	2,894	3,625
	629	644	32,189	33,340	18,516	19,788

On the whole, schools have increased in numbers and in scholars, and the average attendance has been considerably better. The schools in the Northern circle have not done well, and in them there has been decline; but as has been already said, fever and small-pox were very prevalent in districts which form a portion of this circle, and the mortality among children was specially great.

Aided Schools.

193. In considering the education within the reach of the masses, that imparted by primary schools aided according to results, and that imparted by schools in Sambalpur which receive fixed grants, must be considered. Schools of the first class have progressed satisfactorily. They have increased in number from 237 to 312; in scholars from 8,866 to 1,234; and in the number of boys who passed a fair examination from 3,014 to 4,380. The amount awarded was more than Rs. 2,000 in excess of that earned in 1873-74, and was Rs. 7,173. The Sambalpur aided schools have very much improved. The statistics are—

	Number of Schools.	Scholars.	Daily attendance.	Total cost.
1873-74 ...	243	12,893	4,619	Rs. 34,584
1874-75 ...	246	12,646	7,801	„ 34,523

The small decrease in pupils is said to be due to a number of the older boys leaving schools during the year, and is insignificant. The average daily attendance has made great progress, and the cost of the schools is a little less.

The Police schools continue to be well managed, and are under excellent control.

Government Normal Schools.

194. In its review of educational matters last year, the Supreme Government noticed that the Normal or Training schools were not in a satisfactory condition. The matter had not escaped the attention of the Chief Commissioner or of the Inspector General of Education, and proposals for ameliorating these schools have already been submitted and appeared and have now come into effect. It seemed on every ground desirable that the Central Provinces should train their own teachers, and not be dependent for their supply either on the Bombay Presidency, or on the North-Western Provinces, and the proposals made and arrangements now in force aim at a proper method of teaching being taught. The Normal School for masters at Jubbulpore has now been placed under a competent European master, and the services of a Lady Superintendent have been secured for the School for Mistresses. The effect of these institutions will perhaps not be visible for some years, but fitting instruction in method is now available, and little difficulty will, it is believed, be experienced in getting together men to train.

Languages.

195. The extent to which the various languages are taught in all schools may be gathered from the following table :—

		European Languages.			Oriental Languages.										
		Classical.	Vernacular.		Classical.			Vernacular.							
		Latin.	French.	English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Telegu.	Marathi.	Gujerathi.	Urya.	Tamil.	Marwadi.
1873-74.	Hindus 71,840 Mahomedans 5,154 Christians 246 Others 2,609	34	3	3,915	802	164	102	2,584	42,437	520	18,250	542	13,736	264	...
1874-75.	Hindus 72,288 Mahomedans 5,346 Christians 731 Others 2,206	13	...	4,278	480	374	125	2,393	43,699	521	18,700	855	13,576	186	33

The study of English has again attracted more scholars, while for the decline in the study of Sanscrit and the apparent advance in that of the Arabic no proper explanations are forthcoming. The Chief Commissioner noticed with surprise last year that the study of Sanscrit had apparently received a great impetus; during the present year it has as suddenly receded.

Financial Statistics.

196. The total expenditure on education and on school houses for the year 1874-75, was Rs. 5,61,807; and of this sum, Rs. 10,644 was provided in the Public Works Budget, leaving Rs. 5,51,163 as the sum administered by the Educational Department. This sum was composed of the following items:—

	Rs.
Municipal grant and subscription ...	93,451
Fees	26,486
Educational cess	1,18,954
Other sources	7,433
Provincial assignment	3,04,839

Expenditure controlled by Government Officers.

197. The expenditure from public funds controlled by Government Officers was:—

			Sums disbursed by Government Officers.
			Rs.
Direction		...	25,993
Inspection		...	75,633
Higher class English ...	Government	...	22,571
	Aided	...	6,124
Middle class English ...	Government	...	75,557
	Aided	..	14,064
Lower class vernacular ...	Government	...	1,82,715
	Aided	...	28,611
Schools for Girls ...	Government	...	17,779
	Aided	...	3,910
Scholarships held at foreign Colleges		...	1,671
Encouragement to Vernacular literature		...	612
Museum		...	1,314
Normal schools ...	For Masters	...	16,655
	For Mistresses	...	2,209
			4,75,418

and such expenditure so disbursed may be thus roughly classified :—

		Sums disbursed by Government Officers.	Percentage on total expenditure.
		Rs.	
(i.)	On direction and inspection ...	1,01,626	21·4
(ii.)	Training Schools ...	18,864	4·
(iii.)	High Schools ...	28,695	6·
(iv.)	Middle class schools ...	89,621	19·
(v.)	Primary schools for boys ...	2,11,326	44·4
(vi.)	Middle and primary schools for girls ...	21,689	4·5
(vii.)	Miscellaneous ..	3,597	0·7

The largest expenditure is naturally incurred in Primary schools, and these schools have made progress during the year.

Changes in the department have been less frequent and inspection and control have been more continuous and sustained, and on the whole a fair amount of success has crowned the year's labour.

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

198. The transactions of the Book Depôt increased during the year, and a larger and more valuable amount of books was purchased. The number of books sold was less than in the previous year, but those that were sold were of a better description.

There is a Lithographic Press attached to the office of the Inspector General of Education, and an Educational Journal in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Uryah is issued every month. The work turned out by the Press during the year was—

3,000 copies of the Geography of India (Hindi.)
3,000 „ „ of the Central Provinces (Hindi.)
3,000 „ „ „ (Marathi.)
3,000 „ of the Rudiments of knowledge (Hindi.)
200 „ of Hints on Agriculture (Hindi.)
1,000 „ of Geographical definitions (Hindi.)
3,000 „ Alphabetical sheets (Hindi and Marathi.)
1,200 „ School Manuals in Urdu and Marthi.)
500 „ Urdu copy books.
1,176 „ Copies of the Central Provinces' News (Urdu.)
6,380 „ „ „ (Hindi.)
715 „ „ „ (Uryah.)
3,609 „ „ „ (Marathi.)
besides other work of a miscellaneous kind.

4.—*Literary Societies.*

199. The statistics regarding Literary Societies will be found in the Appendix. During the year two new societies were started, both in the town of Saugor; the aim of one is political and literary; the object of the other is the translation and compilation of books. The Inspector General of Education reports that in his opinion these newly formed societies will be productive of some literary activity and good.

5.—*Arts and Sciences.*

Museum.

200. Some additions have been made to the Nagpur Museum; its library books have been already catalogued, and a catalogue of the specimens is under preparation. It was visited by 75,296 persons, of whom 57,546 were native men, 16,032 native women, and the others Europeans.

No information has been gathered regarding other local museums, but they are not important or large.

VIII.—Archæology.

201. Nothing has occurred calling for remark under this head.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

1.—*Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.*

(*Vide* paras. 266-7 of the Administration Report for 1872-73.)

2.—*Ecclesiastical.*

202. No remarks. The usual statistics relating to this head are shown in Statement IV A. among the Appendices.

3.—*Stationery.*

203. The old arrangements for the supply of these Provinces remain unchanged.

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A 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.													
Trans. Narbada districts.	Saugor ...	1,200	1,576	1,229	4,005	423,585	...	423,585	...	50	63	21	...
	Damoh ...	667	826	1,306	2,799	548,855	...	548,855	...	...	92	160	...
Narbada valley districts.	Jubbulpore ...	1,320	1,308	1,290	3,918	210,261	...	210,261	...	...	303	...	90
	Narsinghpur ...	962	244	710	1,916	126,435	...	126,435	224 (*a*)	...	...	5	70
	Hoshangabad ...	1,416	851	2,109	4,876	970,323	...	970,323	150 (*b*)	...	...	498	163
	Nimar ...	590	999	1,751	3,340	304,458	...	304,458	...	46	71	...	111
Sátpúra hill districts.	Mandla ...	630	2,456	1,633	4,719	1,432,037	...	1,432,037	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	517	657	1,967	3,141	98,732	...	98,732	99 (*c*)	...	...	35	...
	Seoni ...	677	708	1,538	3,123	479,306	...	479,306	...	...	90	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	993	689	2,171	3,853	458,239	...	458,239	120 (*d*)	...	46	114	...
	Betul ...	1,026	1,254	1,624	3,904	550,640	...	550,640	...	...	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts in valleys of Wardha and Wainganga	Nagpur ...	1,805	632	1,349	3,786	249,597	...	249,597	...	...	174	33	21
	Bhandara ...	1,077	1,336	1,509	3,922	350,774	...	350,774	245 (*e*)	...	58	...	...
	Chanda ...	1,005	5,186	3,509	9,700	710,920	...	710,920	194 (*f*)	...	47	...	...
	Wardha ...	1,370	493	538	2,401	127,599	...	127,599	...	...	74	...	65
Chhattisgarh districts.	Raipur ...	3,455	4,413	4,017	11,885	876,160	...	876,160	132 (*g*)	...	52	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	2,068	1,930	3,800	7,798	407,601	...	407,601	25 (*g*)	...	...	...	...

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi ...	2,089	746	1,572	4,407	...	...	...	90 (g)	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari district ...	32	762	291	1,085	435,702	...	435,702	58 (h)	...	...	...	...
									90	1,165	1,002	520
Total British...	23,099	27,066	33,913	84,078	8,761,224	...	8,761,224	1,337	2,257			
NATIVE STATES.												
Bastar ...	1,000	8,000	4,000	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karond ...	586	1,265	1,900	3,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raigarh Bargarh ...	300	400	786	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarangarh ...	320	80	140	540	...	...	...	50 (g)	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	550	950	899	2,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur ...	550	90	266	906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rairakhol ...	150	275	408	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamra ...	600	580	808	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sakti ...	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawarda ...	176	172	539	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	104	60	10	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanker ...	154	446	400	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairagarh ...	544	243	153	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandgaon ...	426	303	155	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makrai ...	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Total Native States...	5,605	12,964	10,543	29,112	...	...	...	50	...	...	11	...
									45	1,273	986	520
Grand Total...	28,556	40,771	44,656	113,983	9,082,126	431	9,081,695	1,724	2,304			

(a) During rains by Narbada, Dudhi, Shakar, and Sher; (b) by Narbada, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal; (c) by Banganga, Bagh, Deo and Son: (d) by Pench and Karhan rivers: (e) during rains by Wainganga, Baghnadi and Chulban; (f) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons; (g) by Mahanadi; (h) by Godavari and Pranhita.

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report for 1872-73, or Chapters I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces' Gazetteer," Edition of 1870.

A. 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NARBADA DISTRICTS.																
Saugor.—Civil Station	2·2	66·6	...	68·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	NW	SW	NE
Kurai ...	4·0	69·8	...	73·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rehli ...	0·3	74·1	...	74·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Banda ...	0·6	59·7	...	60·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh.—Civil Station...	1·45	70·95	...	72·4	87·90	105·97	101·70	77·32	90·32	85·48	49·77	72·35	68·13	N & W	NW & W	N & W
Hatta ...	·2	48·3	...	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tejgarh ...	·8	50·4	0·1	51·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patharia ...	1·0	53·9	...	54·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatiagarh...	·7	63·7	...	64·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NARBADA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																
Jubbulpore.—Civil Stn...	1·46	85·22	0·25	86·93	80·5	104·2	99·2	74·4	84·0	79·6	52·5	77·3	74·1	N, SW&W,	N, S W&W	N, NE, S
Sihora ...	1·14	57·90	0·42	59·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara ...	2·51	49·95	0·5	52·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur.—Civil Stn.	0·8	52·7	...	53·5	85·5	103·3	97·0	78·2	83·8	77·3	49·6	78·1	66·4	W, NW	SW	SE & SW
Gadarwara ...	...	56·9	...	56·9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chanwarpatha..	1·4	65·1	...	66·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Chhindwara ...	0·5	49·8	0·1	50·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohpani ...	1·0	38·8	...	39·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad.—Civil Stn.	0·15	44·55	...	44·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SW	NW	NE

A. 3.—Climate.—(*Contd.*)

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
NARBADA VALLEY DISTRICTS.—(*Contd.*)																
Nimar.—Civil Station ...	0·06	29·53	...	29·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NW&W.	NW&W	NE&E
SATPURA HILL DISTRICTS.																
Mandla.—Civil Station.	3·82	62·95	1·0	67·77	80·0	109·0	...	75·0	90·0	..	38·0	71·0	...	NW	NW	NW
Balaghat.—Ditto ...	0·80	55·50	0·50	56·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NW	SW	NW
Katingi ...	0·70	33·50	...	34·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behir ...	2·40	46·10	2·0	50·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanji ...	0·40	64·40	1·50	66·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni.—Civil Station ...	0·75	60·16	0·10	61·01	75·20	...	...	76·00	...	...	70·40	...	...	NW	SW	NW
Chhindwara.—Ditto ...	0·16	42·65	0·28	43·59	75·06	104·29	89·67	70·35	84·27	72·31	48·87	80·01	64·44	NNW	WSW	W
Betul.— Ditto ...	0·02	30·81	...	30·83	81·0	105·0	92·0	75·0	78·0	67·0	52·0	71·0	72·0	NW&SW	NW&SE	NW
Multai ...	0·98	27·35	...	28·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atner ...	0·50	24·25	0·24	24·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	...	34·89	...	34·89	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicholi ...	...	23·94	...	23·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amla ...	...	33·69	...	33·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																
Nagpur.—Civil Station..	0·82	39·90	0·16	40·88	95·5	..	..	81·7	..	..	68·5	..	..	N & W	W	E
Bhandara.— Ditto ..	1·11	44·9	10·60	55·80	85·08	98·51	98·81	75·87	81·93	81·67	55·64	74·06	..	SE	SE & NE	N
Sakoli ..	0·40	46·24	0·5	46·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirora ..	..	50·20	..	50·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chanda.—Civil Station.	1·26	39·85	3·14	44·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E & S	W	N & E
Brahmapuri..	0·57	43·4	0·85	47·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mul ..	0·4	30·40	2·30	32·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warora ..	0·79	34·8	1·90	36·77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha.—Civil Station..	0·49	28·64	0·22	29·35	84·39	99·77	94·52	77·09	83·87	84·16	49·74	76·90	73·31	N E & W	N & W	N & E
Hinganghat..	1·98	36·22	0·15	38·35	84·64	110·42	92·74	73·87	83·64	70·06	53·29	78·16	60·29	N E & W	..	..
Arvi ..	0·35	30·43	0·90	31·68	92·77	102·86	98·61	78·83	82·97	80·32	65·48	75·12	73·25	S & N	NE & W	N & E
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTRICT.																
Raipur.—Civil Station..	2·75	57·90	3·34	63·31	82·1	97·3	91·3	70·2	80·0	73·5	64·1	76·7	73·2	S SE NE SW NW W	S SE SW W	SE N NE
Bilaspur.— Ditto ..	1·13	49·22	4·06	54·41	88·0	110·0	100·0	78·0	90·0	71·0	51·0	79·0	65·0	W	W & S	W & N
Mungeli ..	0·26	42·89	0·80	43·95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seorinarain..	0·59	53·94	1·18	55·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saragaon ..	0·29	50·47	1·79	52·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur in the Mahanadi Valley.—Civil Station ..	5·50	61·29	4·57	71·36	77·0	102·1	90·4	79·0	88·4	82·7	57·8	73·4	65·6	NW	SW	NW & SW
UPPER GODAVARI DISTRICT.																
Sironcha ..	2·44	51·15	1·99	55·53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SW	NW	NW

B. 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory...	3,056	78,856	92,135	9 Elephants, 16 Horses. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds. dyes, ral, dammer, kosa, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax and honey.
2. Karond ...	Do.	3,550	133,483	20,000	None.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton ; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raigarh-Bargarh ...	Do.	400	63,304	7,500	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh ...	Do.	1,350	37,091	8,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
*5. Patna ...	Do.	600	98,636	25,000	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	5,000	130,713	18,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	580	12,660	6,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable Sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

8 Bamra ...	Feudatory.	350	53,613	6,000	None	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
*9 Sakti ...	Do.	350	8,394	8,131	Do.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mhowa fruit.
10 Kawardha ...	Do.	16,000	75,432	53,560	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
11 Kendka or Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	11,000	29,590	22,03[illegible]	3 elephants, 28 horses, 20 bullocks, 326 foot men.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12 Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	3 elephants, 15 horses, 175 foot-men.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13 Khairagarh ...	Do.	47,000	122,264	1,17,635	.....	Do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14 Nandgaon ...	Do.	46,000	148,544	90,097	3 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, 500 foot-men.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo, coarse cloth.
15 Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	None.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mhowa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note.

* Under British management.

B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.
1 Raja Bhairau Deo of Bastar ...	Feudatory.	Rajput	32	Indifferently.
2 Raja Udet Pratap Deo of Kharond ...	Do.	Do.	36	Knows Uria and Urdu well.
3 Raja Ghanasyam Sing of Raigarh ...	Do.	Gond	51	Knows Hindi.
4 Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh of Sarangarh ...	Do.	Do.	10	A minor.
*5 Maharaja Sur Pratap Deo of Patna ...	Do.	Chauhan Rajput	31	Fair knowledge of Uria and Urdu.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur ...	Do.	Do.	36	Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Uria.
7 Raja Bishan Chandar Janamuni of Reirakhol ...	Do.	Janamuni Rajput	56	Fair knowledge of Uria
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	Do.	Gangabansi Rajput	27	Do.
*9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti ...	Do.	Raj Gond	42	Knows Uria and Urdu
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	Do.	Do.	25	Under Tutor, appointed by Deputy Commissioner.
11 Mahant Lachman Das of Kondka ...	Do.	Bairagi	64	Knows Hindi.
12 Raja Narher Deo of Kanker ...	Do.	Rajput	26	Do.
*13 Raja of Khairagarh ...	...	...	...	...
14 Mahant Ghasidas of Nandgaon...	Do.	Bairagi	55	Do.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai ...	Do.	Gond	26	Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.

* Under British

male members of their families.

How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
In administering his territory.	Has sanad	Follows primogeniture	Has a nephew.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Had adopted his nephew Ram Bhadra Sai, but the adoption has since been annulled in consequence of his nephew's misconduct.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
The territory is administered by the mother of the Raja during his minority.	Do.	Do.	A minor.
Resides at Sambalpur.	Do.	Do.	Has 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
In administering his terittory.	Do.	Do.	Has male heir.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has 2 sons.
Do.	Do.	Do.	No sons.
In administering his territory.	Do.	Do.	Has 1 son and 3 grandsons.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has no sons but has 3 brothers.
...	...	...	Lal Fatch Singh who was deposed died recently, and no new chief has yet been recognized. The estate is under British management.
In administering his territory.	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture	Has 1 son and 2 chelas or disciples.
Do.	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	A son was lately born to the Rajas.

management

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Education, and Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and an Inspector General of Registration, who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
													P.a.	Rs.	Rs.
PUR.	Nagpur ...	5	3,786	631,109	Nagpur	84,441	2,170	15	25	38	21	989	1,90,117	8,22,981	12,82,908
					Kamthi	48,831									
					Umrer	11,394									
					Khapa	8,007									
					Ramtek	7,045									
					Narkher	7,159									
					Mohpa	5,572									
					Kalmeswar	4,738									
					Bela	5,012									

NAG	Bhandara	...	3	3,922	564,813	Bhandara	11,433	1,772	7	7	45	13	388	1,03,508	4,07,436	5,33,418
						Mohari	6,183									
						Tumsar	7,367									
						Pauni	8,973									
	Chanda	...	4	9,700	534,431	Chanda	16,233	2,599	6	12	130	20	539	1,39,667	2,44,280	4,08,028
						Armori	5,271									
	Wardha	...	3	2,401	354,720	Hinganghat	9,415	1,372	9	11	28	19	421	1,34,889	5,13,982	7,85,649
						Arvi	7,632									
						Deoli	5,558									
						Sindi	4,867									
						Ashti	4,262									
	Balaghat	...	2	3,141	302,482	Hatta	2,684	1,028	5	6	65	30	235	34,705	1,57,075	2,37,694
						Lanji	2,075									
JUBBULPORE.	Jubbulpore	...	4	3,918	528,859	Jubbulpore	55,188	2,525	10	17	40	18	561	74,945	5,72,504	7,55,827
						Garha	2,588									
						Seora	3,988									
						Panagar	3,872									
						Murwara	2,885									
						Katangi	2,898									
						Belihri	2,028									
						Bijeragogarh	2,008									
						Patan	2,662									
	Saugor	...	5	4,005	527,725	Saugor	45,655	2,107	9	17	28	26	588	64,668	4,41,515	5,82,542
						Garhakota	9,085									
						Rehli	4,406									
						Kurai	4,965									
						Deori	3,994									
	Damoh	...	2	2,799	269,642	Damoh	8,189	1,337	4	7	50	25	378	1,14,819	2,67,227	3,56,255
						Hatta	6,251									
						Hindoria	3,286									
						Raneh	2,611									
	Seoni	...	2	3,123	299,856	Seoni	9,557	1,334	4	5	45	24	294	67,851	1,41,939	2,19,763
	Mandla	...	2	4,719	213,018	Mandla	4,936	1,619	4	6	61	25	393	96,873	84,153	1,23,694
						Bahmani	1,983									

C.—(*Contd.*)

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NARBADA.	Hoshangabad ...	5	4,376	463,625	Hoshangabad 11,613 Harda 9,170 Seoni 7,579 Sohagpur 7,552 Babai 4,041	1,393	11	23	55	14	507	1,46,510	4,27,338	5,97,400
	Narsinghpur ...	3	1,916	339,395	Narsinghpur 12,111 Gadarwara 6,068 Singhpur 3,167 Kauria 3,167 Tendukhera 3,034	1,068	9	11	32	10	365	1,25,418	4,19,626	6,07,120
	Betul ...	2	3,904	274,264	Betul 4,593 Badnur 2,645 Multai 3,371	1,381	5	6	52	22	330	97,793	1,90,100	3,37,628
	Chhindwara ...	2	3,853	316,095	Chhindwara 8,626 Lodikhera 5,219 Pandhurna 5,218	1,810	5	7	64	29	359	95,209	2,27,161	3,27,359
	Nimar ...	3	3,340	211,176	Burhanpur 29,303 Khandwa 14,119 Asir 2,632 Pandhana 2,248 Borgaon 1,719	687	17	16	40	6	445	1,40,778	1,61,452	3,05,661

CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	4	11,855	1,093,405	Raipur Dhamtari Rajim	19,116 6,023 2,808	4,652	10	15	51	14	485	1,46,586	6,49,150	8,03,628	
	Bilaspur ...	3	7,798	715,398	Ratanpur Bilaspur Mungeli	5,111 4,898 4,392	3,437	8	10	56	10	300	97,739	2,80,499	3,47,830	
	Sambalpur ...	2	4,407	523,034	Sambalpur	11,020	1,710	6	4	60	25	355	1,04,674	88,964	139,466	
	Upper Godavari..	2	1,085	52,120	Dumagudem Sironcha	2,008 1,145	198	2	2	112	34	78	47,331	13,583	26,002	
	Total ...	59	84,078	8,201,519	.....		34,219	156	207	130	21	7,890	20,24,089	61,10,875	87,88,082*	
														Total revenue of Reserved forests...	2,02,116	
														Grand Total...	89,90,198	

*The apparent decrease, compared with the last year's figures, is due to the exclusion of Inland Customs duty on salt and sugar, and the Pandhri revenue which is Provincial.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.						Chris-
					Children.				
	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.
Nagpur ...	9,530	111,589	209,392	205,491	112,048	104,178	631,109	169	2,221
Bhandara ...	2,352	103,769	163,969	176,416	115,815	109,113	564,813	144	17
Chanda ...	4,424	103,834	160,724	167,951	106,877	98,879	564,431	55	25
Wardha ...	1,916	73,229	117,366	112,787	63,533	61,034	354,720	149	22
Balaghat ...	108	37,084	54,837	58,611	41,799	39,761	195,008	75	...
Jubbulpore ...	1,749	113,113	176,691	173,996	93,546	84,626	528,859	135	744
Saugor ...	1,633	97,144	183,694	165,080	94,657	84,294	527,725	132	848
Damoh ...	5,901	51,787	91,942	86,245	48,020	43,435	269,642	96	
Seoni ...	1,176	77,867	120,239	121,724	85,257	80,110	407,330	113	15
Mandla ...	416	44,497	64,269	62,522	46,204	40,023	213,018	45	21
Betul ...	536	52,688	84,442	81,607	60,164	57,842	284,055	69	8
Chhindwara ...	3,328	58,491	93,287	93,853	65,829	63,121	316,095	81	26
Hoshangabad ...	1,525	88,642	153,502	139,715	84,808	75,809	453,834	102	86
1 Feudatory State ...	...	2,704	4,541	4,303	2,574	2,230	13,648	63	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,877	63,011	113,472	106,208	63,080	56,635	339,395	177	30
Nimar ...	475	41,689	75,158	65,392	37,282	33,344	211,176	63	222
Raipur ...	712	308,738	398,212	429,361	320,378	289,304	1,437,255	99	39
4 Feudatory States...	71	67,457	95,018	99,390	78,212	71,230	343,850	129	...
Bilaspur ...	63	192,520	222,049	233,117	181,061	163,027	799,254	91	8
2 Feudatory States...	28	22,318	24,298	25,171	18,379	16,008	83,856	84	...
Sambalpur ...	5,103	219,054	366,803	352,871	170,576	162,284	1,052,534	65	9
7 Feudatory States...	2,084	123,907	196,108	186,540	76,424	70,428	529,500	45	...
Upper Godaveri ...	283	52,597	51,956	47,927	16,062	15,031	130,976	9	19
1 Feudatory State ...	...	41,600	34,483	31,794	6,262	6,317	78,856	6	...
Total { British Territory...	40,924	1,633,367	2,547,556	2,533,681	1,624,645	1,495,637	8,201,519	96	4,365
Total { 15 Feudatory States	2,183	257,986	354,448	347,198	181,851	166,213	1,049,710	36	...
Grand Total ...	43,107	1,891,353	2,902,004	2,880,879	1,806,496	1,661,850	9,251,229	81	4,365

lation.

Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.
tians.												
Americans.	Armenians.	East Indians.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Parsis.	Budhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
...	...	834	2,402	548,212	34,917	12	3,034	39,378	99	134,431	496,678	m u g
...	...	16	34	472,151	10,696	...	520	81,349	30	155,377	409,436	m
...	...	15	49	397,540	8,176	...	648	126,939	1,039	126,300	408,131	m g t h
...	...	32	42	303,905	12,428	...	2,381	35,910	...	99,673	255,047	m g u
...	...	7	4	131,176	2,934	...	39	59,217	1,631	86,942	108,066	m h g
3	5	187	728	396,558	25,968	16	3,477	100,239	934	190,472	338,387	h
...	...	95	373	462,488	23,541	...	15,927	24,453	...	186,747	340,978	h m
...	...	18	6	225,691	7,672	...	5,155	30,949	146	109,149	160,493	h u
...	...	1	33	241,013	14,566	15	1,020	159,050	617	158,588	248,742	h u m
...	...	3	5	76,996	2,716	1	146	126,735	6,395	111,231	101,787	u h g
...	...	...	11	168,788	4,555	8	937	109,748	...	118,428	165,627	u h m g
...	...	17	62	191,669	9,747	...	574	114,000	...	123,344	192,751	h g m
2	...	10	216	346,978	20,708	11	1,077	84,702	44	133,995	319,839	g u m
...	...	...	...	9,731	681	...	...	3,236	...	5,606	8,042	
1	1	9	33	283,102	11,958	...	860	43,332	69	116,913	222,482	h m g
...	...	68	130	154,889	21,449	6	545	33,843	24	47,867	163,369	m h u
...	...	42	304	872,480	14,191	5	237	327,333	222,624	666,514	770,741	c h u
...	...	...	1	197,515	2,629	...	14	99,848	43,842	184,741	159,109	
...	...	12	17	481,430	8,576	...	6	112,600	196,605	486,353	312,901	h u
...	...	...	...	46,051	1,552	...	...	21,206	15,047	47,473	36,383	
...	...	16	4	700,964	3,279	...	...	348,262	...	533,675	518,859	U h
...	...	4	...	355,830	1,152	...	...	172,514	...	303,245	226,255	
...	...	44	226	62,107	2,888	...	...	65,692	...	75,134	55,842	u t k
...	...	...	...	29,060	1,704	...	...	48,092	...	62,086	16,770	
6	6	1,422	4,678	5,879,950	233,247	74	36,569	1,669,835	371,367	3,058,022	5,143,497	
...	...	4	1	638,187	7,718	...	14	344,896	58,890	603,151	446,559	
[illegible]	6	1,426	4,679	6,518,137	240,965	74	36,583	2,014,731	430,257	3,661,173	5,590,056	

* m Marathi, u Urdu, h Hindi, g Gondi, t Telugu, c Chhattisgarhi, n Nimari, U Uriya, k Koya.

E.—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
						Rs.a.p.			
...	28,024	55,206	...	...	...	45 4 2	...	...	

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
,, for 30 years or upwards ...	28,531	45,42,237	30th June 1897.	
,, for 10 years and under 30 ...	28,282	12,53,535	30th June 1888.	
,, under 10 years ...	1,423	...	30th June 1877.	Zamindari wastes.
,, in progress ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	57,443	58,05,506	...	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights	...	...	...	
Do. without such record.	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year } Detailed	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year } Summary	4,407	88,964	...	Extension of the present Summary Settlement of the Sambalpur district which is now being settled.

E.—Fiscal 2.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.											
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
									Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	...	12,492	977,747	990,239	97,535	349,318	336,430	1,773,522	7,69,586	0 12 6	0 9 2	0 6 11
Bhandara ...	...	327,752	361,142	688,894	30,845	682,195	636,351	2,038,285	4,10,100	0 10 0	0 4 9	0 3 2
Chanda ...	...	123,728	432,514	556,242	312,983	2,537,109	1,090,917	4,497,251	2,26,618	0 6 7	0 1 5	0 0 10
Wardha ...	...	4,879	808,179	813,058	20,813	264,810	200,043	1,298,724	4,84,643	0 9 10	0 7 3	0 6 0
Balaghat ...	...	10,287	321,361	331,648	35,527	384,438	1,258,693	2,010,306	1,55,018	0 7 9	0 3 3	0 1 2
Jubbulpore ...	...	4,091	726,063	730,154	4,392	666,241	495,012	1,895,799	5,51,459	0 12 0	0 6 4	0 4 9
Saugor ...	...	7,428	760,845	768,273	242,579	391,768	344,001	1,746,621	4,33,867	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Damoh ...	...	1,524	390,284	391,808	177,171	219,995	315,157	1,104,131	2,64,523	0 10 3	0 6 1	0 3 6
Seoni ...	...	19,959	468,476	488,435	...	319,903	340,424	1,148,762	1,36,509	0 4 5	0 2 6	0 1 10
Mandla ...	...	1,594	352,557	354,151	...	754,600	386,556	1,495,307	66,369	0 3 0	0 1 2	0 0 8
Betul ...	...	11,124	621,711	632,835	177,827	523,572	266,066	1,600,300	1,89,126	0 4 9	0 2 7	0 1 10
Hoshangabad ...	...	2,234	865,982	868,216	8,187	260,038	290,815	1,427,256	4,19,347	0 7 1	0 5 11	0 4 4
Narsinghpur ...	...	6,875	608,952	615,827	..	156,013	454,400	1,226,240	4,12,710	0 10 9	0 8 6	0 5 5
Chhindwara ...	...	8,076	540,690	548,766	286,054	279,049	265,412	1,379,280	1,97,495	0 5 7	0 3 0	0 2 3
Nimar ...	137	8,173	328,151	336,461	...	261,922	154,181	752,564	1,58,432	0 6 10	0 4 9	0 3 8
Raipur ...	...	9,932	2,141,193	2,151,125	...	2,808,220	1,692,524	6,651,869	5,41,099	0 3 5	0 1 9	0 1 4
Bilaspur ...	...	196,161	870,154	1,066,315	...	1,175,240	2,243,986	4,485,541	2,63,047	0 4 0	0 1 9	0 0 11
Sambalpur ...	...	79,516	302,985	382,500	...	30,435	243,645	656,580	1,10,971	0 4 7	0 4 4	0 2 9
Uper Godavari ...	...	4,616	11,605	16,221	...	41,056	33,441	90,718	14,087	0 13 10	0 3 11	0 2 6
Total ...	137	840,440	11,890,591	12,731,168	1,393,912	12,105,922	11,048,054	37,279,056	58,05,006	0 7 3	0 3 6	0 2 6

E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profits per acre.
								Rs.	Rs.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture ...	2	604	2	862,830	431,415	13,000	0 0 6	0 1 0
	Under ordinary law ...	37	1,656	68	1,526,187	41,248	11,501	0 4 5	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...		14,999	21,908	35,665	28,375,463	1,900	336	0 2 9	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...		41	71	813	41,310	1,008	268	0 4 3	0 3 4

Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100	...	37,249	5,752	44,982	6,483,266	174	13	0 1 4	0 2 0
Holders of revenue-free tenures .. In perpetuity	..	2,619	955	3,150	734,364	280	..	..	0 5 6
Holders of revenue-free tenures .. For life	..	5,373	697	5,211	360,237	67	..	..	0 5 6
„ of quit-rent tenures .. In perpetuity	..	741	871	929	800,699	1,080	..	..	0 3 6
„ of quit-rent tenures .. For life	..	846	694	1,141	553,803	655	..	..	0 3 6
Under Kham management	..	22	22	..	15,567	708	70	0 1 2	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchasers of waste lands	..	172	..	172	212,528	1,236	..	..	..
Total	..	62,101	33,229	92,133	39,957,254	643	..	..	..

E.—Fiscal 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.		Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.			Average rent of each holding.			Average rent rate per acre.		
			A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots.	On permanent tenure ..	1,346	411	3	14	158	1	5	0	6	2
	On farming leases ..	4,377	342	1	7	119	13	4	0	5	7
Ryots holding at fixed rates ..		151,536	19	1	14	16	5	8	0	13	8
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ..		110,751	18	2	3	13	3	7	0	11	7
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ..		470,017	15	0	32	10	1	2	0	10	8
Holders of service grants ..		51,485	3	1	33	2	14	0	0	12	9

E.—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris, complete	...	..	..	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	...	...	...	
Large Zamindaris	..	...	..	..	...	..	
Shares in ditto	...	..	..	..	..	...	
Small Zamindaris	573	198	1,117	642	723	514	
Shares in ditto	127	24	342	476	345	276	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	
Shares in ditto	...	...	..	...	..	..	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	221	47	858	22	12	24	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	363	73	1,678	29	40	25	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	109	63	986	30	28	22	
Revenue free tenures	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Quit-rent tenures	...	..	..	...	..	..	

E.—Fiscal 6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ..	60,43,290	60,27,211	60,45,328	60,11,481						
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ..	3,349	3,349	24,249	24,249						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ..	1,311	..	26,375	..						
Collection from Government estates ..	57,930	56,746	47,424	46,249	6,45,416	54,75,607	13,855*			* Rs. 1,536 of these have been remitted, the actual balance is therefore Rs. 12,319.
Income from sale of Government estates ..	..	..	14,354	10,148						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ..	26,210	18,856	29,898	28,896						
Total..	61,29,468	61,06,162	61,34,678	61,21,023	6,45,416	54,75,607	13,855	—	—	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Judicial Statement B1.

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal. Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number cided c Criminal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Magistrates of the second and third classes exercising Criminal powers only. Paid ...	4	1,423	178,126	4	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury or Assessors not employed.	Each Judge had powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	2	...	1	1	5,200	3,000	...	...	One of the four paid Judges is a Civil Surgeon exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces.	187
Unpaid...	30	960	96,202	72			...	...	1	71	...	...	...	...				7,300
Magistrates of the second and third classes exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers. Paid ...	38	2,374	203,082	66	Do.	Each Judge had on the Criminal side powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and on the Civil side power to hear suits of value up to Rs. 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, according to his powers under the Central Provinces' Courts' Act (XIV. of 1865), and had on the Revenue side the powers of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law (Act X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863.)	3	...	1	62	4,350	1,720	Rs. 6,75,635-4-4	Rs. 6,44,983-11-0	These officers are Tahsildars (Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			9,249

Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions.	Paid	...	1	851	244,626	2	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury, or Assessors not employed.	One Judge had power to hear suits up to Rs. 1,000 under Act XI. of 1865, and the second Judge is Registrar of his Court, who, under the same Act, has been invested with powers to hear suits.	...	1	...	1	12,000	3,000			...	250 days excluding	49 Pleaders practice in the	...	6,146
Do. invested also with Criminal powers.	Paid	...	3	1,630	179,919	5	Do.	One of these Judges under Act XI. of 1865, and three under Acts XI. of 1865 and XXII. of 1864, had power to hear suits up to Rs. 500 in value. Four of these Judges exercise the powers of a Magistrate. The remaining Judge is the Registrar of one of the Courts, who himself had only Civil powers to decide suits up to Rs. 20.	...	4	...	1	7,800	1,920			Three of these Judges are Cantonment Magistrates.			795	5,830
Do. invested also with ordinary Civil or Revenue powers.	Paid	...	1	10	14,536	1	Do.	This Judge had on the Criminal side the powers of a Magistrate, and on the Civil side jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value, and of a nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes. He had further been invested with the powers of a Collector under the Rent Act, except only the power to hear appeals. His jurisdiction as above is confined to Cantonment limits.	...	1	...	...	8,400	...	Rs. 6,75,635-4-4	Rs. 6,44,983-11-0	Cantonment Magistrate (Saugor.)			248	301
Naib Tahsildars invested with Civil powers only.	Paid	...	16	1,687	157,481	16	Do.	Each Judge can hear suits up to Rs. 50 in value, under Section 6. Act XIV. of 1865 "The Central Provinces' Courts Act."	...	...	...	16	...	705			They assist Tahsildars in the general administration of the Sub-divisions of Districts (Tahsils) to which they are posted.			...	13,564
Benches of Magistrates.	Unpaid.		1	834	244,626	5	A Bench consisting of five Magistrates, Jury or Assessors not employed.	A single Bench exercising the powers of Magistrates of the 1st Class, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	...	...	...	5	...	...			...			374	...
Magistrates							A single	The full powers of a Ma-														
10. Passing or possessing bad or altered coin									...	239 to 243 and 250 to 254		46	47	14	33	...						

Judicial Statement B 1.—(*Contd.*)

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number decided. Criminal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Magistrates of the 1st Class (not Magistrates of Districts), invested with Civil and Revenue powers. Paid ...	25	3,925	388,440	34	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury or Assessors not employed.	In addition to full Magisterial powers as above, each of these Judges can hear Civil Suits up to Rs. 1,000 or 5,000 in value according to his powers under Act XIV. of 1865, and has on the Revenue side the powers of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law.	7	6	6	15	6,221	4,560	...	...	These officers are Assistant and Extra Assistant Co aid Deputy Commissioners in the tration of the Districts to which One of these is also general Ass puty Commissioner.	...	...	5,715
Magistrate of the District. Paid ...	19	4,472	326,396	19	Do.	In addition to the full powers of a Magistrate, these Officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. All of them exercise the special powers of Section 36 Code of Criminal Procedure to try all offences not punishable with death; on the Civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Civil Courts of their Districts of the four lowest grades specified in Act XIV. of 1865. On the Revenue side they have the powers of a Collector under the Rent Law.	...	17	2	...	15,915	...	...	...	These officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of Districts.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces.	2,189

...	4	21,240	2050,380	4	A single Judge presides over each Tribunal. He is assisted by two Assessors, when trying defended Sessions cases (Criminal.)	These officers preside on the Criminal side over Courts of Session, and try heinous offenders committed by Magistrates to their Courts for trial, and likewise hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the 1st Class. On the Civil side Commissioners have no ordinary original jurisdiction, but under Act XIV. of 1865 hear appeals in all suits in which the value is Rs. 5,000 or more; and they also hear appeals from the judgments of Collectors and Deputy Collectors in certai[illegible] under Act X. of 1859, (the Rent Act). They have also special original jurisdiction under Act IV. of 1869, the Indian Divorce Act, and X. of 1870, the Land Acquisition Act. In the Revenue Department, they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under the Rent Law.	2	2	...	...	32,499	...	Rs. 6,75,635-1-1	Rs. 6,44,983-11-0	Commissioners have administrative charge of Divisions consisting of several Districts.	250 days excludi[illegible]	49 Pleaders practise in [illegible]	24	...	...	1,690
...	1	84,963	8,201,519	1	A single Judge presides over this Court unassisted by either Jury or Assessor.	The Judicial Commissioner's Court is the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil cases. Hearing on the Criminal side appeals from the orders of Courts of Session; and on the Civil side, special appeals from decisions passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners.—In Criminal cases the Judicial Commissioner has also the power of a Court of reference and revision given by the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Sadar Court.	...	1	...	...	38,000	...						...	...	...	208

ABSTRACT.*

Number of Criminal Courts.		*Number of Civil Courts.*	
gistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class	127	Small Cause Courts	6
gistrates of the 1st Class	52	Court of the Naib Tahsildars	16
ches of Magistrates	3	Courts of the Tahsildar	50
gistrates of Districts	19	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner	32
s of Session	4	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner	19
rt of the Judicial Commissioner	1	Courts of the Commissioner	4
		Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1
Total ...	206	Total ...	128

*Under Administrative arrangements Officers exercising both Magisterial and Civil powers are sometimes employed only as Criminal, and sometimes only as Civil Judges, and sometimes as both. This abstract shows the actual number of Judges employed as Criminal

Judicial Statement B 2.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1874.

Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.							
Against the State.							
1. Waging, or conspiring to wage war against the Queen ...	121, 121A	..	...	...	..	...	
2. Collecting arms, or concealing design to wage war ...	122, 123	..	...	...	..	...	
3. Assaulting Governor General, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power ...	124	..	...	...	..	...	
4. Exciting disaffection or circulating false rumours ...	124A, 505	..	...	...	..	...	
5. War or depredation on allied powers ...	125 to 127	..	...	...	..	...	
6. Abetment of mutiny ...	131, 132	..	...	...	..	...	
7. Offences relating to the Army and Navy { Cognizable ...	133 to 136, 138	..	...	...	..	...	
{ Non-Cognizable ...	137	..	...	...	..	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights, and Measures							
8. Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 238	2	2	..	2	..	
9. Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	5	9	3	6	..	
10. Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	46	47	14	33	...	

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Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Contd.*)

Description of offences.	Section of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
11. Counterfeiting Government Stamp, or possessing or keeping instrument for the purpose ...	255 to 257	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Selling or possessing counterfeit Government Stamps ...	258. 259	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same ...	260 to 263	9	12	6	6	...	
14. Making, using or possessing false weights and measures ...	264 to 267	86	142	36	104	1	1 Escaped.
Against Public Justice.							
15. Personating public servant or soldier ...	140. 170. 171	41	42	8	33	1	
16. Concealing design to commit {a Cognizable / a Non-Cognizable} offence ...	118. 120	1	1	...	1	...	
17. Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	176, 177. 181. 182, 202. 203	167	214	47	166	1	
18. False information punishable under special revenue laws ...	Act X. of 1871. 70. 76. Act XXXVI. of 1855. 7.	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Causing disappearance of evidence ...	201, 204	6	25	1	24	...	
20. Resisting, obstructing, threatening or omitting to assist public servant ...	183 to 187, 189, 190	119	208	59	139	...	9 Escaped, 1 died.
21. Disobedience of lawful order causing injury ...	188	49	85	12	53	19	1 Escaped.
22. Intentional insult or interruption during Judicial proceedings...	228 and C. Cr. P. 435	33	34	1	33	...	
23. Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	9	14	3	11	...	
24. Taking or offering gift to screen offender ...	213 to 215	32	39	6	33	...	

25.	Resistance to, or rescue from lawful apprehension ...	224. 225	19	18	4	14	...		
26.	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	224, 225A.. 226	91	79	6	73	...		
27.	Aiding escape of State prisoner ...	130	...	...	...	...	...		
28.	Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons, notice, or order to attend or produce ...	172 to 175, and C. Cr. P. 435	19	291	49	240		1	1 Escaped.
29.	Refusing to take oath, or answer, or sign ...	178 to 180	4	5	...	5	...		
30.	Violation of condition of remission of punishment ...	227	...	...	...	...	...		
31.	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor ...	C. Cr. P. 414	...	...	...	...	...		
	By Public Servants.								
32.	Abetment or concealment by public servant of { a Cognizable / a Non-Cognizable } offence ...	116. 119	3	2	1	1	...		
33.	Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant ...	161 to 165 (read with Act XXXI. of 1867. 2.)	33	41	22	17		1	1 Transferred.
34.	Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person ...	166, 167	5	10	2	6		1	1 Escaped.
35.	" unlawfully trading ...	168, 169	...	...	...	...	..		
36.	" fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture...	217, 218	...	...	...	...	..		
37.	" wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	...	...	...	...	...		
38.	" intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape ...	128, 221, 222	4	12	1	11	...		
39.	" negligently suffering escape ...	129, 223	16	19	5	14	...		
40.	Breach of Police Act by Police Officers ...	Act V. of 1861, 19, 29	22	25	3	22	...		
41.	" Excise or Opium Act by Excise of Police Officers ...	Act X. of 1871, 69, 71 to 73, 76, and Act XIII. of 1857, 23, 28.	1	1	...	1	..		
42.	" Salt Customs' Act by Customs, Police, or Land Revenue Officers ...	Act XIV. of 1843, 11, and Act XXXVI. of 1855, 6, 7.	1	2	...	2	...		
43.	Fraudulent breach of the Indian Post Office Act by Post Office officials. { Cognizable ...	Act XIV. of 1866, 48, and 59.	2	2	2	...	...		
	{ Non-Cognizable...	Do. 49 to 52 and 59	1	3	1	2	...		
	False Evidence, False Complaints or claims, and Forgery.								
44.	Giving false evidence ...	193 to 196	57	87	46	37		2	2 Escaped.
45.	Fabricating false evidence ...	193 to 196	10	22	6	16	...		
46.	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ...	197 to 200	4	4	2	2	...		
47.	False personation in Judicial proceedings ...	205, 229	2	2	...	1		1	

Judicial Statement B 2.—*(Contd.)*

Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
48. Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree ...	206 to 208, 421 to 424	12	23	7	16	...	
49. False claim in Court of Justice ...	209, 210	16	22	12	8	1	1 Escaped.
50. „ charge of offence ...	211	26	32	17	15	...	
51. Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document. Cognizable ...	467, 471	...	...	...	...	...	
51. Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document. Non-Cognizable ...	465, 466, 468, 469, 472 to 477	36	50	25	25	4	2 Escaped.
52. Making or using false trade or property marks ...	482 to 489 and Act. VII. of 1865, 6 sub rule 21	2	3	3	...	..	
Public Nuisances.							
53. Nuisances under the Penal Code ... Cognizable ...	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294	182	210	30	180	...	
53. Nuisances under the Penal Code ... Non-Cognizable ...	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290, 294A	101	128	24	104	...	
54. Nuisances under Police, or Municipal, or Cantonment Acts ...	Act V of 1861, Secs. 32, 34. Act XXII. of 1864, 19 (except Cl. 7) 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, XI. of 1873, 21	2,318	2,438	237	2,192	1	8 Escaped.
Relating to the Public Peace.							
55. Rioting or unlawful assembly ... Cognizable ...	143 to 148 and 149, 150 to 153	25	242	60	182	...	
55. Rioting or unlawful assembly ... Non-Cognizable ...	149	1	1	1	...	..	

56.	Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot ...		154 to 156	..	...	...	...	...	
57.	Affray ...		160	193	792	149	642	...	1 Escaped.
58.	Offences relating to religion ...	Cognizable ...	295 to 297	9	19	8	11	...	
		Non-Cognizable ...	298	2	19	19	..	...	
59.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class I.) not separately provided for ...		.....	30	54	10	44	..	
	Total Offences under Class I. ...		.....	4,329	5,538	948	4,527	34	29
	Class II.								
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.								
	Serious.								
60.	Murder, by Thugs ...		302, 303 and 396	15	18	10	5	2	1 Escaped.
61.	" " Dacoits ...								
62.	" " Robbers ...								
63.	" " Poison ...	for sake of robbery ...		1	1	...	1	..	
64.		from other motives ...		1	2	...	..	2	
65.	" " other than above ...	from motives connected with women ...		17	17	5	8	1	3 Escaped.
66.		from other motives ...		37	65	21	34	9	1 Escaped.
67.	Attempt to murder ...		307	10	18	11	6	..	1 Died.
68.	Culpable homicide ...		304, 308	34	61	22	35	4	
69.	Causing death or grievious hurt by rash or negligent act ...		304A, 338	17	32	12	20	...	
70.	Abetment of suicide ...		305, 306	1	1	1	..	...	
71.	Attempt to commit suicide ...		309	169	169	37	133	...	
72.	Causing miscarriage ...		312 to 316	2	2	1	1	...	
73.	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ...		317, 318	44	51	11	36	4	
74.	Grievous hurt ...		325, 326	143	207	47	159	1	
75.	" " on grave and sudden provocation ...		335	25	31	2	29	...	
76.	Hurt by dangerous weapons ...		324	106	119	30	88	1	
77.	Administering stupefying drugs ...		328	17	14	5	8	1	
78.	Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...		327, 329 to 331	7	13	4	9	...	
79.	" " public servant ...		332, 333	4	8	4	4	...	

Judicial Statement B 2—*(Contd.)*

Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
80. Wrongful confinement after issue of writ for liberation, or in secret ...	Cognizable ...	346	...	...	...	...	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	345	...	...	...	...	...	
81. " " to extort property or confession ...		347, 348	19	32	21	9	2	
82. Assault of public servant, or to outrage modesty or to dishonor a person, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement	Cognizable ...	353, 354, 356, 357	200	290	93	197	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	355	20	41	8	33	...	
83. Criminal intimidation punishable with more than two years' imprisonment ...		506	6	7	3	4	...	
84. Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Cognizable ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	
85. Kidnapping or abduction ...		363 to 365. 367 to 369	15	29	15	14	...	
86. Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...		366	8	14	7	7	...	
87. Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...		372, 373	6	9	6	3	...	
88. Exciting a woman with criminal intent ...		498	188	246	170	68	1	7 Escaped.
89. Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...		493 to 493	15	34	23	4	2	5 Escaped.
90. Adultery ...		497	137	164	114	41	4	5 Escaped.
91. Rape ...		376	43	59	28	29	1	1 Died.
92. Unnatural offences ...		377	12	11	4	7	...	

	Minor offences against the person.							
93.	Hurt ...	323, 334	1,708	3,270	1,498	1,763	2	7 Escaped.
94.	Rash or negligent act and hurt caused thereby ...	336, 337	25	32	15	17	...	
95.	Wrongful restraint ...	341	110	191	84	107	...	
96.	" confinement ...	342 to 344	93	186	70	116	...	
97.	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352, 358	5,261	10,742	6,380	4,270	62	30 Escaped.
98.	Criminal intimidation or insult ...	504, 506 to 509	850	1,586	820	759	...	7 Escaped.
99.	Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication ...	510	11	18	5	13	...	
100.	Unlawful compulsion of labour ...	374	11	10	3	7	...	
101.	Defamation ...	500 to 502	273	514	354	154	6	
102.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences (Class II.) not separately provided for ...	.....	47	82	37	45	...	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS II. ...		9,708	18,396	9,979	8,243	105	69
	Class III.							
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.							
103.	Dacoity ...	395, 397, 398	11	74	5	59	10	
104.	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	399, 402	...	3	...	3	...	
105.	Robbery, With hurt or deadly weapon ...	394, 397, 398	3	13	2	17	...	
106.	" By poison or stupefying drugs ...		1	4	...	4	...	
	" By other means ...		5	6	1	5	...	
107.	" In a dwelling-house ...	392, 393	19	7	4	3	...	
108.	" On the highway ..		14	13	6	7	...	
109.	" Elsewhere ...		26	31	15	17	...	
110.	Extortion ...	384 to 389	57	74	28	43	...	3 Escaped.
111.	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft...	451, 454, 457	6,890	2,150	353	1,761	2	2 Escaped, 2 transferred.
112.	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft ..	449 to 451, 454, 457	61	70	18	52	...	
113.	Theft, mischief, house-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt ...	382, 440, 452, 455, 458 to 460	16	33	12	21	...	
114.	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass ...	453, 456	302	268	62	204	1	1 Escaped.

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.	Section of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
	Without violence.							
115.	Theft. Of Cattle ...	379 to 381	1,279	1,493	261	1,190	1	41 Transferred.
116.	„ Ordinary ..		12,536	6,864	1,110	5,740	6	2 Escaped, 6 transferred.
117.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ..	411 to 414	453	662	183	477	2	
118.	Dishonest mis-appropriation of property ..	403, 404	204	266	86	178	1	1 Escaped.
119.	Criminal breach of trust ... Cognizable ...	406 to 408	303	265	93	168	3	2 Transferred.
	Non-Cognizable ...	409	49	55	19	30	3	2 Escaped, 1 transferred.
120.	Cheating ...	417 to 420	204	275	132	127	7	7 Escaped, 1 died, 1 transfd.
	Malicious offences.							
121.	Mischief ordinary ... Cognizable ...	430 to 433	21	17	8	9	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	426, 427	211	423	225	188	10	
122.	„ by poisoning or killing animals ...	428, 429	45	66	22	44	...	
123.	„ by destroying land-marks ...	434	24	55	24	31	...	
124.	„ serious by fire ...	435, 436, 438	149	32	15	16	1	
125.	„ to vessels ...	437, 439	...	...	...	...	...	
126.	Criminal trespass or house-trespass ...	447, 448	922	1,468	540	922	3	3 Escaped.
127.	Breaking open closed receptacle ...	461, 462	7	4	2	2	...	
128.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences Class III ..	.....	63	131	25	106	...	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III. ...		23,875	14,829	3,280	11,424	50	75

Class. IV.

OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.

Other offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes.

129.	Belonging to a gang of Thugs ...	311	...	..	...	..	...	
130.	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits ...	400	—	...	...	...	...	
131.	Belonging to a gang of Thieves ...	401	2	25	25	..	...	
132.	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	18	65	31	34	..	
133.	Apprehended breaches of the peace separately inquired into...	C. Cr. P. 491 to 498	20	55	7	48	...	
134.	Vagrancy ...	Do. 504	290	317	94	221	1	1 Escaped.
135.	Bad habit and repute ...	Do. 505, 506	421	501	127	372	2	
136.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences Class IV. ...		1	2	..	2	...	
	Total	offences under Class IV. ..	752	965	284	677	3	1

OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST SPECIAL LAWS.

Breaches relating to—

137.	Acquisition of land ...	Act X. of 1870, 52	...	...	..	...	...	
138.	Apprentices ...	Act XIX. of 1850. 13, 15	...	..	...	..	...	
139.	Arms ... Cognizable ...	Act XXXI. of 1860, 23	3	13	...	13	..	
	Arms ... Non-Cognizable ...	Acts XXXI. of 1860, except 23 and VI. of 1866	16	16	3	13	..	
140.	Cattle trespass ...	Act I. of 1871, 24, 26 27	200	493	198	294	...	1 Escaped.
141.	Certain disputes between workmen on railways and other public works and their employers ...	Act IX. of 1860. 8	...	—	..	..	...	
142.	Contagious diseases ...	Acts XXII. of 1864, 19, Clause 7 and XIV of 1868	53	67	4	62	1	
143.	Contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases	Act XIII. of 1859. 2, 3	...	...	...	...	...	
144.	Electric Telegraph ...	Act VIII. of 1860	..	...	..	..	...	
145.	Emigration ...	Act VII. of 1871, 72 to 76	...	...	..	..	...	

Judicial Statement B 2.—*Contd.*

Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
146. European vagrancy ...	Act IX of 1874	...	..	...	..	..	
147. Forests ...	Act VII. of 1865	346	683	118	563	1	1 Escaped,
148. Gambling ...	Act III. of 1867	74	491	47	443	...	1 Escaped.
149. Indian Christian marriages ... Cognizable ...	Act XV. of 1872, 68, 71, 73 to 75	...	..	...	...	..	
149. Indian Christian marriages ... Non-Cognizable ...	Act XV. of 1872, 69 70	..	..	...	...	..	
150. Indian Companies ... Cognizable ..	Act X. of 1866, 188	..	...	...	...	...	
150. Indian Companies ... Non-Cognizable ...	Act X. of 1866, excepting 188	...	...	...	...	..	
151. Indian weights and measures of capacity ..	Act XXXI. of 1871. 16	..	...	..	...	..	
152. Municipalities and Cantonments ...	Acts XXII. of 1864, and XI. of 1873	155	255	32	221	1	1 Escaped.
153. Opium ...	Acts XIII. of 1857, and X. of 1871	214	266	47	218	...	1 Escaped.
154. Pandhari ...	Act XIV. of 1867, 3 Clause 3	...	...	...	...	...	
155. Paper Currency ...	Act III. of 1871	...	...	...	...	..	
156. Post Office ... Cognizable ..	Act XIV. of 1866, 48	1	1	..	1	...	
156. Post Office ... Non-Cognizable ...	Act XIV. of 1866, excepting 48	10	14	6	8	...	
157. Prisons and Prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates ... Cognizable ...	Act V. of 1871, Sec. 29	...	...	...	...	...	
157. Prisons and Prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates ... Non-Cognizable ...	Acts V. of 1871, 29 and XXVI. of 1870, 45, 49 and 51	3	6	4	2	...	

158. Purchase of Soldiers' necessaries		...	Mutiny Act and Act VII. 1867	1	1	...	1	...	
159. Railways	Cognizable	...	Act XVIII. of 1854, 25 amended by Acts LII. of 1860, XII. of 1870, and XXV. of 1871	56	66	15	49	2	
	Non-Cognizable	...	Act XVIII. of 1854, excepting 25	10	11	...	11	...	
160. Registration		...	Act VIII. 1871, 79, 80	1	4	...	4	..	
161. Salt and Saltpetre		..	Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI of 1855, and XIX. of 1862, as extended by VII. of 1864 XXXI. of 1861, amended by XXXIII. of 1867, and XXV. of 1869	315	508	16	492	...	
162. Stage carriages		...	Act XVI. of 1861.	1	1	1	...	...	
163. Spirits and drugs		..	Act X. of 1871	585	763	133	626	1	1 Escaped, 2 transferred.
164. Stamps		..	Act XVIII. of 1869	246	452	82	366	2	1 Escaped, 1 died.
165. The Press		...	Act XXV. of 1867, 12 to 16	...	...	...	...	..	
166. Volunteers		...	Act XX. of 1869. , 21	...	...	...	..	...	
167. Wilful neglect of Magistrate's order to maintain lunatic		...	Act XXXVI. of 1858, 5	..	...	...	...	..	
Total offences against Special Laws		...		2,290	4,111	706	3,387	8	10
Total Offences under		...	Class I.	4,029	5,538	948	4,527	34	29
			,, II.	9,708	18,395	9,979	8,243	105	69
			,, III.	23,875	11,829	3,280	11,424	50	75
			,, IV.	752	965	284	677	3	1
			,, V.	2,290	4,111	706	3,387	8	10
			Grand Total	40,654	43,839	15,197	28,258	200	184

Judicial Statement B 3.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.										
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates ...	59	4,337	1,228	9,058	139	2	14,823	3,336	2,616	8,803	1	43	24	6·4	27,008
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	74	7,754	910	5,873	112	4	14,727	2,664	2,050	9,928	...	42	45	5·4	31,833
Full power paid Magistrates—exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	88	6.740	1,024	2,818	88	5	10,763	2,200	1,300	7,048	112	25	78	5·4	29,834
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	39	2,232	395	749	46	2	3,463	602	353	2,353	52	69	34	5·7	9,435
Total Magistracy ... 1874...	260	21,063	3,557	18,498	385	13	43,776	8,802	6,319	28,130	165	179	181	5·8	98,110
Total Magistracy ... 1873...	313	23,060	4,193	21,411	497	24	49,498	11,007	7,192	30,606	257	174	262	6·0	106,064
Commissioners of Division ... 1874...	65	167	...	...	...	...	232	...	78	130	...	5	19	60·3	896
Commissioners of Division ... 1873...	11	252	...	...	...	...	263	...	74	122	...	...	67	79·6	1,064
High Court ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Grand Total ... 1874..	325	21,230	3,557	18,498	385	13	44,008	8,802	6,397	28,260	165	184	200	6·	99,006
Grand Total ... 1873...	324	23,312	4,193	21,411	497	24	49,761	11,007	7,266	30,728	257	174	329	6·3	107,128

Judicial Statement B 4.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Persons sentenced to.												Persons ordered to find or give.			REMARKS.
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.					
					Rigorous.											
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	
Village Officers ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	
Unpaid Magistrates ...	..	..	..	..	90	1,329	96	2	279	7,178	58	156	..	..	50	
Subordinate and local paid Magistrates ...	...	..	..	..	256	2,652	147	30	868	5,949	130	1,178	..	...	..	
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ...	..	...	..	..	337	2,165	142	19	537	3,105	165	848	61	55	410	
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	..	..	..	...	232	984	17	1	194	837	100	363	15	20	134	
Sessions Courts ...	28	19	..	..	3	59	...	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	
High Court ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	
Total ... 1874...	28	19	..	..	918	7,189	396	52	1,892	17,369	454	2,545	76	75	594	
Total ... 1873...	24	15	1	..	776	7,931	346	16	1,793	19,582	505	2,310	98	40	448	

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Judicial Statement B 5.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

Tribunals.		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Number of persons.							Remarks.
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts ...	From unpaid Magistrates.	430	53	158	7[illegible]	138	1	4	1	
	From paid Magistrates ...	698	74	310	106	199	...	40	9	
Courts of Session ...	From unpaid Magistrates..	13	4	5	3	1	..	...	...	
	From paid Magistrates ...	673	117	313	109	124	1	19	9	
Sadar Court, i. e., Court of Judicial Commissioner...	Appeals from Courts of Session and Magistrates of districts in the exercise of powers under Section 36 Code of Criminal Procedure.	111	4	61	10	25	...	9	11	
	As a Court of Reference...	28	...	2	2	3	...	4	[illegible]	
	As a Court of Revision ..	132	...	21	42	56	13	1	...	
Total ...	1874	2,085	252	889	351	546	15	77	3[illegible]	
	1873	2,221	163	1,163	314	522	1	49	58	

Judicial Statement B 6.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

Class of Tribunals.	Money due.						Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	Damages.				Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to slipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Total.
	On written obligation for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.			For injuries to person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in the above.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Small Cause Courts ...	6,112	2,124	319	182	2,734	101	198	282	223				...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	12,275
Sub-divisional Courts ..	23,239	8,594	985	687	5,758	820	231	4,982	1,287				1,145	28	74	34	7	1	16	3	59	6	..	...	48,006
District Courts ...	9,920	1,440	415	215	825	248	82	1,276	384				1,356	55	382	73	37	1	104	11	103	15	...	...	16,942
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	2
Total ... 1874...	39,271	12,158	1,719	1,084	9,317	1,169	561	6,540	1,894				2,501	83	456	107	44	2	121	15	162	21	...	...	77,225
Total ... 1873...	37,028	12,409	1,431	1,083	9,553	1,863	733	6,519	1,773				2,370	56	345	83	49	2	83	20	190	10	...	1	75,603

Judicial Statement B 6.—(Civil)—*Continued.*

Description of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.				
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Revenue Court Cases.					
1. Suits to recover arrears of rent ...	...	5,407	608	...	6,015
2. Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent ...	...	68	60	..	128
3. Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand ...	...	14	2	..	16
4. Suits relating to ejectment ...	...	659	215	...	874
5. Suits relating to occupancy ...	...	252	229	...	481
6. Suits under Section I., Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 ..	...	82	43	...	125
7. Partitions ...	...	...	297	...	297
8. Suits regarding account by or against Agents, &c. ...	...	4	..	...	4
9. Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent ...	...	1	..	...	1
10. Suits for Kubuliyuts ...	...	12	2	...	14
11. Proprietary rights tried in Settlement Courts ...	...	...	276	..	276
12. Other suits not included in the above ...	...	625	40	...	665
Total ... 1874 ...	...	7,124	1,772	...	8,896
Total ... 1873 ...	...	8,984	1,739	...	10,717

Judicial Statement B 7.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.								Remarks.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Commissioner's Court.	Total number of Suits.	Total value of Suits.	
		Naib Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
Not exceeding Rupees 5	2,834	3,166	5,506	505	6	...	12,017	30,576	
Do. 20	5,006	6,645	13,184	2,457	22	..	27,314	3,31,707	
Do. 100	3,664	3,753	14,188	7,831	78	...	29,514	12,80,412	
Do. 500	739	...	1,564	4,877	63	1	7,244	13,01,788	
Do. 1,000	32	...	..	594	12	...	638	4,52,819	
Do. 5,000	...	...	...	284	151	...	435	8,48,767	
Do. 10,000	...	...	..	...	41	1	42	2,94,914	
Do. 100,000	...	...	..	...	20	...	20	3,27,710	
Exceeding Rupees 100,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,03,676	
Total ... 1874...	12,275	13,564	34,442	16,548	394	2	77,225	49,81,360	
Total ... 1873...	11,477	8,576	34,486	20,665	399	..	75,603	49,06,006	

Judicial Statement B 7.—(Civil)—*Continued.*

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.						
		Sub-Divisional Courts.		District Courts.			
	Small Cause Courts.	Naib Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.	Total number of Suits.	Total value of Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Revenue Courts.							Rs.
Not exceeding Rupees 5	..	...	1,206	83	113	1,402	4,451
Ditto do. 20	..	...	3,180	304	70	3,554	42,582
Ditto do. 100	..	..	2,264	329	43	2,636	106,461
Ditto do. 500	...	...	258	110	1	369	61,628
Ditto do. 1,000	...	...	13	14	1	28	17,907
Ditto do. 5,000	...	...	2	3	..	5	5,979
Ditto do. 10,000	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Ditto do. 100,000	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
Exceeding do. 100,000	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
Total .. 1874 ...	...	...	6,923	843	228	7,994	239,008
Total .. 1873 ...	...	...	9,095	1,228	491	10,818	510,173

Judicial Statement B 8.—(Civil.)

***STATEMENT** showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits, in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year* 1874.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits. Contested.	Average duration of suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Civil Courts.																					
Small Cause Courts	246	12,271	...	12,517	...	81	1,794	138	2,221	3,661	1,086	24	2,545	725	12,275	242	...	...	14·7	10·7	47
Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	1,553	47,565	..	49,118	1	318	9,821	565	7,905	12,521	5,330	269	8,290	2,986	48,006	1,112	3	...	26·7	18·6	268
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	774	16,418	1	17,193	...	134	2,166	223	1,347	4,441	2,508	78	4,192	1,485	16,574	619	17	1	30·9	21·	158
Chief Courts of Districts ...	21	383	..	404	..	5	28	8	33	69	28	..	137	60	368	36	3	13	47·7	34·3	10
Superior Courts ...	...	2	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	..	...	...	65·6	...	..
Total... 1874...	2,594	76,639	1	79,234	1	538	13,809	934	11,506	20,692	8,952	371	15,166	5,256	77,225	2,009	23	14	26·1	17·9	483
Total... 1873...	3,624	74,594	...	78,218	15	372	14,667	860	11,266	19,220	8,906	403	14,871	5,029	75,603	2,615	56	6	27·6	19·4	496
Revenue Courts.																					
Courts of Tahsildars, Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	185	7,124	...	7,309	...	27	1,453	62	1,012	1,502	671	27	1,692	721	7,167	142	4	...	17·3	13·7	6
Courts of Collectors..	62	1,772	55	1,889	..	9	160	44	276	331	73	6	533	372	1,804	85	2	..	22·9	18·3	2
Total ... 1874 ...	247	8,896	55	9,198	...	36	1,613	106	1,288	1,833	744	33	2,225	1,093	8,971	227	6	..	18·7	15·8	8
Total ... 1873 ...	313	10,717	31	11,061	2	139	1,728	210	1,136	2,015	1,057	159	3,001	1,367	10,814	247	8	..	19·	16·8	6

Judicial Statement B 9.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard *ex parte*			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	198	2,811	..	3,009	..	245	108	23	77	1,469	212	740	...	2,874	135	3	17	10	..
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	93	619	...	712	...	44	56	4	16	233	48	140	...	541	171	70	10	8	..
Chief Court of Province ...	18	145	...	163	...	...	1	...	14	21	4	29	65	134	29	21	3	...	..
Total ... 1874	309	3,575	...	3,884	...	289	165	27	107	1,723	264	909	65	3,549	335	94	30	18	..
Total ... 1873	334	3,263	...	3,597	1	296	149	24	51	1,579	244	511	431	3,286	311	25	15	7	..
Revenue Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	10	329	...	339	..	24	7	5	2	183	19	70	22	322	7	..	...	...	...
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province ...	23	191	...	214	...	4	12	3	5	108	21	17	19	189	25	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province Special appeals...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Total ... 1874 ...	33	520	..	553	..	28	19	8	7	291	40	87	41	521	32	..	..	...	...
Total ... 1873 ...	24	485	..	509	...	31	21	5	10	203	40	71	40	481	28	...	...	...	...

Judicial Statement B 10.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the Execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, during the year 1874.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Courts.														
Small Cause Courts ...	430	8,135	22	8,587	1,789	2,146	305	142	1,956	513	..	..	...	
Local and Sub-divisional Courts	1,907	20,831	420	23,158	6,736	5,421	1,846	232	6,004	2,624	4,209	1,821	53	
District Courts ...	1,774	14,273	420	16,467	4,007	3,999	1,531	283	3,901	1,739	3,331	1,416	200	* 20,432 cases were struck off without execution effected.
Superior Courts ..	...	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	† 16,312 do. do.
Total .. 1874..	4,111	43,240	862	48,213	12,532	11,566	*3,682	657	11,861	4,876	7,540	3,237	‡ 253	‡ 145 temporary alienations under Section 244, Act VIII of 1859.
Total .. 1873..	4,349	37,807	650	42,806	12,245	10,111	†4,138	834	10,568	4,821	6,549	2,877	§ 221	§ 36 do. do.

Judicial Statement B 10.—(Civil.)—*Continued.*

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Revenue Courts.														
Local Sub-divisional Courts ...	241	2,290	8	2,539	1,046	567	173	13	585	249	307	125	5	
District Courts ..	71	330	...	401	206	37	68	1	60	25	35	22	...	
Superior Courts ...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	
Total .. 1874...	312	2,620	8	2,940	1,252	604	241	14	645	274	342	147	5	
Total .. 1873...	232	2,774	1	3,007	1,196	642	312	43	761	392	341	201	6	

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Judicial Statement B 11.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1874.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessors trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
CRIMINAL COURTS.									
Sessions Courts of Commissioners ...	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character, and age ...	...	90	...	...	...	79	11	Criminal trials by or as Courts of Session.
Total ... 1874 ...	...	...	90	...	...	...	79	11	
Total ... 1873 ...	...	...	99	...	...	...	75	24	

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

DISTRICTS.	Number of Registration Offices.		Registrations affecting Compul									
			Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1.)		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 & 3.		Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4.)	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75
Nagpur ..	6	6	19	10	506	436	807	701	..	..	20	18
Bhandara ...	4	4	..	..	58	53	115	131	...	..	11	5
Wardha ...	4	4	13	4	118	107	465	472	..	...	13	6
Chanda ...	5	5	2	5	11	13	72	58	..	...	1	1
Balaghat ..	3	3	1	2	12	23	50	32	..	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ..	5	5	10	16	147	150	367	400	...	8	2	3
Saugor ...	5	5	2	6	94	95	337	240	..	...	1	8
Narsinghpur ..	4	4	9	5	100	65	618	548	1	2	3	10
Hoshangabad ..	5	5	13	11	235	165	893	715	...	..	5	13
Seoni ..	3	3	2	5	26	32	49	50	2	1	2	4
Betul ..	3	3	3	3	61	42	209	170	38	31	...	2
Damoh ..	3	3	6	2	61	36	105	112	..	1	1	..
Mandla ..	3	3	...	...	8	8	26	41	...	1	...	..
Chhindwara ..	3	3	8	2	71	82	255	318	52	43	5	3
Nimar ...	4	4	3	16	256	234	342	340	11	13	2	10
Raipur ..	5	5	4	7	72	53	122	167	..	..	5	...
Bilaspur ...	4	4	1	2	26	52	21	29	..	...	..	..
Sambalpur ...	3	3	4	1	17	8	47	38	..	..	...	..
Upper Godavari ...	1	1	1	..	2	1	4	2	..	..	...	...
Total ...	73	73	96	97	1,881	1,655	4,085	4,564	104	100	71	83

tration.

of the Central Provinces in the year 1874-75.

immovable property, Book I.

| sory. | | |

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable — Optional — Awards (Section 18, Clause 4.)		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	
	15		16		17		18	
	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75
Nagpur ...	..	..	38	25	5	1	1,507	1,310
Bhandara ..	...	...	8	9	...	...	250	221
Wardha ..	1	...	4	8	..	..	297	292
Chanda ...	...	...	6	3	...	..	58	45
Balaghat ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	72	27
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	8	8	..	...	251	246
Saugor ...	...	...	12	13	..	..	239	172
Narsinghpur ..	...	...	17	4	..	..	970	612
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	53	70	...	..	415	347
Seoni ...	...	...	5	4	...	...	57	49
Betul ...	...	...	..	1	...	...	190	199
Damoh ..	...	..	2	2	..	...	86	75
Mandla ...	...	...	..	1	..	...	13	8
Chhindwara ...	...	...	3	..	...	...	167	154
Nimar ...	...	...	..	...	..	..	248	247
Raipur ..	...	...	4	4	—	..	68	63
Bilaspur ...	...	..	1	..	...	...	15	10
Sambalpur ...	...	...	2	3	..	..	36	29
Upper Godavari	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Total ..	1	...	164	156	5	1	4,999	4,106

tration.—(*Contd.*)

of the Central Provinces in the year 1874-75.—(Contd.)

roperty, Book I.—(*Contd.*)													Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					
(*Contd.*)																		
Ordinary fees paid for the same.						Total value of immoveable property transferred.							Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (Clause 5, Section 18.)		Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7.)		All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	
19						20							21		22		23	
1873-74			1874-75			1873-74			1874-75				1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.							
1,001	4	0	815	0	0	9,61,659	15	11	12,13,948	4	4		321	293	341	242	437	375
143	0	0	129	0	0	1,07,395	11	3	97,268	4	5		87	73	15	10	311	250
194	0	0	208	8	0	2,66,048	3	0	2,39,426	6	0		94	73	326	217	130	114
45	8	0	35	12	0	28,268	11	2	25,590	14	5		4	8	172	153	83	59
35	8	0	15	0	0	53,838	7	4	48,519	0	0		5	...	76	45	65	31
126	8	0	129	0	0	4,84,793	5	2	5,53,259	5	10		21	11	29	31	176	175
159	12	0	170	4	0	3,17,959	8	4	3,86,821	15	4		4	12	87	42	137	137
523	8	0	312	0	0	6,08,535	7	5	6,26,742	10	1		65	40	394	213	538	450
305	4	0	247	12	0	12,95,246	9	11	9,70,309	15	9		79	82	62	41	497	447
68	0	0	44	12	0	72,258	11	10	94,366	1	3		6	6	32	34	103	117
95	0	0	97	12	0	1,29,169	15	4	1,27,955	2	5		29	28	21	10	99	103
49	8	0	40	8	0	80,059	0	0	1,08,421	4	9		3	2	19	10	33	37
5	8	0	4	0	0	25,002	8	10	22,146	8	0		1	3	27	6	13	29
94	4	0	77	8	0	1,54,648	5	9	2,47,697	6	4		34	19	14	21	110	117
139	8	0	127	4	0	2,72,999	6	6	2,42,246	3	9		76	53	11	18	183	149
57	0	0	57	0	0	1,64,104	5	6	1,97,687	12	6		4	...	34	20	82	107
14	0	0	5	0	0	36,183	6	6	59,967	5	6		..	2	3	9	55	103
26	8	0	20	8	0	34,821	11	2	21,693	15	0		4	1	1	3	15	25
...	...	...	...	..	..	2,851	9	8	3,545	0	0		..	..	2	..	5	..
3,084	8	0	2,536	8	0	50,95,845	0	7	52,87,413	7	8		837	706	1,667	1,125	3,072	2,885

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

DISTRICTS.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.—(Contd.) Total of Registration in Book IV.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.		Number of Wills registered, Book III.		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book VI.		Number of Registrations under Section 24.		Number of Registrations under Section 34.		Number of Refusals to register.	
	24		25						26		27		28		29		30		31	
	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74			1874-75			1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.												
Insptr. Genl.'s Office	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Nagpur ...	1,099	910	1,152	0	0	964	4	0	1	1	15	11	...	3	1	1	1	1	21	31
Bhandara ..	413	333	395	12	0	297	0	0	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	...	1	...	2	2
Wardha ..	550	404	536	0	0	443	4	0	...	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	...	3	10	5
Chanda ..	259	220	287	4	0	234	5	0	..	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	4	2
Balaghat ..	146	76	180	0	0	94	0	0	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	5
Jubbulpore ..	226	217	379	0	0	396	12	0	...	...	1	3	..	..	..	2	...	1	10	14
Saugor ..	228	191	375	4	0	317	12	0	...	..	8	10	...	...	3	2	1	...	11	10
Narsinghpur ..	997	703	797	8	0	576	4	0	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	13	7
Hoshangabad ..	638	570	924	4	0	832	12	0	...	..	4	3	...	..	3	1	...	..	13	6
Seoni ..	141	157	201	4	0	235	4	0	..	..	4	5	...	..	1	..	..	...	5	5
[illegible] ..	149	141	174	4	0	125	8	0	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	2	1
Damoh ..	55	49	99	4	0	78	12	0	..	..	1	2	...	..	...	1	..	..	2	3
Mandla ..	41	38	44	12	0	46	12	0	..	1	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	3
Chhindwara ..	158	157	170	0	0	179	4	0	..	..	1	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	1	3
Nimar ..	370	220	380	8	0	282	8	0	...	..	7	3	2	..	1	...	5	...	5	5
Raipur ..	120	127	200	12	0	246	0	0	..	..	1	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	2
[illegible] ..	58	114	113	4	0	216	0	0	..	..	1	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	5
Sambalpur ..	20	29	26	4	0	39	4	0	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	2	2
Upper Godavari ..	8	..	17	0	0	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Total..	5,876	4,656	6,454	4	0	5,605	9	0	1	2	47	42	3	3	12	10	8	5	162	111

tration.—*(Contd.)*

of the Central Provinces in the year 1874-75.—(Contd.)

Number of Powers of Attorney attested.		Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.						Total extraordinary fees and fines.						Total expenditure.					
32		33		34						35						36					
1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75	1873-74			1874-75			1873-74			1874-75			1873-74			1873-74		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	9,922	4	2	9,942	15	7
203	182	145	161	5,472	8	0	4,734	4	0	3,170	10	6	2,784	1	9	3,285	2	2	3,240	5	5
59	45	30	24	985	0	0	892	0	0	851	8	9	777	6	6	1,101	3	0	987	12	0
39	63	63	61	2,279	4	0	2,114	12	0	1,165	2	0	1,153	14	0	1,103	11	6	1,078	1	2
32	29	8	4	534	12	0	461	1	0	351	9	6	308	5	6	521	5	10	365	6	1
65	35	10	15	346	4	0	291	4	0	294	12	0	195	7	0	274	13	2	237	8	6
70	80	48	84	2,016	4	0	2,302	8	0	1,181	13	0	1,127	1	3	954	10	0	1,111	2	1
44	45	87	93	1,721	0	0	1,515	12	0	1,173	9	6	938	3	0	1,100	0	4	1,055	6	10
71	40	51	48	3,201	15	0	2,582	4	0	1,476	3	0	1,216	0	6	1,453	14	2	1,351	1	6
51	62	124	121	4,372	8	0	3,711	8	0	1,547	14	11	1,309	4	3	1,608	4	3	1,529	13	10
23	41	19	6	528	0	0	549	0	0	356	10	6	365	2	9	480	15	0	440	14	5
59	34	33	34	1,021	0	0	832	12	0	375	1	4	389	11	3	741	10	0	732	13	4
6	14	16	20	655	0	0	573	8	0	315	7	3	335	9	0	655	7	2	654	3	7
8	8	7	8	147	12	0	181	4	0	60	13	2	95	14	0	46	14	0	45	1	2
24	22	5	27	1,151	12	0	1,340	4	0	416	15	0	448	14	6	748	2	10	754	10	11
24	32	60	54	2,047	4	0	1,968	12	0	811	12	4	971	15	0	1,052	15	8	919	10	9
9	12	7	13	837	0	0	969	0	0	657	5	7	612	9	0	744	7	0	579	14	0
..	26	7	16	256	12	0	485	4	0	156	2	0	357	13	0	457	2	11	427	11	4
5	15	13	7	248	12	0	186	12	0	232	14	8	183	13	6	346	3	2	346	2	10
...	...	...	...	35	0	0	10	4	0	40	0	0	5	0	0	131	0	0	20	6	10
792	785	733	796	27,857	11	0	25,697	1	0	14,936	5	0	13,576	2	7	26,740	2	4	25,830	2	2

C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails with the

1	2		3		4		5		6			
									Received from other jails.			
									A.		B.	
No.	DISTRICTS.		Remained on the 1st January.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, *en route* to other jails, &c.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	1873	640	32	697	84	1,337	116	358	39	2	..
		1874	714	54	730	71	1,444	125	261	15	11	
2	Bhandara ...	1873	63	6	397	37	460	43	1	..	...	..
		1874	64	3	357	37	421	40	...	...	...	...
3	Chanda ...	1873	87	8	238	51	325	59	..	...	...	..
		1874	54	7	268	38	322	45	..	...	...	..
4	Wardha ...	1873	63	3	254	79	317	82	1	...	..	..
		1874	46	11	269	31	315	42	...	...	..	..
5	Jubbulpore ..	1873	732	42	817	107	1,549	149	306	18	11	1
		1874	817	48	730	105	1,547	153	275	22	8	1
6	Saugor ..	1873	146	13	846	130	992	143	..	...	...	...
		1874	245	23	830	160	1,075	183	1	...	..	..
7	Damoh ..	1873	20	8	307	52	327	60	..	...	...	..
		1874	85	11	200	55	285	66	1	...	...	..
8	Seoni ...	1873	96	7	409	30	505	37	...	...	...	.
		1874	119	7	428	49	547	56	1	...	...	..
9	Mandla ..	1873	67	1	180	7	247	8	3	...	..	..
		1874	35	1	136	12	171	13	...	..	...	...
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	115	6	502	26	617	32	1	...	..	...
		1874	165	7	417	38	582	45	...	..	...	..
11	Betul ...	1873	68	3	298	15	366	18	...	..	...	
		1874	98	4	328	35	426	39	...	...	..	...
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	92	9	587	77	679	86	...	..	..	..
		1874	150	10	486	63	636	73	3	...	..	..
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	81	2	326	30	407	32	4	...	..	..
		1874	70	4	201	15	271	19	26	...	..	...
14	Nimar ..	1873	58	1	338	24	396	25	1	..	..	..
		1874	79	2	274	31	353	33	...	..	..	..
15	Raipur ..	1873	217	31	750	108	967	139	89	2	1	...
		1874	379	31	601	109	980	140	133	4	3	..
16	Sambalpur ..	1873	94	3	198	36	292	39	...	...	..	...
		1874	91	4	231	31	322	35	...	...	..	...
17	Bilaspur ..	1873	29	5	334	41	363	46	...	...	.	..
		1874	62	7	399	51	461	58	3	...	..	...
18	Sironcha ...	1873	16	...	49	13	65	13	1	...	...	...
		1874	14	...	46	7	60	7	1	..	..	...
	Total ...	1873	2,684	180	7,527	947	10,211	1127	765	59	14	3
		1874	3,287	234	6,931	938	10,218	1172	*705	*41	17	1

* 25 Male and 1 female prisoners transferred from Saugor to Jubbulpore Jail, not having

NOTE. 1.—In this and the other Statements numbered I. to XX. only convicted Criminal
2.—Debtors and others detained for default of Government revenue appear in No.
3.—Persons under trial are given in No. XXII., persons committed for trial being
4.—The "Total," Column 5, has been obtained by adding together the totals of duals who have been in prison during the year.
5.—The "Total population," Column 7, is the sum of Column 5, plus 6, and
6.—The "Daily Average number," Column 8, has been obtained by adding together
7.—Prisoners transferred from one jail to another on their way to undergo the jail which receives them in Column 6B.
8.—No gang of prisoners is employed extra-murally in these Provinces, so as to be

1—(Judicial.)

of the Central Provinces during the year 1874 *compared year* 1873.

7			8			9				
						Transferred to other jails.				
						A.		B.		
Total population.			Daily average number of prisoners			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,697	155	1,852	699·14	44·60	743·74	4	...	8	...	
1,716	140	1,856	782·45	50·04	832·49	1	...	1	...	
461	43	504	49·13	3·21	52·34	107	3	1	...	
421	40	461	48·05	3·99	52·04	110	8	2	...	
325	59	384	67·60	8·50	76·10	19	1	1	...	
322	45	367	61·60	7·78	69·38	28	...	...	...	
318	82	400	52·02	7·73	59·75	20	23	...	...	
315	42	357	52·48	5·30	57·78	14	1	...	...	
1,866	170	2,036	793·22	47·10	840·32	7	...	...	...	
1,825	176	2,001	850·57	47·77	898·24	5	...	...	...	
992	143	1,135	190·06	19·20	209·26	29	2	...	...	
1,076	183	1,259	206·75	27·58	234·33	77	6	...	...	
327	60	387	51·96	5·90	57·86	54	3	1		1
286	66	352	50·20	8·24	58·44	66	11	...	...	
505	37	542	113·44	5·73	119·17	38	...	1	...	
548	56	604	105·46	8·88	114·34	54	3	1	...	
250	8	258	57·80	1·20	59·00	55	..	...	...	
171	13	184	39·14	1·09	40·23	7	...	...	...	
618	32	650	141·14	5·66	146·80	27	...	1		2
582	45	627	148·31	10·06	158·37	44	2	1	...	
366	18	384	83·05	4·37	87·42	28	3	1	..	
426	39	465	95·54	6·63	102·17	38	...	...	...	
679	86	765	100·39	10·04	110·43	136	13	...	...	
639	73	712	101·27	10·71	111·98	79	4	...		1
411	32	443	86·95	6·58	93·53	61	...	...	...	
297	19	316	89·67	3·74	93·41	14	...	3	...	
397	25	422	67·66	3·33	70·99	87	4	...	...	
353	33	386	87·55	5·48	93·03	58	3	...	...	
1,057	141	1,198	323·80	27·90	351·70	3	5	...	...	
1,116	144	1,260	396·77	29·54	426·31	1	...	6	..	
292	39	331	79·77	5·39	85·16	31	1	...	..	
322	35	357	66·60	4·45	71·05	29	2	2	..	
363	46	409	48·03	3·97	52·00	59	1	...	...	
464	58	522	50·72	4·48	55·20	105	2	1	..	
66	13	79	16·20	0·70	16·90	...	...	...	...	
61	7	68	14·59	0·48	15·07	...	...	...	...	
10,920	1,189	12,179	3021·36	211·11	3232·47	765	59	14		3
10,940	1,214	12,154	3247·72	236·24	3483·96	730	42	17		1

arrived within the year, are not included in Column 6 of that Jail Statement.

prisoners are included.

XXI.

included in the same heading.

Columns 3 and 4, and represents with sufficient accuracy the number of different indivi-

necessarily includes many who are counted more than once.

the number present on each day of the year and dividing the whole by 365.

transportation beyond seas have been entered by transferring jail in Column 9 B., and by

considered as forming a separate jail.

No.	Districts.		10									
			Released during the year.									
			A.		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.			
			On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		E. On account of sickness.		F. For good conduct.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	1873	35	2	800	97	63	2	...	...	48	—
		1874	113	2	765	89	40	3	...	...	27	...
2	Bhandara ..	1873	3	...	274	35	10	2	...	...	...	...
		1874	4	1	249	28	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chanda ...	1873	12	...	232	50	3	...	...	...	4	...
		1874	5	...	215	38	9	...	...	...	3	...
4	Wardha ..	1873	14	...	224	48	13	...	...	...	...	...
		1874	22	...	211	33	8	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jubbulpore ...	1873	30	3	815	108	129	6	...	...	11	..
		1874	34	3	887	115	70	2	...	...	4	..
6	Saugor ..	1873	20	2	544	101	144	14	...	..	...	..
		1874	25	4	617	143	206	16	...	...	..	...
7	Damoh ...	1873	7	...	150	39	25	6	...	...	...	...
		1874	3	2	129	38	46	6	...	...	...	...
8	Sconi ...	1873	17	...	315	30	7	...	...	...	...	...
		1874	9	...	334	39	12	1	...	...	...	...
9	Mandla ...	1873	...	1	155	6	2	...	...	...	...	..
		1874	3	2	121	11	3	...	...	...	...	..
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	12	2	337	18	63	2	...	...	1	...
		1874	22	...	326	26	70	5	...	...	2	..
11	Betul ...	1873	5	...	227	11	5	...	..	...	...	...
		1874	24	* 1	235	31	6	...	..	...	...	...
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	24	1	314	52	51	8	1	...	...	...
		1874	21	...	386	55	32	2	...	...	...	..
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	33	1	233	24	15	3	...	...	...	..
		1874	1	...	166	14	5	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nimar ...	1873	2	...	217	19	12	...	...	...	...	..
		1874	1	...	205	23	25	3	...	...	...	..
15	Raipur ...	1873	27	...	508	103	89	1	...	...	33	...
		1874	30	1	583	113	88	3	...	...	12	—
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	1	...	164	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1874	1	...	230	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	11	2	209	36	15	...	...	...	...	...
		1874	15	4	274	42	5	...	...	..	...	..
18	Sironcha ...	1873	8	...	44	13	..	...	...	...	...	...
		1874	...	...	49	7	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	1873	260	14	5,762	823	652	44	1	...	97	...
		1874	333	20	5,990	874	627	41	...	...	48	...

* For explanation of difference in number of escapes

† Committed

1.—(Judicial.)—*Continued.*

11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	714	54	768
..	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	18	2	750	44	794
...	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	..	64	3	67
...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	3	...	50	3	53
..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	54	7	61
..	..	..	...	1	..	2	...	3	..	56	7	63
..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	46	11	57
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	60	5	65
15	1	1	..	..	..	1	...	40	4	817	48	865
3	2	..	...	1	..	2	...	39	1	780	53	833
..	..	..	...	1	..	4	...	5	1	245	23	268
...	...	..	...	..	...	5	...	8	..	138	14	152
..	..	...	...	..	...	2	...	3	...	85	11	96
...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	...	38	9	47
...	...	...	..	..	..	3	...	5	..	119	7	126
..	...	...	...	1	..	5	...	4	...	128	13	141
..	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	2	...	35	1	36
..	...	..	..	1	..	...	...	†1	..	35	...	35
...	..	..	..	6	..	4	1	2	...	165	7	172
.	...	...	...	1	..	..	1	6	..	110	11	121
..	..	..	...	2	..	..	...	..	...	98	4	102
..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	123	7	130
..	..	...	...	..	...	2	1	1	1	150	10	160
...	...	...	..	1	...	3	..	3	1	114	10	124
..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	70	4	74
..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	107	5	112
..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	79	2	81
..	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	2	...	60	4	64
..	...	..	...	...	..	2	...	16	1	379	31	410
..	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	28	1	366	26	392
2	1	..	...	..	..	...	.	3	...	91	4	95
..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	2	...	50	7	57
...	..	..	...	1	...	4	..	2	...	62	7	69
...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	63	9	72
..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	14	...	14
..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	11	...	11
17	2	1	...	15	...	22	2	97	8	3,287	234	3,521
3	2	1	...	*8	...	21	1	123	6	3,039	227	3,266

as shown in this and Statement V. *vide* foot note, Statement V.
suicide.

C.—Prisons

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts

1	2	3												4							
		Religion.												Age.							
		A Christians.						B		C		D		A		B		C		D	
		A		B		C															
No.	Districts.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mohammadans.		Hindus.		All other classes.		Under 12.		12 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	...	...	3	..	21	1	263	26	1,078	93	79	5	50	4	1,183	103	175	17	36	1
2	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	4	341	31	47	5	...	...	358	37	53	3	10	...
3	Chanda ..	...	..	...	...	..	..	19	2	241	37	59	6	1	...	252	36	69	8	...	1
4	Wardha ...	...	..	..		..	..	37	3	182	33	96	6	1	1	233	27	79	14	2	...
5	Jubbulpore ..	2	...	..	...	1	...	215	37	615	56	714	60	...	...	910	96	595	51	42	6
6	Saugor ...	...	..	..	..	3	...	65	12	806	132	201	39	4	2	909	149	152	30	10	2
7	Damoh ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	1	252	62	21	3	...	...	267	61	18	3	...	2
8	Seoni ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	103	19	245	13	199	24	...	...	383	39	159	16	5	1
9	Mandla ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	11	1	70	6	90	6	...	...	162	11	9	2	...	...
10	Hoshangabad...	..	...	...	...	..	..	28	3	471	34	83	8	4	...	554	43	22	2	2	..
11	Betul ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	38	2	268	29	120	8	1	2	363	29	55	4	7	4
12	Narsinghpur ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	44	3	535	55	57	12	9	2	561	63	57	8	9	...
13	Chhindwara ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	30	1	194	15	47	3	2	1	234	15	32	1	3	2
14	Nimar ..	1	...	...	..	1	..	60	13	257	18	34	2	...	...	251	19	73	11	29	3
15	Raipur ..	...	..	...	..	1	...	73	14	696	102	210	24	12	5	807	121	124	16	37	4
16	Sambalpur ..	..	...	...	..	1	...	8	4	194	17	119	14	5	4	305	30	11	1	1	...
17	Bilaspur ...	..	...	..	..		..	18	2	365	45	78	11	...	1	369	39	82	15	10	3
18	Sironcha ..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	2	51	4	5	1	1	...	51	4	8	2	..	1
	Total ...	3	...	3	...	28	1	1,058	149	6,867	785	2,259	237	90	22	8,152	922	1,773	198	203	30

NOTE.—Columns 3, 4, and 5 each.

2.—(Judicial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1874.

5												6			
Previous occupation.															
Males.									Females.						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				
of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Laborers.	Shopkeepers and traders.	Artizans.	Domestic servants.	Professional.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.	REMARKS.
1	172	592	89	78	254	24	57	177	96	20	9	1,444	125	1,569	
...	80	244	14	39	37	...	2	5	38	...	2	421	40	461	
..	50	107	39	34	59	...	14	19	45	...	...	322	45	367	
..	23	193	34	19	36	...	4	6	40	2	...	315	42	357	
1	334	807	23	21	49	7	24	281	121	18	14	1,547	153	1,700	
...	487	337	58	84	64	...	11	34	181	...	2	1,075	183	1,258	
...	101	101	4	41	12	2	5	16	64	2	...	285	66	351	
..	173	251	31	3	39	...	22	28	54	2	...	547	56	603	
...	113	28	10	1	10	...	9	...	13	...	...	171	13	184	
..	70	448	22	4	9	...	14	15	45	...	...	582	45	627	
..	145	93	25	70	36	2	11	44	32	6	1	426	39	465	
..	170	317	11	82	12	...	13	31	69	3	1	636	73	709	
..	91	57	30	33	34	...	8	18	18	1	...	271	19	290	
...	61	125	33	37	41	2	21	33	31	...	2	353	33	386	
...	350	362	45	28	86	..	47	62	133	4	3	980	140	1,120	
1	53	234	3	...	8	2	13	8	17	8	10	322	35	357	
...	294	94	16	3	28	..	11	15	46	10	2	461	58	519	
...	31	11	3	1	2	...	7	5	5	...	2	60	7	67	
3	2,798	4,404	490	578	816	39	293	797	1,048	76	48	10,218	1,172	11,390	

equals Column 5 of Statement I.

C.—Prisons 3.—(Judicial)—*Continued.*

No.	Districts.		4								5		
			Nature of imprisonment.										
			A		B								
					Rigorous imprisonment.								
					A		B		C				
			Simple imprisonment.		Hard labour.		Medium.		Light.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur ...	1873	54	17	854	65	195	10	234	24	1,337	116	1,453
		1874	55	14	892	70	237	16	260	25	1,444	125	1,569
2	Bhandara ...	1873	12	7	35[illegible]	32	50	1	33	3	460	43	503
		1874	9	4	403	36	4	...	2	...	421	40	461
3	Chanda ...	1873	10	6	275	34	26	16	14	3	325	59	384
		1874	12	5	285	29	13	7	10	4	322	45	367
5	Wardha ...	1873	15	7	302	7[illegible]	...	...	...	...	317	82	399
		1874	19	6	287	35	9	1	..	...	315	42	357
5	Jubbulpore ...	1873	113	2	1,214	118	118	19	73	10	1,549	149	1,698
		1874	12	7	1,266	107	224	28	43	11	1,547	153	1,700
6	Saugor ...	1873	86	11	785	125	1[illegible]7	7	8	...	992	143	1,135
		1874	46	19	915	164	103	...	6	...	1,075	183	1,258
7	Damoh ...	1873	16	10	268	59	11	7	10	4	327	60	387
		1874	12	5	248	51	19	8	5	2	285	66	351
8	Seoni ...	1873	15	4	487	33	...	...	..	...	505	37	542
		1874	9	2	484	43	31	7	18	4	547	56	603
9	Mandla ...	1873	11	...	234	7	...	...	2	1	247	8	255
		1874	[illegible]	2	160	9	2	...	1	2	171	13	184
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	42	2	569	29	2	...	...	...	617	32	649
		1874	17	3	557	40	...	...	8	1	582	45	627
11	Betul ...	1873	17	1	349	17	...	...	...	...	366	18	384
		1874	7	10	199	2	142	5	108	22	426	39	465
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	23	15	654	70	...	...	...	...	679	86	765
		1874	25	14	342	...	186	...	80	59	636	73	709
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	7	7	356	...	51	...	13	25	407	32	439
		1874	4	7	217	...	42	...	8	12	271	19	290
14	Nimar ...	1873	15	2	381	23	...	..	...	...	396	25	421
		1874	10	8	342	25	...	...	...	...	353	33	386
15	Raipur ..	1873	17	8	846	5	38	...	64	126	967	139	1,106
		1874	9	8	769	80	47	5	153	47	980	140	1,120
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	4	2	288	37	...	..	...	...	292	39	331
		1874	13	7	270	8	36	18	3	2	322	35	357
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	29	4	330	42	...	...	...	...	363	46	409
		1874	13	4	434	53	3	...	11	1	461	58	519
18	Sironcha ...	1873	2	5	63	8	...	...	...	...	65	13	78
		1874	9	2	40	...	6	...	5	5	60	7	67
	Total ...	1873	498	110	8,640	759	598	69	451	196	10,211	1,127	11,338
		1874	289	127	8,113	752	1,074	95	72[illegible]	107	10,218	1,172	11,390

C.—Prisons 4.—(Judicial.)

Showing the number of covicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 184 who had been previously in Jail.

1	2	3		4				5				6				7		8	
				Number of those in prison once before.				Number of those twice before in prison.				Number of those more than twice before in prison.							
				A		B		A		B		A		B					
No.	DISTRICTS.	Total number of prisoners during the year.		For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		Total number out of column 3 who had been previously in prison.		Ratio of total of Column 7 per cent of total in Column 3.	
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ..	1,444	125	24	1	10	2	13	...	18	...	24	1	43	...	132	4	9·15	3 20
2	Bhandara ..	421	40	10	1	9	1	13	2	6	..	3	..	3	...	44	4	10·45	0·95
3	Chanda ...	322	45	34	2	8	.	12	...	7	...	2	..	8	...	72	2	22·36	4·44
4	Wardha ...	315	42	20	1	4	1	10	1	2	...	7	2	...	...	43	5	13·65	11·90
5	Jubbulpore ...	1,547	153	10	3	9	2	20	1	21	4	17	...	9	3	86	13	5·56	8·49
6	Saugor ..	1,075	1[illegible]3	31	1	43	3	11	1	9	..	13	4	17	...	124	9	11·53	4·92
7	Damoh ..	285	66	11	8	6	1	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	27	9	9·47	13·63
8	Seoni ...	547	56	18	1	51	3	4	..	16	1	...	...	14	...	103	5	18·83	8·93
9	Mandla ...	171	13	19	1	7	...	5	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	19·85	7·69
10	Hoshangabad...	582	45	17	...	10	...	4	..	4	...	4	...	...	..	39	...	6·70	...
11	Betul ..	426	39	5	1	19	1	2	.	3	...	2	...	9	..	40	2	9·39	5·12
12	Narsinghpur ..	636	73	46	2	8	...	7	..	6	...	1	...	11	1	79	3	12·42	4·11
13	Chhindwara ..	271	19	23	1	3	...	14	...	...	..	2	..	5	...	47	1	17·34	5·26
14	Nimar ..	353	33	9	...	30	2	...	..	9	1	...	...	4	...	52	3	14·73	9·09
15	Raipur ..	980	140	40	3	25	2	9	..	4	..	2	...	5	...	85	5	8·67	3·57
16	Sambalpur ..	322	35	38	1	5	3	7	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	51	5	14·83	14·28
17	Bilaspur ..	461	58	43	2	14	..	8	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	71	4	15·40	6·89
18	Sironcha ...	60	7	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	5	...	8·33	...
	Total ..	10,218	1,172	398	29	265	21	147	6	110	6	83	9	131	4	1,134	75	11·10	6·39

C.—Prisons

Showing the offences committed by and the punishments inflicted on the

1	2	3		4			5																			
							Offences against prison																			
							A.		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I	
No.	Districts.	Average number of prisoners.		Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in jail.			Wilful disobedience.		Assault or Criminal force.		Insulting or threatening language.		Indecent or disorderly behaviour.		Wilfully disabling himself for labour.		Contumaciously refusing to work.		Filing or cutting irons or bars.		Idleness or negligence at work.		Wilful mismanagement of work.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.
1	Nagpur ...	782·45	50·04	2	..	2	16	..	1	...	5	...	12	...	1	...	14	..	..	..	12	...	...	..
2	Bhandara ...	48·05	3·99	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	...	..	..
3	Chanda ...	61 60	7·78	..	...	...	2	..	..	...	2	...	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	10	2	1	..
4	Wardha ..	52·48	5·30	...	...	...	..	..	4	3	5	...	3	...	1	.	1	...	..	..	138	24	7	...
5	Jubbulpore ...	850·57	47·77	..	...	..	16	4	13	1	4	..	1	..	9	1	6	...	..	..	14	..	2	...
6	Saugor ..	206 75	27·58	...	...	...	4	..	2	..	1	...	24	..	..	...	8	...	..	...	24	..	..	...
7	Damoh ..	50 20	8·24	1	..	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	4	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	2	..	..	...
8	Seoni ...	105·46	8·38	1	...	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	14	...	..	..
9	Mandla ..	39·14	1·09	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	12	...
10	Hoshangabad .	148·31	10·05	1	...	1	1	...	3	..	..	...	5	...	3	..	...	...	..	..	6	...	2	..
11	Betul ...	95·54	6·63	...	...	...	7	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	..	...	7	...	1	1
12	Narsinghpur ...	101·27	10·71	1	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	2	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	12	4	..	..
13	Chhindwara ..	89·67	3·74	..	..	..	..	...	4	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	54	..	1	
14	Nimar ...	87·55	5·48	..	..	...	3	..	...	..	1	..	6	..	1	...	2	..	...	...	72	...	1	..
15	Raipur ..	396·77	29·54	...	..	..	7	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	4	..	1	...	...	...	192	29	..	...
16	Sambalpur ...	66·60	4·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	4	..
17	Bilaspur ...	50·72	4·48	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	..	..	42	...	...	..
18	Sironcha ...	14·59	0·48	...	..	...	7	..	..	...	5	...	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	...
	Total ...	3247·72	236·24	7	..	7	66	4	28	4	25	2	61	1	21	1	33	..	...	..	620	59	31	1

NOTE.—The following not included with
a Miscellaneous
Having tobacco &c., in
Being in possession of

Includes 13 men
† Acting Lumbardar
‡ Two handcuffed
§ Two men punished twice which accounts

6—(Judicial.)

Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1874.

Discipline.						6 Punishment inflicted.																		7
J		K		L		A		B	C		D				E		F		G				
Wilful damage to prison property.		Conspiring to escape or to assist in escaping or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.		Total offences against prison discipline.		Solitary confinement.		Confinement in irons.	Close confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.				Hard labour when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.		Additional imprisonment.		Total punishment.		Ratio of punishments per cent on average total strength (Column 3).	
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	M.	F.	Under 10 stripes.	10 and under 20	20 to 30	Total.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	..	...	..	a70	..	14	..	1	21	...	66	60	12	138	...	.	2	...	†177	...	22·62	...
..	...	...	..	14	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	2	..	11	...	...	..	..	14	...	29·13	...
3	..	1	..	20	2	3	...	2	2	2	...	12	1	13	...	.	..	...	20	2	32·47	25·71
4	..	1	..	*177	27	...	...	..	90	27	77	10	..	87	..	..	..	..	177	27	337·28	509·43
12	...	...	..	77	6	...	...	...	19	5	7	49	..	56	2	1	..	..	77	6	9·05	12·57
8	2	..	...	71	2	6	2	..	..	...	22	21	22	65	...	...	...	...	71	2	34·34	7·25
..	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	..	7	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	9	...	17·93	...
..	...	...	..	14	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	14	...	14	...	..	1	...	15	...	14·22	...
...	...	12	...	26	...	17	..	...	..	...	..	2	7	9	...	..	..	...	26	...	66·43	...
1	...	...	...	21	..	..	...	..	1	...	18	...	...	18	...	..	1	...	‡22	...	14·83	...
4	...	2	..	26	1	3	1	..	4	..	4	16	1	21	...	...	..	...	§28	1	29·30	15·08
2	..	...	...	15	7	..	7	..	1	..	3	9	2	14	..	..	1	...	16	7	15·79	65·36
4	..	...	...	64	...	...	..	..	21	..	37	6	...	43	...	..	..	...	64	...	71·37	..
3	..	...	...	89	...	..	..	..	..	...	40	39	10	89	...	..	..	..	89	...	101·65	..
4	..	1	..	209	29	...	..	..	118	22	..	82	9	91	..	...	..	...	209	‖ 29	52·67	98·17
..	...	..	..	7	.	...	...	..	...	..	3	4	...	7	...	...	..	...	7	...	10·51	...
20	...	...	...	63	..	..	...	..	..	...	34	29	...	63	..	..	1	...	64	..	126·16	...
...	..	...	...	20	..	...	...	3	12	..	5	..	...	5	...	...	..	...	20	...	137·08	..
74	2	19	..	991	74	43	10	6	292	56	332	356	64	752	2	1	7	...	1,105	74	34·02	31·32

total offences sub-Column L. column 3.

offences	...	105
possession and smoking	...	65
cash and stealing	...	40
Total...		105

who smoked tobacco.
reduced.
and leg-ironed.
for excess of punishment over offences.

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding the Convicts who were
Central Provinces

1	2	3		4										5		6
				Total number employed during the year.												
				A		B		C		D		E				
No.	Districts.	Average number of prisoners during the year.		Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intramural Guards.		Extramural Guards.		Total.		Average number employed during the year.		Ratio of average number so employed per cent of average number of prisoners in jail, column 3.
		M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	782·45	50·04	...	..	22	..	...	1	1	...	23	1	16·36	1·0	2·98
2	Bhandara ...	48·05	3·99	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...
3	Chanda ..	61·60	7·78	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	..	·21	...	·30
4	Wardha ...	52·48	5·30	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	1	...	1·73
5	Jubbulpore ..	850·57	47·77	1	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	1	...	1	..	0·11
6	Saugor ...	206·75	27·58	...	...	1	..	...	..	..	...	1	...	1	..	0·42
7	Damoh ..	50·20	8·24	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	..	2	...	2	..	3·42
8	Seoni ...	105·46	8·88	...	..	..	..	...	...	2	...	2	..	0·17	...	0·16
9	Mandla ...	39·14	1·09	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
10	Hoshangabad ...	148·31	10·06	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1·96	...	1·24
11	Betul ..	95·54	6·63	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
12	Narsinghpur ...	101·27	10·71	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
13	Chhindwara ..	89·67	3·74	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
14	Nimar ..	87·55	5·48	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
15	Raipur ...	396·77	29·54	1	...	5	..	2	...	...	...	8	...	6·45	...	1·51
16	Sambalpur ...	66·60	4·45	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
17	Bilaspur ...	50·72	4·43	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
18	Sironcha ...	14·59	0·48	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
	Total ...	3247·72	286·24	4	..	32	...	2	1	3	..	41	1	30·15	1·	·90

7.—(Judicial.)

employed as Guards, Overseers, and Warders in the Jails of the during the year 1874.

7								8								9		10	
Period of imprisonment accomplished by those so employed on date of first appointment.								Portion of sentence remaining unexpired on date of first appointment.											
A		B		C		D		A		B		C		D					
One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above one and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Under one year.		Above one and under two.		Above two and under five.		Above five.		Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.	
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	..	...	...	9	...	14	1	1	...	4	..	13	...	5	1	..	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	..	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	..
...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
...	..	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
..	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	..	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
...	...	...	..	7	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	6	..	1	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	1	...	20	...	20	1	4	...	8	...	22	...	7	1	1	..	..	..

Statement showing the expenses incurred in the guarding and main
year 1874 (excluding cost of building new Jails, and of
on the same account in each of the

1	2	3														
No.	Districts.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.														
		1870			1871			1872			1873			1874		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Nagpur ...	30	4	3	27	15	11	25	13	1	22	8	0	20	3	0
2	Bhandara ..	20	11	11	15	6	3	13	15	3	16	9	4	15	6	7
3	Chanda ..	32	11	3	25	1	5	30	12	2	23	13	9	11	14	7
4	Wardha ..	32	8	10	24	10	3	22	2	3	19	9	3	14	2	3
5	Jubbulpore ..	25	2	4	18	9	10	20	8	11	20	4	11	19	9	2
6	Saugor ...	21	2	9	17	15	9	15	6	9	19	0	0	17	6	1
7	Damoh ...	25	6	8	15	1	3	17	9	5	19	14	3	18	5	0
8	Seoni ..	24	6	3	20	5	0	15	9	1	16	3	4	14	4	2
9	Mandla ..	33	6	3	20	0	9	20	12	9	18	9	7	17	15	11
10	Hoshangabad ...	27	2	11	20	13	0	21	15	10	15	11	8	19	14	10
11	Betul ..	30	11	2	20	10	2	28	5	6	18	12	2	13	8	7
12	Narsinghpur ..	24	0	8	20	11	2	19	13	11	20	8	0	20	14	7
13	Chhindwara ..	27	11	5	18	3	10	18	9	4	17	2	5	14	8	0
14	Nimar ..	30	4	11	23	14	9	26	8	0	22	2	2	15	7	9
15	Raipur ...	20	0	1	18	10	0	11	15	5	10	10	10	8	7	4
16	Sambalpur ...	16	6	6	12	6	1	14	6	9	12	6	8	13	1	10
17	Bilaspur ..	14	4	7	12	13	0	11	0	10	10	0	2	11	5	11
18	Sironcha ..	28	1	7	28	11	6	19	6	4	21	15	3	15	10	7
	Total ...	26	0	2	21	15	8	20	14	2	18	14	6	17	0	11

NOTE.—The averages for 1870 include expenditure

10.—(Financial.)

tenance of each prisoner in the jails of the Central Provinces during addition and repairs, compared with the expenses incurred four years immediately preceding.

4															5														
Cost of fixed establishment, of Police Guard, and extra establishment per head of average strength.															Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.														
1870			1871			1872			1873			1874			1870			1871			1872			1873			1874		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
17	9	0	25	7	8	27	11	8	25	8	6	27	3	5	1	13	10	2	3	0	1	15	0	1	7	5	1	13	1
52	12	2	53	6	0	51	13	5	51	10	8	52	1	0	2	11	2	1	6	3	0	13	6	0	6	9	0	10	4
35	6	4	39	15	1	31	15	6	39	14	8	43	11	4	1	1	7	1	1	6	1	11	10	1	6	7	1	1	5
62	3	8	49	6	10	45	9	11	30	8	5	42	13	3	5	15	6	5	1	1	4	0	3	1	7	4	0	14	2
30	3	11	30	12	1	26	13	0	22	9	2	20	12	3	4	4	9	6	1	7	1	7	6	0	9	5	0	14	4
23	11	8	30	3	10	28	8	8	17	1	4	14	1	2	1	13	7	1	12	11	2	11	0	1	7	8	2	1	5
38	3	0	55	7	3	56	6	3	39	12	9	43	14	2	3	4	6	1	6	6	1	5	4	1	14	8	1	8	8
32	1	6	26	13	11	30	6	9	25	15	5	24	14	11	1	10	4	1	2	1	1	7	2	1	0	10	0	13	7
51	6	9	58	4	2	54	15	2	37	4	9	55	11	2	1	8	6	0	12	2	0	0	10	1	5	9	1	13	1
34	7	7	35	1	7	36	15	1	30	11	5	29	1	6	1	10	11	2	14	10	1	15	2	1	7	6	1	2	10
44	4	5	52	14	1	39	15	0	30	9	9	22	15	11	0	4	8	0	6	9	0	8	6	0	10	1	0	8	3
33	13	7	29	7	0	27	13	0	28	8	0	28	0	10	0	7	8	0	7	4	0	10	6	0	10	2	1	1	5
52	8	4	65	5	8	59	0	9	29	10	5	28	15	3	0	12	4	1	7	8	2	12	9	1	7	8	0	14	11
50	8	5	39	10	7	29	1	5	30	4	2	27	1	5	4	15	1	2	14	9	1	10	0	1	15	6	1	15	2
27	11	0	33	10	4	33	10	10	21	4	6	18	6	3	1	9	9	1	7	4	1	1	10	1	1	9	1	9	0
57	10	2	40	10	0	34	1	3	35	7	1	43	5	5	7	12	9	4	2	6	3	8	8	1	9	11	1	3	10
36	1	0	49	14	9	43	3	9	37	14	5	36	8	0	0	4	6	0	7	10	0	4	2	0	2	9	0	6	5
85	12	5	101	8	3	29	3	2	22	12	9	42	4	2	0	13	9	0	9	1	5	14	7	3	3	2	2	6	3
29	15	6	33	0	8	31	12	11	26	6	5	25	10	4	2	6	10	2	11	2	1	11	2	1	2	2	1	5	6

incurred on account of under trial prisoners also.

No.	Districts.		6													
			Cost of clothing per head of average strength.													
			1870.			1871.			1872.			1873.			1874.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Nagpur	...	4	2	2	2	15	2	3	11	5	3	10	10	3	3	5
2	Bhandara	..	4	0	4	4	10	10	4	6	1	4	5	5	3	5	8
3	Chanda	...	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	8	3	0	7	0	3	4
4	Wardha	..	5	13	6	2	14	8	2	13	8	3	6	8	2	10	10
5	Jubbulpore	..	7	6	3	1	8	8	7	7	5	2	12	1	1	15	2
6	Saugor	..	1	10	8	6	4	3	4	0	4	6	3	4	4	1	6
7	Damoh	..	1	5	10	3	0	11	5	9	0	3	7	11	2	1	11
8	Seoni	..	3	2	10	5	15	7	8	9	11	10	0	11	1	11	8
9	Mandla	..	2	15	6	2	3	0	4	1	9	3	14	11	1	4	4
10	Hoshangabad	...	2	15	3	0	7	4	5	10	2	6	11	1	1	3	2
11	Betul	..	3	5	9	4	7	0	4	6	8	6	15	11	1	4	2
12	Narsinghpur	...	2	8	7	4	5	7	1	14	0	5	10	4	1	14	4
13	Chhindwara	..	4	12	0	6	4	4	7	14	1	9	11	9	0	15	10
14	Nimar	..	1	13	9	8	6	8	8	3	8	3	1	4	3	11	0
15	Raipur	..	3	3	4	1	7	2	3	3	7	4	10	11	1	5	1
16	Sambalpur	...	3	10	6	8	10	0	3	9	9	4	0	0	2	6	7
17	Bilaspur	...	4	1	1	1	15	6	8	2	5	3	10	9	2	5	5
18	Sironcha	..	6	9	11	1	7	2	3	15	3	4	11	8	1	15	9
	Total	..	4	3	11	3	2	2	5	1	3	4	7	0	2	4	6

7															8														
Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.															Total cost per head of average strength.														
1870			1871			1872			1873			1874			1870			1871			1872			1873			1874		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	3	1	3	10	1	2	2	1	2	6	10	2	0	2	56	0	4	62	4	0	61	5	3	55	9	7	54	7	1
3	2	11	4	13	11	4	0	10	2	7	5	2	3	0	83	6	6	79	11	3	75	1	3	75	7	7	73	10	7
5	4	3	2	9	11	3	8	2	2	7	9	2	10	5	76	9	7	71	13	2	70	4	9	70	11	4	59	9	1
3	10	4	4	5	5	4	13	5	3	13	8	2	8	6	110	3	10	86	6	3	79	7	6	68	13	5	63	1	0
2	12	6	2	1	2	2	5	5	2	12	5	2	6	10	69	13	9	59	1	3	58	10	1	49	0	0	45	9	9
2	7	1	2	8	6	2	7	2	2	3	8	1	12	10	50	13	9	58	13	3	53	1	11	46	0	0	39	7	0
4	8	8	6	15	2	6	4	4	5	9	9	5	9	9	72	12	8	81	15	1	87	5	7	70	11	4	71	7	6
2	5	10	3	1	5	3	0	2	2	2	3	1	13	7	63	10	9	57	6	3	59	1	2	55	6	9	43	9	11
3	4	11	3	12	7	1	13	9	3	3	4	2	5	0	92	9	5	85	0	7	82	6	3	64	6	6	78	7	6
3	11	4	4	11	3	8	8	11	4	14	10	2	14	2	70	0	0	63	6	4	75	1	3	59	8	6	54	4	6
2	14	3	3	0	0	3	9	2	4	1	11	1	9	8	81	8	4	81	6	2	76	12	11	61	1	10	39	14	2
2	7	1	2	9	3	3	6	5	3	7	11	1	14	6	63	5	7	57	8	0	53	10	7	58	12	5	53	13	7
5	1	2	6	5	6	4	7	0	3	0	7	1	6	0	90	13	3	97	11	0	91	12	0	61	1	0	46	12	0
8	12	1	13	1	6	7	11	4	14	6	8	9	15	5	96	6	3	88	0	0	73	2	6	70	13	5	58	2	9
3	8	4	2	15	3	2	10	5	2	12	6	1	15	1	56	0	7	58	2	1	52	12	2	40	8	6	31	10	9
3	2	4	3	15	8	3	1	0	2	5	9	3	11	3	88	10	3	69	12	3	58	11	6	55	13	6	63	12	11
5	3	0	4	8	2	4	8	2	3	5	1	2	6	7	59	14	2	69	11	3	67	3	6	55	1	2	53	0	4
10	2	10	6	10	7	4	0	10	6	5	4	4	7	3	131	8	6	141	14	7	62	8	2	58	15	10	66	12	0
3	1	7	3	8	4	3	1	7	3	2	8	2	7	2	65	12	0	64	6	3	62	9	5	54	0	2	48	12	5

Statement showing the results of the operations conducted in the Jail Factories

1	2		3																		
			CASH.																		
			Debits.									Credits.									
			A			B			C			D			E			F		
No.	Districts.		Balance at close of the previous year.			Cash receipts during the year.			Total cash debits against the Superintendents.			Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.			Balance in hand at close of the year,		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur ...	1873	...	..	..	20,369	2	5	20,369	2	5	32,634	15	5	—12,265 +20,402	13 3	0 8	...	...	...
		1874	...	..	...	30,871	13	4	30,871	13	4	22,238	2	5	+8,633 +22,919	10 12	11 2	...	...	...
2	Bhandara ...	1873	...	..	...	758	8	6	758	8	6	1,310	5	7	—551 +364	13 4	1 0	...	...	...
		1874	...	.	..	3,566	9	4	3,566	9	4	3,346	5	2	+220 — ...	4 ...	2 ...	...	...	...
3	Chanda ...	1873	...	..	...	1,858	8	3	1,858	8	3	1,734	11	11	+123 +979	12 0	4 9	...	...	...
		1874	..	...	...	1,932	15	9	1,932	15	9	2,009	6	0	—76 +600	6 11	3 11	...	...	...
4	Wardha ...	1873	..	...	...	2,250	13	7	2,250	13	7	1,832	5	9	+418 +205	7 12	10 9	...	...	..
		1874	...	...		2,358	14	3	2,358	14	3	2,361	14	2	—2 +92	15 3	11 3	...	...	...
5	Jubbulpore ...	1873	...	...	..	25,328	5	11	25,328	5	11	25,703	4	4	—374 +11,401	14 11	5 9	...	...	...
		1874	...	..	..	37,013	15	11	37,013	15	11	31,307	11	11	+5,706 +8,762	4 2	0 0	...	...	...
6	Saugor ...	1873	..	..	...	4,927	14	7	4,927	14	7	4,702	8	7	225 2,017	6 4	0 5	...	...	...
		1874	...	..	..	4,259	4	10	4.259	4	10	3,203	5	2	+1,055 +1,296	15 1	8 7	...	...	...
7	Damoh ...	1873	..	..	..	1,076	5	5	1,076	5	5	1,303	0	3	—226 348	10 0	0 9	...	...	...
		1874	...	...	...	2,008	6	5	2,008	6	5	1,522	11	3	+485 +356	11 6	2 4	...	...	...
8	Seoni ...	1873	...	...	..	1,718	11	1	1,718	11	1	2,078	0	0	—359 1,554	4 4	11 3	...	...	...
		1874	..	..	..	2,536	11	7	2,536	11	7	3,903	0	4	—1,366 +593	4 3	9 1	...	...	...
9	Mandla ...	1873	..	..	...	1,281	4	7	1,281	4	7	966	1	9	+315 266	2 10	10 3	...	...	...
		1874	..	...	..	1,141	7	11	1,141	7	11	1,111	10	8	+29 +88	13 12	3 8	...	...	...
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	..	...	...	2,950	1	1	2,950	1	1	4,896	13	11	—1,946 4,228	12 3	10 4	...	...	...
		1874	...	...	..	2,621	12	0	2,621	12	0	3,224	0	0	—602 +1,574	4 9	0 6	...	...	...

12.—(Financial.)

of the Central Provinces during the year 1874, *compared with* 1873.

4						5																		6		
Outstanding.						Stock.																				
A			B			Raw material.						Manufactures.						Plant and machinery.								
						A			B			C			D			E			F					
Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.			Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year,			Average actual earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.		
Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	p.	p.
..	...	...	24,427	11	8	4,923	15	2	5,854	5	5	4,977	2	2	8,690	6	4	5,583	0	4	8,424	0	0	4	6	0
																								32	7	2
...	..	...	11,817	4	9	5,854	5	5	3,360	0	10	8,690	6	4	6,907	1	5	8,424	0	0	8,254	8	4	*	...	...
																								19	5	9
...	..	..	...	...	...	43	8	0	21	0	0	235	0	0	10,24	0	4	120	14	10	216	12	0	6	5	7
																								13	13	5
...	..	..	80	7	6	21	0	0	133	12	7	1,024	0	4	278	10	0	216	12	0	312	5	8	†	..	...
																								...	...	..
..	..	...	50	3	8	26	6	1	31	0	4	218	9	0	106	6	0	265	9	2	273	7	2	0	13	5
																								14	1	11
..	...	...	285	13	1	31	0	4	67	15	3	106	6	0	519	3	6	273	7	2	335	11	8	9	12	6
																								18	9	3
...	..	...	119	15	9	74	10	9	148	7	1	163	5	7	378	0	3	301	3	6	365	10	6	14	12	8
																								18	6	1
..	...	...	333	12	5	148	7	1	204	11	6	378	0	3	357	15	3	365	10	6	399	12	6	5	5	1
																								6	15	8
...	..	..	2,429	9	1	1,661	14	0	1,336	13	7	461	1	8	1,151	0	2	1,280	0	0	2,160	2	8	..	...	..
																								13	5	11
...	...	...	1,105	12	0	1,336	13	7	1,423	12	9	1,151	0	2	2,255	6	5	2,160	2	8	2,160	2	8	5	2	8
																								14	15	8
...	..	..	322	15	1	277	10	8	248	9	11	748	11	11	1,119	6	7	1,034	0	0	1,085	5	3	4	3	4
																								17	7	6
..	...	..	288	6	1	248	9	11	167	15	11	1,119	6	7	453	12	0	1,085	5	3	11,34	9	10	1	6	10
																								7	10	1
..	..	..	139	4	11	58	1	6	215	9	5	58	13	8	270	10	0	23	3	10	79	11	4	4	14	10
																								11	2	5
..	..	...	152	6	8	215	9	5	65	10	2	270	10	0	91	14	6	70	11	4	68	9	2	2	14	3
																								9	0	6
..	..	...	1,274	10	6	24	12	0	108	8	9	235	8	4	518	7	5	219	7	3	454	7	3	4	8	4
																								17	12	6
...	...	...	1,317	7	5	108	8	9	512	0	0	518	7	5	1,804	4	6	454	7	3	546	13	8	4	0	9
																								9	4	8
...	..	..	...	...	...	109	15	9	317	2	1	203	8	11	151	12	8	170	0	0	228	5	0	4	12	0
																								9	11	10
...	...	...	125	3	9	317	2	1	288	6	5	151	12	8	401	9	9	228	5	0	250	0	0	10	1	3
																								12	5	3
...	...	..	850	0	3	355	11	2	186	11	10	935	13	10	1,011	8	0	433	4	0	1,050	10	0	...	...	...
																								21	13	4
...	...	...	1,790	2	11	186	11	10	409	0	7	1,011	8	0	709	14	11	1,050	10	0	1,050	10	0	1	8	11
																								11	12	4

* Loss of Rs. 6,982-13-2

† Loss of Rs. 236-4-5

1	2		3																		
			CASH.																		
			Debits										Credits.								
			A			B			C			D			E			F		
No.	Districts.		Balance at close of the previous year.			Cash receipts during the year.			Total cash debits against the Superintendents.			Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.			Balance in hand at close of this year.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
11	Betul ...	1873	...	...	...	1,157	10	7	1,157	10	7	1,308	2	4	+ 150	7	9	...	...	...
															+ 707	3	9			
		1874	...	...	...	1,252	3	7	1,252	3	7	1,144	0	9	+ 108	2	10	...	...	...
															+ 224	9	11			
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	...	...	...	2,171	15	4	2,171	15	4	1,791	13	11	+ 380	1	5	...	...	...
															860	8	6			
		1874	...	...	...	3,582	2	5	3,582	2	5	3,022	3	0	+ 559	15	5	...	...	...
															+ 318	9	9			
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	...	...	...	3,267	12	11	3,267	12	11	4,586	0	4	— 1,318	3	5	...	...	...
															1,411	3	9			
		1874	...	...	...	5,156	7	10	5,156	7	10	4,374	13	6	+ 781	10	4	...	...	...
															+ 584	3	4			
14	Nimar ...	1873	...	...	...	1,799	14	4	1,799	14	4	1,663	5	11	+ 136	8	5	...	...	...
															1,675	14	6			
		1874	..	...	...	1,470	1	11	1,470	1	11	986	4	10	+ 483	13	1	..	...	...
															+ 776	7	9			
15	Raipur ...	1873	...	...	...	6,190	13	5	6,190	13	5	5,416	8	0	+ 774	5	5	..	...	...
															+ 3,217	13	3			
		1874	...	...	...	8,987	6	10	8,987	6	10	9,164	5	7	— 176	14	9	...	...	...
															+ 2,495	11	0			
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	...	...	...	1,582	10	3	1,582	10	3	1,299	2	10	+ 283	7	5	..	...	...
															523	9	7			
		1874	...	...	...	1,777	14	3	1,777	14	3	1,592	11	1	+ 185	3	2	..	...	..
															+ 379	15	6			
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	...	...	...	902	15	2	902	15	2	136	14	3	+ 766	0	11	..	...	...
															101	1	11			
		1874	...	...	...	1,327	7	4	1,327	7	4	1,453	7	3	— 125	15	11	..	...	...
															+ 13	15	2			
18	Sironcha ...	1873	...	...	...	28	12	4	28	12	4	45	15	9	— 17	3	5	..	..	..
															...	...	...			
		1874	...	...	...	218	10	11	218	10	11	249	11	2	— 31	0	3	..	...	...
															+ 2	3	0			
	Total Rs....	1873	...	...	...	77,622	3	9	77,622	3	9	93,410	2	10	— 17,060	11	11			
															+ 3,573	12	4			
															— 13,486	15	7	Cash profits.		
															+ 50,864	15	2	Inter-departl.		
		1874	...	...	...	112,084	6	5	112,084	6	5	96,215	12	3	+ 18,250	8	0			
															— 2,381	13	10			
															+ 15,868	10	2	Cash profits.		
															+ 41,079	9	11	Inter-departl.		

NOTE 1.—Sub-Columns A. and F. of Column 3 are left blank, as according to rule no balances
2.—Sub-Column B. represents all receipts by sale of goods and for extra-mural
3.—Column C. is obtained by dividing Column 3, Credits E. plus or minus stock as the
4.—Rs. [illegible]

12.—(Financial.)—*Contd*

4						5																		6
Outstanding.						Stock.																		
A			B			Raw Material.						Manufactures.						Plant and machinery						
						A			B			C			D			E			F			
Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails.			Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails.			Value at close of the previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Average actual earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R. a. p.
...	..	...	...	...	..	10	0	0	40	11	8	239	0	4	198	0	0	29	0	0	65	0	0	2 1 0 10 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	11	8	100	0	0	198	6	0	484	2	0	65	0	0	86	0	0	4 11 2 6 13 5
...	...	..	52	4	0	27	8	3	78	5	6	505	4	0	492	6	0	143	10	8	179	2	8	4 10 0 12 13 3
...	...	...	107	8	10	78	5	6	128	5	0	492	6	0	625	11	0	179	2	8	199	2	0	7 6 7 10 5 3
...	...	...	394	12	11	342	10	0	273	15	8	643	8	0	1,402	10	5	1,403	14	6	1,785	11	0	0 2 1 15 6 9
...	...	...	318	0	7	273	15	8	237	10	7	1,402	10	5	1,619	3	11	1,785	11	0	1,812	9	6	9 13 2 16 2 5
120	15	11	108	10	11	108	8	0	189	15	11	632	14	11	761	11	9	55	9	0	115	3	6	1 0 0 24 12 9
...	...	...	27	9	9	189	15	11	116	2	1	761	11	9	717	5	3	115	3	6	95	11	3	2 14 7 11 7 2
...	..	...	2,321	12	6	1,567	8	6	1,792	9	2	8,696	13	0	4,681	5	0	3,086	12	0	3,204	3	0	2 15 4 12 3 4
...	...	..	1,740	12	7	1,792	9	2	5,200	0	0	4,681	5	0	3,400	0	0	3,2 04	3	0	3,200	0	0	4 1 9 9 15 10
...	...	...	1,184	5	5	12	3	6	51	8	11	897	15	0	483	9	0	304	2	10	704	2	10	7 1 6 14 2 1
...	..	...	1,146	4	6	51	8	11	140	5	9	483	9	0	267	11	0	704	2	10	566	3	0	1 11 2 7 2 10
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	610	0	0	256	14	8	3	0	0	51	11	0	9 9 1 11 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	2	286	14	8	345	4	8	51	11	0	80	0	0	... ... 0 0 11
...	...	...	6	6	7	...	...	...	4	6	8	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	..	2	10	0	0 3 10 .. .. ..
...	...	..	..	...	...	4	6	8	66	5	6	8	1	1	14	8	0	. 2	10	0	4	15	0	1 10 2 1 11 4
120	15	11	33,682	11	3	9,624	15	4	10,899	13	11	20,463	6	6	22,736	3	8	14,561	11	7	20,437	3	2	2 4 10 18 10 0
...	...	...	20,632	0	10	10,899	13	11	12,641	15	1	22,736	3	8	21,253	9	7	20,437	3	2	20,563	12	3	1 4 0 13 3 0

are retained but all money in hand at close of year is remitted to the Treasury.
labour.
case may be by Column 3 of Statement XI by the total number sentenced to labour *vide* memo appended.

Memo. showing details on which Column 6 of

No.	Name of Jails.	1			2		
		Sub-Column E. credits, Statement XII.			Difference between stock including plant at beginning and close of the year.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	+ 8,633	10	11	— 15,617	8	1
2	Bhandara	+ 220	4	2	— 456	8	7
3	Chanda	— 76	6	3	+ 744	15	10
4	Wardha	— 2	15	11	+ 297	12	9
5	Jubbulpore	+ 5,706	4	0	— 1,077	13	7
6	Saugor	+ 1,055	15	8	— 731	9	0
7	Damoh	+ 485	11	2	— 317	11	2
8	Seoni	— 1,366	4	9	+ 1,824	6	9
9	Mandla	+ 29	13	3	+ 368	0	2
10	Hoshangabad	— 602	4	0	+ 843	5	7
11	Betul	+ 108	2	10	+ 366	6	4
12	Narsinghpur	+ 559	15	5	+ 250	4	8
13	Chhindwara	+ 781	10	4	+ 125	6	6
14	Nimar	+ 483	13	1	— 218	13	9
15	Raipur	— 176	14	9	+ 1,921	6	11
16	Sambalpur	+ 185	3	2	— 303	2	11
17	Bilaspur	— 125	15	11	+ 112	7	2
18	Sironcha	— 31	0	3	+ 54	10	6
		+ 18,250	8	0	— 18,723	3	1
		— 2,381	13	10	+ 6,909	8	2
	Total ...	+ 15,868	10	2	— 11,813	15	11

Statement XII. for 1874 has been produced.

3			4			5			Remarks.
Difference between Columns 1 and 2 (Total cash and stock.)			Inter-departmental Receipts.			Total cash inter-departmental and stock.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
— 6,983	13	2	22,919	12	2	+ 15,935	15	0	
— 236	4	5	* ...	..	..	— 236	4	5	*Rs, 186-3-6, not shown in this memo. although the jail is fully entitled to the credit, simply because credit was not claimed according to rule, and therefore not given.
+ 668	8	7	600	11	11	+ 1,269	4	6	
+ 294	12	10	92	3	3	+ 387	0	1	
+ 4,628	6	5	8,762	2	0	+ 13,390	8	5	
+ 324	6	7	1,296	1	7	+ 16,620	8	2	
+ 168	0	0	356	6	4	+ 524	6	4	
+ 458	2	0	593	3	1	+ 1,051	5	1	
+ 397	13	5	88	12	8	+ 486	10	1	
+ 241	1	7	1,574	9	6	+ 1,815	11	1	
+ 474	9	2	224	9	11	+ 699	3	1	
+ 810	4	1	318	9	9	+ 1,128	13	10	
+ 907	0	10	584	3	4	+ 1,491	4	2	
+ 264	15	4	776	7	9	+ 1,041	7	1	
+ 1,744	8	2	2,495	11	0	+ 4,240	3	2	
+ 117	15	9	379	15	6	+ 497	15	3	
— 13	8	9	13	15	2	+ 0	6	5	
+ 23	10	3	2	3	0	+ 25	13	3	
+ 11,524	3	0	41,079	9	11	+ 45,606	7	0	
— 7233	10	4	...	...	...	— 236	4	5	
+ 4,290	8	8	41,079	9	11	+ 45,370	2	7	

Showing the expenditure incurred in the construction of new Jails, and on Central Provinces, during the year 1874.

1	2		3			4			5						6					
									Expended on new jails during the year.						Expended during the past year on additions, alterations and repairs.					
									A			B			A			B		
No.	DISTRICTS.		Estimated cost of new jails, if any sanctioned.			Expended on construction of new jails in the previous year.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	11	0	8,331	5	1
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	7	9	1,964	1	3
2	Bhandara	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	3	174	0	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	10	7
3	Chanda	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	557	0	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	0	8
4	Wardha	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	0	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	10	102	0	0
5	Jubbulpore	1873	3,52,200	0	0	25,858	1	2	...	...	...	23,357	15	6	86	9	0	1,190	9	7
		1874	3,61,639	0	0	23,357	15	6	...	...	...	2,222	0	0	322	10	4	9,793	0	0
6	Saugor	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	6	1,631	3	11
		1874	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	9	1,238	4	0
7	Damoh	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	0	2,390	0	10
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	5	108	0	0
8	Seoni	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	0	758	9	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	0	0	787	3	10
9	Mandla	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,473	0	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	282	0	0
10	Hoshangabad	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	0	3,216	4	6
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	2	6,894	0	9

additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross net cost of the Convicts in the including all charges, compared with 1873.

7			8			9			10				11			12		
Total expended, Columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year, as shown in Statement IX.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.			Deduct cash receipt remitted to the Treasury.				Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Net profit to Government during the year per convict.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
8,482	0	1	41353	13	1	49,835	13	2		3,182	2	5	62	12	2	...	...	...
										20,402	3	8	35	4	7	...	...	...
2,048	9	0	45,321	3	10	47,369	12	10	—	6,983	13	2	65	4	8	...	...	...
									+	22,919	12	2	37	12	4	...	...	...
213	7	3	3,951	0	7	4,164	7	10		310	6	2	73	10	1	...	...	...
										364	4	0	66	10	10	...	...	...
113	10	7	3,833	7	8	3,947	2	3	—	236	4	5	80	6	1	...	...	...
									..	..	...		..	...	-	...	...	...
562	0	0	5,380	14	9	5,942	14	9		61	13	3	77	2	5	...	...	...
										979	0	0	64	6	7	...	...	...
2,418	0	8	4,133	4	7	6,551	5	3	+	668	8	7	84	12	7	...	...	...
									+	600	11	11	76	2	1	...	...	...
718	0	0	4,113	6	1	4,831	6	1		852	5	8	66	9	5	...	...	...
										205	12	9	63	2	4	...	...	...
119	1	10	3,643	10	11	3,762	12	9	+	294	12	10	60	0	4	...	...	...
									+	92	3	3	58	6	8	...	...	...
24,635	2	1	41,179	4	5	65,814	6	6	—	787	2	11	78	5	1	...	...	...
										10,614	8	10	64	9	8	...	...	...
12,337	10	4	40,972	10	8	53,310	5	0	+	4,628	6	5	54	3	0	...	...	...
									+	8,763	2	0	44	6	10	...	...	...
1,651	11	5	9,626	11	0	11,278	6	5		831	6	7	49	14	8	...	...	...
										2,617	4	5	37	7	4	...	...	...
1,243	12	9	9,242	4	2	10,486	0	11	+	324	6	7	43	5	9	...	...	...
									+	1,296	1	7	37	13	3	...	...	...
2,400	4	10	4,092	6	0	6,492	10	10		276	5	6	107	7	4	...	...	...
										348	0	9	101	6	10	...	...	...
113	10	5	4,176	11	1	4,290	5	6	+	168	0	0	70	8	6	...	...	...
									+	356	6	4	64	7	0	...	...	...
781	1	0	6,605	5	4	7,386	6	4		528	1	8	57	8	7	...	...	...
										1,554	4	3	44	8	0	...	...	...
892	3	10	4,988	0	11	5,880	4	9	+	458	2	0	47	6	9	...	...	...
									+	593	3	1	42	3	8	...	...	...
2,473	0	0	3,799	0	4	6,272	0	4		254	9	7	101	13	5	...	...	...
										266	10	3	97	7	10	...	...	...
284	7	6	3,156	10	11	3,441	2	5	+	397	13	5	75	10	3	...	...	...
									+	88	12	8	73	6	8	...	...	...
3,232	12	6	9,025	15	10	12,258	12	4	—	1,300	10	8	82	13	1	...	...	...
									+	2,927	8	8	63	2	10	...	...	...
6,927	14	11	8,598	15	8	15,526	14	7	+	241	1	7	96	8	4	...	...	...
									+	1,574	9	6	86	9	1	...	...	...

1	2		3			4			5						6					
									Expended on new jails during the year.						Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs.					
									A			B			A			B		
No.	DISTRICTS.		Estimated cost of new jails, if any sanctioned.			Expended on construction of new jails in the previous year.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
11	Betul ...	1873	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	391	3	0	800	0	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	0	0
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	124	4	0	264	9	0
		1874	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	0	3,874	12	3
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	4	9	...	...	..
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	290	1	10
14	Nimar ...	1873	60,096	0	0	33,549	3	10	...	..	...	2,696	8	5	604	13	11	...	..	...
		1874	60,096	0	0	2,696	8	5	...	..	..	...	..	...	4	0	0	289	12	0
15	Raipur ..	1873	1,99,497	0	0	2,398	14	9	...	...	...	537	10	11	...	...	...	2,025	14	3
		1874	...	...	...	537	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	11	6	10,777	5	4
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	2	9	325	14	4
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	12	8	0	119	14	5
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	35,347	0	0	20,000	0	0	...	...	...	35,000	0	0	90	0	0	..	..	..
		1874	...	...	...	35,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	5	0	807	0	0
18	Sironcha ...	1873	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..
		1874	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Total ...	1873	6,47,140	0	0	81,896	3	9	...	...	...	61,592	2	10	1,677	3	2	24,856	6	6
		1874	4,21,735	0	0	61,592	2	10	...	..	...	2,222	0	0	659	11	3	40,409	2	11

7			8			9			10				11			12		
Total expended, Columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year, as shown in Statement IX.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.			Deduct cash receipt remitted to the Treasury. *				Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Net profit to Government during the year per convict.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
1,191	3	0	5,341	9	6	6,532	12	6		176	3	1	72	11	6	...	...	...
										707	3	9	66	10	3	...	...	..
1,050	0	0	4,077	0	9	5,127	0	9	+	474	9	2	45	8	7	...	...	...
									+	224	9	11	43	5	5	...	...	...
388	13	0	6,491	0	4	6,879	13	4		485	10	0	57	14	5	...	...	...
										860	8	6	50	2	1	...	...	...
2,906	13	3	6,029	13	4	9,936	10	7	+	810	4	1	81	8	0	...	...	...
									+	318	9	9	78	10	2	...	...	...
106	4	9	5,712	3	3	5,818	8	0		12	3	0	62	1	3	...	..	...
										1,411	13	9	46	15	10	...	...	...
291	6	10	4,367	5	11	4,658	12	9	+	907	0	10	40	2	7	...	...	...
									+	584	3	4	33	14	5	...	...	...
3,301	6	4	5,030	13	7	8,332	3	11		71	5	1	116	5	9	..	...	...
										1,675	14	6	92	12	4	...	...	...
293	12	0	5,412	15	7	5,706	11	7	+	264	15	4	58	7	10	...	...	...
									+	776	7	9	50	4	0	...	..	...
2,563	9	2	14,259	4	2	16,822	13	4		1,043	0	0	44	13	9	...	...	..
										3,217	13	3	85	11	6	...	...	...
10,780	0	10	13,510	3	7	24,290	4	5	+	1,744	8	2	52	14	1	...	...	...
									+	2,495	11	0	47	0	6	...	...	...
335	1	1	4,756	8	4	5,091	9	5		678	0	7	51	13	1	...	...	...
										523	9	7	45	10	7	...	...	...
132	6	5	4,533	10	1	4,666	0	6	+	117	15	9	64	0	2	...	..	...
									+	379	15	6	58	10	0	...	...	...
35,090	0	0	2,864	11	8	37,954	11	8		491	10	7	728	8	1	...	...	...
										101	1	11	718	8	0	...	...	...
337	5	0	2,927	10	7	3,264	15	7	—	13	8	9	59	6	5	...	...	...
									+	13	15	2	59	1	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	996	13	1	996	13	1		4	4	7	58	11	1	...	...	...
										..	..	...	58	11	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,005	14	0	1,005	14	0	+	23	10	3	65	2	6	...	...	..
									+	2	3	0	65	0	5	...	...	...
									+	9,259	8	7						
									—	2,087	13	7						
88,125	12	6	1,74,580	13	4	2,62,706	9	10	+	7,171	11	0						
													79	0	9			
									+	50,864	15	2	63	5	1			
									+	11,524	2	0	59	15	6			
									—	7,233	0	4						
43,290	14	2	1,69,931	10	3	2,13,222	8	5	+	*4,290	8	8						
									+	41,079	9	11	48	2	11			

* This amount includes increased stock at close of the year, while that shown in Statement XII represents only cash remitted to the Treasury.

C.—Prisons

Showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts compared with the

1	2		3			4			5		
No.	Districts.		Capacity of the Jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur ...	1873	903	62	965	..	..	...	203·86	17·40	221·26
		1874	1,041	106	1,147	...	—	..	258·55	55·96	314·51
2	Bhandara ...	1873	67	12	79	...	..	..	17·87	8·79	26·66
		1874	67	12	79	..	..	..	15·70	7·75	23·45
3	Chanda ...	1873	133	13	146	...	..	...	65·40	4·50	69·90
		1874	126	13	139	..	..	...	64·40	5·22	69·62
4	Wardha ..	1873	49	5	54	3·02	2·73	5·75	..	..	..
		1874	44	5	49	8·48	·30	8·78	...	..	...
5	Jubbulpore ...	1873	1,008	88	1,096	..	...	...	214·78	40·90	255·68
		1874	1,008	88	1,096	..	..	...	157·43	40·23	197·66
6	Saugor ...	1873	283	16	299	...	3·20	3·20	92·94	...	92·94
		1874	245	16	261	..	11·58	11·58	38·25	..	38·25
7	Damoh ..	1873	74	16	90	..	...	...	22·04	10 10	32·14
		1874	74	16	90	..	...	...	25·80	7·76	31·56
8	Seoni ...	1873	122	16	138	..	..	..	8·56	10·27	18·83
		1874	122	16	138	..	...	...	16·54	7·12	23·66
9	Mandla ...	1873	54	9	63	3·80	...	3·80	...	7·80	7·80
		1874	54	9	63	...	...	...	14·86	7·91	22·77
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	156	17	173	...	..	...	14·86	11·34	26·20
		1874	121	16	137	27·31	...	27·31	...	5·94	5·94
11	Betul ...	1873	157	18	175	...	...	..	73·95	13·63	87·58
		1874	181	18	199	...	...	..	85·46	11·37	96·83
12	Narsinghpur ..	1873	108	12	120	...	...	...	7·61	1·96	9·57
		1874	108	12	120	...	...	..	6·73	1·29	8·02
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	131·61	12·11	143·72	...	...	..	44·66	5·53	50·19
		1874	125	12	137	..	...	...	35·33	8·26	43 59
14	Nimar ...	1873	62	15	77	5·66	...	5·66	...	11·67	11·67
		1874	62	15	77	25·55	...	25·55	...	9·52	9·52
15	Raipur ..	1873	585	45	630	..	...	...	261·20	17·10	278·30
		1874	642	45	687	...	...	..	245·23	15·46	260·69
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	105	9	114	...	..	...	25·23	3·61	28·84
		1874	105	9	114	..	...	...	66·60	4·52	71·12
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	56	12	68	...	...	...	7·97	8·03	16·00
		1874	56	12	68	..	..	..	5·28	7·52	12·80
18	Sironcha ...	1873	44	4	48	...	...	...	27·80	3·30	31·10
		1874	44	4	48	...	...	...	29·41	3·52	32·93
	Total ..	1873	4097·61	381·11	4478·72	12·48	5·93	18·41	1088·73	175·93	1264·66
		1874	4,225	424	4,649	61·34	11·88	73·22	1063·57	199·35	1262·92

NOTE.—In Columns 3, 4, and 5, the Barracks and cells actually occupied as dormitories have been sickness rates."

15—(Vital.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1874, *previous year.*

6			7			8			9		
Average daily strength during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number admitted into hospital during the year.			Daily average number of sick during the year.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
699·14	44·60	743·74	1,697	155	1,852	756	102	858	19·93	2·01	21·94
782·45	50·04	832 49	1,716	140	1,856	924	91	1,015	28·63	2·29	30·92
49·13	3·21	52·34	461	43	504	71	...	71	1·55	...	1·55
48·50	3·99	52·04	421	40	461	55	...	55	2·35	...	2·35
67·60	8·50	76·10	325	59	·384	83	7	90	3·29	0·28	3·57
61·60	7·78	69·38	322	45	367	105	5	110	2·79	·12	2·91
52·02	7·73	59·75	318	82	400	139	2	141	1·49	0·02	1·51
52·48	5·30	57·78	315	42	357	102	...	102	1·23	...	1·23
793·22	47·10	840·32	1,866	170	2,036	392	25	417	11·66	1·40	13·06
850·57	47·77	898·34	1,825	176	2,001	539	24	563	24·52	1·63	26·15
190·06	19·20	209·26	992	143	1,135	289	53	342	11·14	1·19	12·33
206·75	27·58	224·33	1,076	183	1,259	392	131	523	13·69	2·94	16·63
51·96	5·90	57·86	327	60	387	109	21	130	2·78	0·63	3·41
50·20	8·24	58·44	286	66	352	56	26	82	2·14	0·61	2·75
113·44	5·73	119·18	505	37	542	94	2	96	2·89	0·13	3·02
105·46	8·88	114·34	548	56	604	94	2	96	2·88	0·04	2·92
57·80	1·20	59·00	250	8	258	64	...	64	3·31	...	3·31
39·14	1·09	40·23	171	13	184	58	...	58	1·54	...	1·54
141·14	5·66	146·80	618	32	650	176	21	197	6·88	0·32	7·20
148·31	10·06	158·37	582	45	627	131	15	146	4·54	0·27	4·81
82·05	4·37	87·42	366	18	384	66	3	69	2·04	0·04	2·08
95·54	6·63	102·17	426	39	465	94	1	95	2·28	·02	2·30
100·39	10·04	110·43	679	86	765	84	1	85	2·10	·05	2·15
101·27	10·71	111·98	639	73	712	94	1	95	2·56	0·02	2·58
86·95	6·58	93·53	411	32	443	93	12	105	2·78	·24	3·02
89·67	3·74	93·41	297	19	316	88	1	89	3·06	·10	3·16
67·66	3·33	70·99	397	25	422	138	27	165	3·32	0·37	3·69
87·55	5·48	93·03	353	33	386	180	34	214	5·04	·97	6·01
323·80	27·90	351·70	1,057	141	1,198	410	49	459	17·20	1·40	18·60
396·77	29·54	426·31	1,116	144	1,260	558	51	609	31·55	1·96	33·51
79·77	5·39	85·16	292	39	331	96	10	106	2·23	0·38	3·61
66·60	4·45	71 05	322	35	357	38	2	40	1·39	0·06	1·45
48·03	3·97	52 00	363	46	409	10	...	10	0·59	...	0·59
50·72	4·48	55·20	464	58	522	22	3	25	·98	·04	1·02
16·20	0·70	16·90	66	13	79	50	2	52	1·91	0·08	1·99
14·59	0·48	15·07	61	7	68	23	...	23	0·69	...	0·69
3021·36	211·11	3232·47	10,990	1,189	12,179	3,120	337	3,457	98·09	8·54	106·63
3247·72	236·24	3483·96	10,940	1,214	12,154	3,553	387	3,940	131·86	11·07	142·93

included. The ratio per cent of daily average sick, column 12 B. corresponds with Dr. Farr's "constant

No.	Districts.		10							11		
			Number of deaths.							Ratio of deaths per cent of total population.		
			A		B		C					
			In hospital.		Out of hospital.		Total.					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Nagpur ...	1873	16	...	1	...	17	...	17	·1·00	..	0·92
		1874	16	2	2	...	18	2	20	1·05	1·43	1·08
2	Bhandara ...	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		1874	3	...	...	..	3	...	3	0·71	..	0·65
3	Chanda ...	1873	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1·69	0·26
		1874	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	·93	..	·82
4	Wardha ...	1873	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·25	..	0·25
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
5	Jubbulpore ...	1873	40	4	...	...	40	4	44	2·14	2·35	2·16
		1874	38	1	1	...	39	1	40	2·14	·57	1·99
6	Saugor ...	1873	5	1	...	...	5	1	6	0·50	0·69	0·52
		1874	8	...	...	...	8	..	8	·74	..	·63
7	Damoh ...	1873	3	...	...	...	3	..	3	0·92	..	0·78
		1874	3	...	...	...	3	..	3	1·05	..	0·85
8	Seoni ...	1873	5	...	...	...	5	..	5	0·99	..	0·92
		1874	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	0·73	..	0·66
9	Mandla ...	1873	2	...	...	...	2	..	2	0·80	..	0·77
		1874	...	...	*1	...	1	—	1	·57	...	·52
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	2	...	..	...	2	...	2	0·32	..	0·31
		1874	5	...	1	...	6	...	6	1·03	..	·95
11	Betul ...	1873	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	1	...	..	1	1	1	2	0·15	1·16	0·26
		1874	3	1	...	..	3	1	4	·47	1·37	·56
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
		1874	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·34	..	·31
14	Nimar ...	1873	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
		1874	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·56	...	0·51
15	Raipur ...	1873	16	1	...	...	16	1	17	1 51	0·71	1·42
		1874	28	1	...	...	28	1	29	2·51	0·69	2·30
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	3	...	...	..	3	...	3	1·02	..	0·90
		1874	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·62	..	0·56
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	2	...	...	..	2	...	2	0·55	..	0·49
		1874	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	·22	1·72	0 38
18	Sironcha ...	1873	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	..
		1874	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1·64	..	1·47
	Total ...	1873	96	7	1	1	97	8	105	·88	·68	·86
		1874	117	6	6	...	123	6	129	1·12	·50	1·06

* Committed suicide.

Ratio per cent of average strength.

A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
108·13	228·70	115·36	2·88	4·51	2·95	...	...	...	2·43	...	2·23	2·43	...	2·29
118·09	181·85	121·92	3·66	4·58	3·71	...	...	...	2·30	4·00	2·40	2·30	4·00	2·40
134·51	...	135·46	3·13	...	2·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114·46	...	105·38	4·89	...	4·51	...	...	...	6·24	...	5·76	6·24	...	5·76
122·78	82·35	118·20	4·08	3·29	4·69	...	...	...	...	11·76	1·31	...	11·76	1·31
170·45	64·25	158·54	4·53	1·54	4·19	...	...	...	4·87	...	4·32	4·87	...	4·32
267·21	25·87	235·98	2·86	0·20	2·52	...	...	...	1·9	...	1·67	1·92	...	1·67
194·36	...	176·53	2·34	...	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49·42	53·08	49·62	1·46	2·95	1·55	...	...	...	5·0	8·48	5·23	5·01	8·48	5·23
63·37	50·24	62·67	2·88	3·41	2·91	...	...	...	4·58	2·09	4·45	4·58	2·09	4·45
152·05	276·04	165·49	5·86	6·20	5·89	...	...	...	2·6	5·25	2·80	2·63	5·28	2·86
189·60	474·98	223·18	6·52	10·65	7·09	...	...	...	3·8	...	3·41	3·86	...	3·41
209·78	355·93	274·68	5·35	10·68	5·89	...	...	...	5·7	...	5·19	5·77	...	5·19
111·55	315·53	149·31	4·26	7·40	4·70	...	...	...	5·9	...	5·13	5·98	...	5·18
82·86	34·84	80·55	2·51	2·27	2·53	...	...	...	4·41	...	4·19	4·41	...	4·19
85·13	22·52	83·96	2·74	0·45	2·55	...	...	...	3·79	...	3·49	3·79	...	3·49
110·74	...	108·47	5·73	...	5·61	...	...	...	3·46	...	3·39	3·46	...	3·39
148·18	...	144·17	3·93	...	3·82	...	...	...	2·55	...	2·48	2·55	...	2·48
124·69	371·02	134·29	4·87	5·65	4·90	...	...	...	1·44	...	1·36	1·41	...	1·36
88·32	145·10	98·50	3·06	2·68	3·03	...	...	...	4·04	...	3·78	4·01	...	3·78
79·47	68·65	78·93	2·45	0·91	2·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98·38	15·08	92·98	2·59	0·30	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83·67	9·96	76·97	2·09	0·50	1·95	...	...	...	0·99	9·96	1·81	0·99	9·96	1·81
95·89	9·33	84·83	2·53	·18	2·30	...	...	...	2·96	9·33	3·58	2·96	9·33	3·58
106·56	182·37	112·26	3·19	3·65	3·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98·13	26·74	95·27	3·43	2·67	3·38	...	...	...	1·12	...	1·07	1·12	...	1·07
203·96	810·81	232·42	4·96	11·11	5·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295·59	620·43	230·03	5·75	17·70	6·46	...	...	...	2·28	...	2·15	2·28	...	2·15
126·69	180·14	130·84	5·31	5·14	5·30	...	...	...	4·94	3·67	4·84	5·94	3·67	4·84
140·63	172·64	142·85	7·95	6·63	7·85	...	...	...	7·05	3·38	6·80	7·05	3·38	6·80
129·34	185·52	134·47	4·05	7·05	4·24	...	...	...	3·75	...	3·52	3·75	...	3·52
57·05	44·94	56·29	2·08	1·35	2·04	...	...	...	3·60	...	2·81	3·60	...	2·81
20·32	...	19·23	...	...	1·13	...	...	...	4·16	...	3·84	4·16	...	3·84
43·37	66·96	45·29	1·93	·89	1·84	...	...	...	1·97	22·32	3·62	1·97	22·32	3·62
308·64	285·70	307·69	11·79	11·43	11·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157·64	...	152·62	4·72	...	4·58	...	...	...	6·87	...	6·65	6·87	...	6·65
103·26	159·68	107·50	3·24	4·04	3·29	...	...	...	3·21	3·79	3·25	3·21	3·79	3·25
109·39	163·81	113·08	4·06	4·69	4·13	...	...	...	3·75	2·54	3·68	3·75	2·54	3·68

Showing the state of health of the convicts admitted into and discharged

1	2	3			4		
		State of health on admission into Jail of those admitted during the year.			State of health on discharge from Jail of those discharged during the year.		
	DISTRICTS.	A	B	C	A	B	C
No.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	Nagpur ...	904	136	48	959	67	16
2	Bhandara ..	381	13	..	389	15	1
3	Chanda ...	285	8	13	285	7	7
4	Wardha ..	299	1	..	292	...	...
5	Jubbulpore ..	730	242	164	839	200	87
6	Saugor ..	846	93	52	961	104	29
7	Damoh ..	238	16	2	299	2	...
8	Seoni ..	446	28	4	447	6	1
9	Mandla ..	145	3	...	148	...	...
10	Hoshangabad ..	446	...	9	496	...	3
11	Betul ..	359	4	..	334	1	...
12	Narsinghpur ...	499	41	12	563	18	...
13	Chhindwara ..	206	33	3	194	9	..
14	Nimar ..	294	6	5	314	5	..
15	Raipur ..	653	188	9	829	5	3
16	Sambalpur ...	247	12	3	278	16	4
17	Bilaspur ...	430	21	2	440	7	1
18	Sironcha ..	51	1	2	53	2	1
	Total ..	7,459	846	323	8,120	464	153

NOTE 1.—The admissions and discharges include all transfers, therefore Column 3 corresponds statement.

2.—Executions have been excluded from Column 6.

from the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1874.

5					6			
Number of those discharged.					State of health on their admission into Jail of those who died during the year.			
A	B	C		D	A	B	C	REMARKS.
Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Who neither gained nor lost weight.	Not weighed on admission.	Not weighed being boys under 20.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
576	309	97	60	...	*16	...	4	*2 died out of hospital.
43	321	41	...	...	3	...	...	
136	103	11	49	...	...	...	3	
206	...	49	87	...	...	...	..	
622	297	99	108	...	†8	10	20	†2 men above 50 years in Jail the state of whose health on admission was not recorded are not shown in column 6. 1 man who died out of hospital is included.
552	189	270	83	...	1	2	5	
88	6	175	32	..	2	1	...	
350	48	56	...	...	1	3	...	
60	48	27	13	..	...	...	..	
329	26	105	39	..	...	3	3	
332	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
506	8	67	..	...	...	..	4	
123	47	14	19	...	...	1	...	
118	50	151	...	...	...	..	2	
383	129	239	136	...	16	11	2	
261	21	16	..	...	...	...	2	
275	49	54	70	..	1	1	...	
18	13	25	..	...	1	...	...	
4,928	1,665	1,498	646	...	49	32	45	

with Columns 4 and 6 of Statement No. 1 and Columns 4 and 5 with Columns 9 to 13 of

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Central

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
No.	Districts.		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1874.		Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	1873	5	2	121	9	126	11	6·92	0·51	117	10	..	..	...	..	...	...	9	1	18	...
		1874	9	1	118	9	127	10	5·39	0·34	127	10	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	18	...
2	Bhandara ...	1873	2	..	26	1	28	1	2·58	0·61	27	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	12	...
		1874	1	...	13	...	14	...	1·10	...	13	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	1	...	12	..
3	Chanda ..	1873	...	...	10	...	10	...	1·11	..	10	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	6	..
		1874	...	...	7	1	7	1	·59	·08	7	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	6	...
4	Wardha ..	1873	11	..	65	2	76	2	5·22	0·07	74	2	..	..	...	...	..	..	2	...	5·00	..
		1874	2	..	66	3	68	3	3·83	0·12	66	3	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	5	...
5	Jubbulpore ...	1873	3	...	66	4	69	4	4·8	0·33	68	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	16	16
		1874	1	..	70	8	71	8	4·30	·37	65	8	..	..	..	..	..	...	6	...	16	16
6	Saugor ...	1873	4	..	49	8	53	8	3·21	0·32	53	8	..	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	11	..
		1874	...	...	56	5	56	5	3·27	·26	54	5	..	..	.	...	...	..	2	..	20	...
7	Damoh ...	1873	...	...	41	...	41	...	3·28	..	41	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	10	..
		1874	...	...	14	...	14	...	0·62	..	14	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	10	...
8	Seoni ...	1873	3	..	13	1	16	1	1·34	0·02	15	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	..
		1874	1	...	18	...	19	...	2·11	..	19	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	8	..
9	Mandla ...	1873	...	..	2	...	2	...	0·03	..	2	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	8	...
		1874	...	..	7	..	7	...	0·36	...	7	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
10	Hoshangabad ...	1873	3	...	62	2	65	2	5·25	0·10	64	1	...	..	..	...	.	...	1	1	8	..
		1874	1	1	62	3	63	4	3·21	0·25	63	4	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	8	...
11	Betul ...	1873	1	...	20	3	21	3	0·89	0·04	21	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	8	..
		1874	...	...	28	1	28	1	2·06	·07	28	1	...	...	...	..		..	..	.	8	...
12	Narsinghpur ...	1873	2	...	100	3	102	3	5·64	0·65	99	3	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	..	8	...
		1874	3	...	76	4	79	4	4·32	·25	78	4	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	8	..
13	Chhindwara ...	1873	...	...	12	...	12	...	0·56	..	12	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	7·22	..
		1874	...	...	4	1	4	1	·35	·31	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	6	..
14	Nimar ...	1873	8	...	88	5	96	5	5·09	0·28	93	4	..	...	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	...
		1874	3	1	58	1	61	2	2·97	·01	54	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	7	..	...	...
15	Raipur ...	1873	...	...	17	...	17	...	1·20	...	17	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	..		22	...
		1874	...	...	37	1	37	1	2·64	·05	36	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	1	...	22	..
16	Sambalpur ...	1873	...	..	4	...	4	...	0·19	...	4	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	13·65	..
		1874	..	...	6	..	6	...	0·40	...	6	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	13	..
17	Bilaspur ...	1873	5	..	12	..	17	..	92	..	13	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		1874	4	..	...	..	4	...	·51	..	4	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
18	Sironcha ..	1873	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	..
		1874	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...			..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...
	Total...	1873	47	2	708	38	755	40	47·51	2·33	730	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	152·87	16
		1874	25	3	640	37	665	40	37·94	2·08	645	40	...	...	..	..	..	..	20	..	160	16

NOTE. 1.—Columns 12, 13 and 14, the barracks actually used as
2.—Includes charges for guards and establishment and

21.—(Civil Prisoners).

Provinces during the year 1874, *compared with previous year.*

13		14		15								16											
				Hospital								Cost											
				A		B		C		D		A			B			C			D		
Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Number of admissions.		Daily average sick.		Number of deaths		Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.		Guard and establishment.			Other charges.			Total cost.			Average cost per prisoner.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	..	11.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		178	12	8	28	6	5	207	3	1	27	13	9
...	...	12·61	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	155	13	5	11	2	6	166	15	11	29	2	3
...	...	9·42	...	6	...	0·09	...	..	..	...	...	133	12	5	7	7	10	141	4	3	54	13	1
...	...	10·90	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	3	2	6	6	59	10	9	54	8	6
...	...	4·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	1	2	10	4	46	15	5	42	5	5
...	...	5·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	5	1	8	8	26	14	1	46	8	6
0·22	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	214	6	8	20	5	0	234	11	8	44	6	9
...	...	1 17	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	164	14	4	9	13	6	174	11	10	44	4	10
...	...	12·	16·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
...	...	11·70	15·63	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	96	15	4	11	5	3	108	4	7	23	1	11
...	...	7·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	5	0	7	13	9	68	2	9	19	4	2
...	...	16·73	...	...		0·02	...	...	...	...	...	48	15	6	6	2	1	55	1	7	8	0	8
...	...	6·72	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	129	11	7	24	11	5	154	7	0	47	0	[illegible]
...	...	9·38	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	27	3	4	3	8	1	30	11	5	50	0	0
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	35	5	3	2	14	6	38	3	9	28	0	0
...	...	5·89	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	52	10	1	5	13	8	58	7	9	27	7	8
...	...	7·97	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	1	1	9	0	15	4	2	1	1	66	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19	13	1	0	13	3	20	10	4	58	5	3
..	...	2·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	10	8	25	11	6	190	6	2	35	8	2
...	...	4·79	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	9	5	10	11	9	111	5	2	32	1	3
..	...	7·11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28	7	7	3	14	9	32	6	4	34	6	6
...	...	5·94	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	48	15	3	3	7	6	52	6	9	24	6	6
...	...	2·36	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	179	2	9	21	14	5	201	1	2	31	15	2
...	...	3·68	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	127	4	9	12	10	5	139	15	2	30	2	10
...	...	6·66	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	9	7	1	11	0	18	4	7	32	2	3
...	...	5·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	10	9	0	14	7	21	9	4	33	5	3
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	162	8	9	77	6	0	239	14	9	44	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	80	11	10	29	10	10	110	6	8	36	14	6
5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	—	25	9	0	3	5	3	28	14	3	24	2	7
...	...	19·36	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	49	6	7	7	9	4	56	15	11	21	3	0
..	...	4·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	8	0	7	2	7	3	10	36	13	5
..	...	12·60	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	17	5	3	1	7	8	18	12	11	47	8	0
..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	34	13	10	2	15	0	37	12	10	41	4	10
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	4	1	3	4	19	10	8	39	3	4
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
5·22	..	82·75	16·	7	...	0·11	...	...	...	..	...	1,416	7	3	232	9	8	1,649	0	11	36	4	7
..	..	125·90	15·63	1	..	1	..	...	..	..	..	1,112	5	11	120	4	11	1,232	10	10	30	12	11

dormitories have been included.
miscellaneous contingencies estimated proportionately.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
1	115, 117, to 119.	Substantive abetments ...	4	...	2	..	..	2	...	...	..	2	...	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	59	..	60	1	..	32	1	..	1	62	2	..	20
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	8	...	7	..	..	3	..	...	...	9	...	...	5
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	117	4	121	...	..	88	..	..	...	111	..	5	11
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	26	1	28	4	..	21	...	..	..	195	45	...	42
6	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier .	42	1	42	...	1	28	...	...	...	43	4	2	9
		Total ...	256	6	260	5	1	174	1	..	1	422	51	7	87
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*													
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
9		Do. by dacoits...	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1
10		Do. by robbers .	12	1	13	..	..	5	3	..	3	18	...	1	12
11		Do. by poison for sake of robbery ...	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	..	2	..	...	...
		Murder by poison from other motives	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
12		Other murders from motives connected with women ..	15	..	14	..	...	10	6	..	6	13	..	..	2
		Other murders from other motives ...	39	1	45	1	...	23	16	3	19	56	1	4	24
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	9	..	14	..	...	5	2	...	2	18	..	1	9
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide.	42	2	55	1	..	32	2	...	2	70	1	..	17
15	376 ...	Rape ...	45	...	93	...	1	26	...	...	..	79	1	...	35
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences .	11	1	16	..	..	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	7
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	45	..	48	2	..	25	...	...	...	47	4	...	10

lice I.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1874.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.									Property.						Cases.					
Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	No. of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	No. of cases expunged.	No. of cases taken up direct by Magistrate.	Occurred in other districts.	No. of cases Zamindari.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2	...	..	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	...
..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
45	6	..	39	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42	7	3	..	..
4	...	..	4	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	1	8	1	1	..	...
95	2	..	93	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	82	1	1	2	..
198	39	...	159	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	25	7	1	...	...
34	...	..	34	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	35	1	1	...	..
378	47	..	331	...	..	1	1	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	8	194	17	7	2	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..
7	...	..	7	..	...	..	..	1	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	..
...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	2	1	1	50	40	50	40	..	..	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	1	...	..	...
11	..	2	9	...	..	..	..	6	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...
41	...	12	29	...	..	...	1	6	5	3	46	37	46	37	..	34	7	1	..	...
10	...	4	6	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	12	12	12	12	..	11	5	..	...	..
49	4	1	44	...	3	...	...	4	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	45	12	..	..	...
44	8	6	30	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	57	30	1	...	..
7	..	..	7	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	11	5	1	..	..
37	3	..	34	...	..	...	4	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	36	7	1	..	..

General Statement of Crime; showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	305, 306, 309.	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	168	...	193	1	..	130	1	..	1	181	1	3	37	141
19	329, 331, 333.	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	...	1	..	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1
20	325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	167	..	181	8	1	136	6		6	231	18	..	38	213
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	17	...	22	...	..	8	4	1	5	15	...	1	7	11
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	9	..	10	...	...	7	...	..	...	18	...	..	5	13
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	105	..	117	1	..	68	1	..	1	125	..	..	23	101
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	20	2	34	.	..	17	..	2	2	49	...	4	26	21
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	18	..	17	1	...	5	...		..	24	5	...	10	19
26	372 to 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	5	...	5	...	1	2	..		..	7	1	1	3	4
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	209	...	231	14	1	133	12	...	12	255	38	..	85	220
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	8	...	7	...	..	6	1	..	..	9	...	...	1	9
29A	304 A ..	Causing death by rash or negligent act ..	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	..	..	5	1
		Total ..	950	7	1,100	29	4	646	54	6	60	1,239	70	15	357	960
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
30	393, 397, 398.	Dacoity ..	11	4	19	...	...	7	2	1	3	152	5	20	25	68
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

...ice 1—(*Continued.*)

and prosecution of Crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1874.

ABLE CRIME.

...sons.								Property.							Cases.				
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Acquitted or discharged after trial: Otherwise disposed of *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year: In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year: On bail.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial.	Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by Magistrate.	Occurred in other districts.	Number of cases Zamindari.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
11	...	130	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	173	28	...	..	2
...	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	..
24	...	188	...	..	...	4	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	163	25	2	...	...
...	3	8	..	..	..	1	...	2	1	44	28	44	28	..	13	5	...	...	..
...	..	13	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	...	...	...
14	...	87	..	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	91	15	1	...	...
...	..	21	..	...	...	..	...	4	1	79	30	79	30	..	31	13	1	...	..
11	..	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	12	1	..	..	...
1	...	3	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	4	2	1	...	—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..
24	...	196	..	..	...	...	...	6	5	14	10	14	10	7	167	29	7	...	..
1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	7	...	1	..	..
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	...	..	..
101	28	830	..	4	1	13	19	19	13	245	157	245	157	11	878	208	19	..	2
3	1	64	...	...	..	47	...	11	12	64,850	11,314	64,850	11,314	..	14	5	1	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police stolen property during

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt: By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: By other means ..	10	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery: In dwelling house ...	19	..
		Robbery: On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	12	...
		Robbery: Other robberies ...	27	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	188	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	6,567	105
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	99	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	3	..
37½	428, 429 ..	Malicious offences ...	42	—
		Total ...	7,278	113
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*		
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	70	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	195	2
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	22	...
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ..	12	...
41½	323 ...	Hurt ..	1,019	...
		Total ...	1,318	2

11 c e L.—(*Continued.*)

operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of the year 1874.

A B I. E C R I M E.

ses.				Persons.						
Investigated.				Number arrested.						
							Within the year.			
By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
8	2	...	5	...	..	...	15	18	...	4
23	..	..	3	...	...	...	8	...	..	5
18	...	..	6	1	...	1	10	..	...	6
45	...	..	13	2	...	2	39	...	1	19
258	1	...	26	11	...	11	62	2	...	26
5,054	2	2	1,262	37	20	57	2,343	13	71	440
69	2	...	38	...	...	..	85	6	4	30
4	...	..	2	...	...	...	11	..	8	..
33	3	..	13	...	..	...	40	3	...	8
5,531	10	2	1,383	53	21	74	2,771	47	104	563
69	...	...	56	...	...	...	83	...	...	6
159	25	3	97	5	...	5	237	69	...	57
23	...	...	12	...	...	...	22	...	...	2
11	..	...	6	..	...	...	10	...	...	3
568	116	...	467	...	...	...	730	254	2	129
830	141	3	638	5	...	5	1,082	323	2	197

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police stolen property during

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)
1	2	3	17	18	19	20
		Per				
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt: By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..				
		Robbery with hurt: By others means ..	29	3		26
33	392, 393	Robbery: In dwelling house ...	3	...	...	3
		Robbery: On the highway between sunset and sunrise ..	10	3	..	7
		Robbery: Other robberies ..	21	4	2	15
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 433 to 441	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	47	8	1	34
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	1,892	124	1	1,767
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	57	6	...	51
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	1	...	2
37½	428, 429	Malicious offences ..	35	2	...	33
		Total ..	2,165	154	5	2,002
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*					
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	77	5	...	72
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	253	63	...	190
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	20	6	..	14
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ..	7	1	...	6
41½	323 ..	Hurt ..	848	131	...	717
		Total	1,205	206	.	999

lice I.—(*Continued.*)

operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of the year 1874.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.					Property.						Cases.					
Otherwise disposed of *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial.	Number pending at end of year. On Bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in these cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	No. of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	No. of cases expunged.	No. of cases taken up direct by Magistrate.	Occurred in other Districts.	Number of cases Zamindari.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	8	5	346	93	346	93	..	8	..	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	17	3	2,178	57	2,178	56	..	7	4	...	..	..
...	...	...	1	...	12	5	378	113	323	113	..	13	6	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	24	10	1,614	119	1,552	119	...	24	16	2	..	..
4	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	46	72	1	..	..
..	6	..	4	...	5,730	1,591	2,35,729	58,288	2,29,523	58,048	1,874	1,526	150	10	...	180
..	...	...	...	...	43	5	591	36	839	27	32	50	4	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	..	1	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	25	2	4	...	..
4	6	...	54	..	5,847	1,631	3,05,966	70,020	2,99,611	69,770	1,910	1,715	259	18	1	180
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	63	5	5	...	..
...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	25	129	34	19	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	17	3	1	..	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	8	...	1	..	..
...	...	3	2	..	...	—	...	...	...	..	172	540	70	233	...	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	199	757	112	259	..	..

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police stolen property during

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*		
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	302	1
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1,266	88
		Theft Ordinary	12,535	93
44	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	315	2
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	447	3
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	958	..
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	7	2
		Total	15,780	189
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
48	311. 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	2	..
49	Chapter XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	701	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	64	...
52		Excise Laws	765	...
53		Railway Laws	61	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws	37	...
55		Stage Carriage Act	...	...
56		Stamp Act	26	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	1,630	...
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	357	...
		Total	3,650	...
		Grand Total	29,232	317

lice 1.—(*Continued.*)

operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of the year 1874.

ABLE CRIME.

sed.				Persons.							
Investigated.				Number arrested.							
							Within the year.				
By Police *sue motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Columns 7 and 8.)	Fled, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
305	1	..	186	1	..	1	255	3	...	87	220
1,591	12	1	89	38	59	97	1,631	7	202	259	1,263
10,688	14	10	4,326	71	12	83	7,265	39	83	1,106	6,161
328	19	..	153	1	1	2	241	21	10	67	185
459	9	..	309	4	2	6	638	8	9	114	524
795	83	1	524	8	..	8	990	157	..	186	962
8	..	..	1	..	...	...	4	1	...	3	2
14,084	138	17	6,300	123	74	197	11,024	236	304	1,778	9,317
2	...	..	...	12	...	12	16	..	..	9	19
718	2	..	523	31	..	31	800	4	2	83	740
8	...	..	6	..	...	...	15	...	...	5	10
65	..	..	53	...	...	...	443	4	8	44	400
665	52	1	549	7	..	7	824	71	3	60	838
51	11	..	45	...	...	...	56	14	...	4	66
1	36	..	36	..	..	...	1	43	...	..	44
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	...	22	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
1,503	65	22	1,441	1	...	1	1,820	85	..	66	1,829
204	124	2	288	7	...	7	287	213	1	8	491
3,217	316	27	2,963	58	...	58	4,262	494	9	279	4,497
25,022	639	52	12,104	294	101	395	20,800	1,221	441	3,256	18,522

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police
stolen property during

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Per Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
1	2	3	18	19	20	21
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
42	453,456 ...	Lurking house trespass or house breaking ..	24	..	196	...
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. Of Cattle ..	107	...	1,156	...
		Theft .. Ordinary ..	422	..	5,739	...
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust .	23	...	162	...
45	411,414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	78	3	443	...
46	447,448 ..	Criminal or house trespass ..	211	...	751	..
47	461,462 ..	Breaking close receptacle .	1	..	1	...
		Total ...	866	3	8,448	..
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*				
48	311,400,401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	...	19	..	...
49	Chapter XIX. O. P. C. ..	Vangrancy and bad character ...	149	...	591	1
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ..	..	...	10	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act. ..	24	..	376	..
52		Excise Laws ..	128	..	710	...
53		Railway Laws ..	12	...	54	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	1	...	43	...
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ..	17	..	43	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Sect. 34 of Act. V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws...	Public and local nuisances ...	132	..	1,697	...
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	62	..	429	...
		Total ...	525	19	3,953	1
		Grand Total ..	1,899	55	16,563	5

lice 1.—(*Continued*)

operations in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of the year 1874.

ABLE CRIME.

sons				Property.						Cases.					
Number pending at end of year.															
In Custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	No. of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	No. of cases expunged.	No. of cases taken up direct by Magistrate.	Occurred in other districts.	No. of cases Zamindari.
Before being put on trial.															
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	2	...	6	1	100	15	97	15	6	226	14	5	...	..
9	1	1	...	1,227	1,158	36,513	39,648	36,186	39,400	25	1,082	75	7	118	...
13	10	13	...	12,170	5,818	147,449	61,260	141,779	60,670	2,571	5,215	754	56	54	97
..	1	1	..	269	149	13,806	5,111	13,787	5,109	4	228	40	14	8	...
4	...	..	1	32	72	358	2,113	358	2,113	4	401	22	5	5	...
...	4	3	...	6	6	78	77	78	77	82	707	124	69	..	..
..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	3	...	1	..	...
26	16	20	1	13,711	7,204	198,305	108,224	192,486	107,376	2,692	7,862	1,029	157	185	97
..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...
6	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	685	19	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	6	2	1	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1	...	..	..
..	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	38	574	47	54	..	..
..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	57	1	..	...	...
..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	37	..	...	...	..
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	..	—	...	..	...	..	...	...	26	..	..	...	..
...	...	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	1,511	18	32	..	..
...	6	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	3	312	9	33	..	..
6	7	15	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	67	3,265	97	120	...	...
42	28	106	20	19,577	8,848	504,516	178,401	492,342	177,303	4,887	14,671	1,722	580	188	27

the totals of columns XXVIII. XXXI,

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police opera
stolen property dur

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
1	2	3	4
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	..
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	..
2	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship...	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213, 215, 227, 288,	Offences against public justice ...	71
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ..	10
5	193 to 200, 205, to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	8
6	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	2
7	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	31
8	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	14
		Total ...	136
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*	
10	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1
11	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...
		Total ...	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*	
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*	
13	323 ...	Hurt ...	21
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	313
		Total ...	340
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*	
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	40
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	91
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	10
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	18
		Total ...	159
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*	
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	28
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	6
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	16
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	40
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	6
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., XXII., Criminal Procedure Code.	5
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	46
		Total ...	148
		Grand Total ...	784

11.c e 1.—*(Continued.)*

tions in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of ing the year 1874.

ABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
5	6	7	8	9
...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	..
...	..	...	..	..
127	12	115	..	...
10	3	6	...	...
38	15	23	...	...
22	15	7	..	...
50	4	46	..	...
..	...	...	..	...
85	27	58	...	...
332	76	255	...	...
1	...	1	..	...
...	...	...	..	...
1	..	1	...	...
6	2	4	...	..
39	13	26	...	...
...	...	..	..	...
529	273	256	29	29
574	288	286	29	29
47	9	38	16	16
143	15	128	2,533	781
37	28	9	200	157
32	10	22	..	...
259	62	197	2,749	954
49	34	15	..	...
6	4	2	...	..
2	2	...	...	..
30	18	12	..	..
66	12	54	..	..
7	1	6	..	..
15	6	9	..	..
80	28	52	3	..
255	105	150	3	..
1,421	631	889	2,781	983

Comparative Statement of cognizable crime with

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
1A	115, 117 to 119	... Substantive abetments ...	...	2	..	100
1	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263,	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government				
3	467 and 471	... Notes ...	106	61	87	83
4	212, 216	... Harbouring an offender ...	12	7	89	100
5	224 to 226	... Other offences against public justice ...	134	121	73	97
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	48	32	82	87
	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	35	43	96	96
		Total ...	335	266	90	93
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
8		... Murder by thugs ..	...	...	...	...
9		... " dacoits ...	...	1	..	...
10		... " robbers ...	22	13	67	100
11	302, 303, 396	... " poison { For sake of robbery ..	1	1	100	..
		... " poison { From other motives ..	3	1	50	...
12		... Other murders .. { From motives connected with women ...	21	14	88	77
		... Other murders .. { From other motives ...	46	46	53	61
13	307	... Attempts at murder ..	24	14	86	67
14	304, 308	... Culpable homicide ..	36	56	88	94
15	376	... Rape ...	63	94	69	68
16	377	... Unnatural offences ...	19	16	67	100
17	317, 318	... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	49	50	96	89
18	305, 306, 309	.. Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ..	214	194	81	98
19	329, 331, 333	... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	1	1	100	100
20	325, 326, 335	... Grievous hurt ...	163	190	90	93
21	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	16	22	100	100
22	327, 330, 332	... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	9	10	83	100
23	324	... Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	87	118	92	89
24	363 to 369	.. Kidnapping or abduction ...	22	34	100	89
25	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	15	18	87	63
26	372, 373	... Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	3	6	..	100
27	371	... Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..
28	352, 354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	167	224	84	83
29	338	.. Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	6	7	100	100
29A	304A	... Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	...	3	..	86
		Total ..	987	1.133	84	91

result of Police operations, for the year 1874.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	18
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
4	2	..	...	4	2	...	2	...	100	...	100	..	...	...	..	..	
..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
111	64	2	1	116	65	78	45	57	60	85	86	...	..	...	..	...	
19	9	..	..	19	9	15	4	68	44	87	100	...	..	...	...	..	
166	111	1	..	167	111	137	95	75	84	91	98	..	...	...	...	..	
489	240	..	...	489	240	401	198	70	46	84	80	...	..	..	...	...	
44	47	...	..	44	47	35	34	75	72	91	100	...	...	...	..	..	
836	473	3	1	839	474	666	378	68	70	86	88	...	...	..	...	..	
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
39	18	6	3	45	21	29	7	27	33	41	100	563	...	185	..	33	
4	2	..	...	4	2	4	...	100	..	100	...	..	50	..	40	..	
4	...	...	...	4	..	2	...	25	..	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	
26	13	8	6	34	19	22	11	44	47	67	82	3	...	2	...	67	
93	57	3	19	96	76	84	41	22	38	62	71	359	46	353	37	89	
26	18	1	2	27	20	16	10	48	30	81	60	48	12	48	12	100	1
56	71	1	2	57	73	30	49	47	60	90	90	9	..	9	...	100	
57	80	1	..	58	80	24	44	33	38	79	68	..	...	..	..	...	
19	14	...	..	19	14	14	7	53	50	71	100	...	...	...	..	...	
56	51	..	...	56	51	38	37	61	67	89	92	..	...	...	..	...	
220	182	4	1	224	183	141	141	54	71	86	92	...	...	..	...	...	
1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	...	..	...	...	...	
229	249	1	6	230	255	197	213	73	84	85	88	...	...	...	..	...	
17	15	2	5	19	20	11	11	53	40	91	73	72	44	27	28	37	
11	18	...	..	11	18	7	13	45	72	71	100	...	...	...	..	...	
107	125	1	1	108	126	86	101	69	69	87	86	...	...	...	..	...	
41	49	1	2	42	51	19	21	45	41	45	100	106	79	...	30	...	
25	29	2	..	27	29	21	19	70	28	90	42	13	...	12	...	92	
4	8	...	..	4	8	2	4	..	35	..	72	...	..	..	...	...	
2	...	1	..	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
230	293	1	12	231	305	169	220	61	64	83	89	41	14	12	10	29	
6	9	..	1	6	10	3	9	50	80	100	89	...	...	...	..	...	
..	6	..	...	..	6	..	1	..	17	..	100	...	...	..	...	...	
1,273	1,309	33	60	1,306	1369	870	960	55	61	82	87	1,214	245	648	157	53	

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.) 1873	1874	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided. 1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	18	19	90	86
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	...	..	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	1	...	..	...
		{ By other means ...	9	10	66	100
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery. { In dwelling house ..	11	23	...	75
		{ On the highway between sunset or sunrise ...	12	18	100	100
		{ Other robberies ...	44	45	86	81
34	270, 281, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	19	259	67	84
35	454, 455, 457 to 460...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	5,895	5,058	80	94
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt..	138	71	94	92
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	6	4	...	67
37	428, 429 ..	Malicious offences ..	..	36	...	95
		Total ...	6,333	5,543	80	93
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	38	69	89	95
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	198	187	78	81
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	18	23	86	71
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ..	21	11	93	86
41	323 ...	Hurt ..	...	684	...	91
		Total ..	275	971	82	89
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
42	455, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	242	306	88	89
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft.. { Of Cattle ..	1,649	1,515	88	92
		{ Ordinary ...	11,371	10,712	89	93
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	387	347	85	91
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	506	468	86	88
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	869	881	85	89
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking close receptacle ...	9	8	100	100
		Total ..	15,033	14,237	88	92

lice 2.—*Continued*

Number and Percentages of persons arrested and brought to trial.														Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
8	9	9A.		9B.		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
108	157	43	3	151	160	91	68	51	40	85	94	8,223	64,850	1,851	1,13,140	32	17
...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
1	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	..	...	..
17	33	...	..	17	33	6	29	2	79	83	69	544	346	69	93	13	27
5	8	...	..	5	8	..	3	...	38	...	100	1,041	2,178	...	57	...	3
13	16	...	1	13	17	7	10	54	41	100	70	321	358	134	113	42	31
71	39	4	2	75	41	48	21	48	37	75	71	1,405	1,614	465	119	33	7
108	64	3	11	111	75	54	47	41	45	83	72	..	...	..	...	...	..
2,558	2,356	68	57	2,626	2.413	2,062	1,892	73	73	93	93	2,70,088	2,35,729	71,304	5,82,880	26	24
123	91	1	...	124	91	97	57	69	56	88	89	361	891	94	36	26	4
9	11	4	...	13	11	3	3	...	18	...	67	..	...	...	..	..	...
...	40	...	...	...	40	...	35	...	82	..	91	..	..	...	...	...	...
3,013	2,818	123	74	3,136	2,892	2,368	2,165	69	69	92	92	2,[illegible],979	3,05,966	73,917	70,920	26	23
66	83	3	...	69	83	63	77	68	87	75	93	..	..	...	...	...	...
307	306	2	5	309	311	238	253	60	61	77	75	..	...	...	...	..	...
20	22	1	...	21	22	18	20	71	84	83	70	...	...	...	...	..	...
21	10	...	...	21	10	14	7	67	10	100	86	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	934	..	..	...	984	...	848	..	72	...	85	..	..	...	...	..	...
414	1,405	6	5	419	1,410	333	1,205	62	71	78	83	...	...	...	..	..	..
216	258	1	1	217	259	189	220	81	76	93	89	80	100	48	15	60	15
1,784	1,638	91	97	1,875	1,735	1,303	1,263	65	67	93	91	42,528	36,513	43,952	39,648	103	109
7,932	7,304	96	83	8,025	7,387	6,461	6,161	75	78	93	93	2,37,145	1,47,449	61,597	61,260	27	42
319	262	8	2	327	264	232	185	62	61	87	88	14,870	12,806	14,845	5,111	100	39
792	646	54	6	846	652	630	524	64	68	87	85	9,143	358	3,684	2,113	391	590
1,278	1,147	12	8	1,285	1,155	1,159	962	70	65	84	78	11	78	11	77	100	99
11	5	..	...	11	5	10	2	45	9	50	50	9	1	4	...	44	..
12,337	11,258	262	197	12,589	11,455	9,654	9,317	72	74	92	91	2,89,586	1,98,305	1,19,464	1,08,224	44	55

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A).		Percentages of cases in which conviction was obtained so cases decided.	
			1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	2	2	100	...
49	Chapter XIX C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	629	720	77	81
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	5	8	100	100
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province. ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act. ...	76	65	97	93
52		Excise Laws ...	699	720	85	88
53		Railway Laws ...	137	62	93	80
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	1	37	100	97
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	..	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	26	...	85
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294 Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances— ...	1,653	1 590	95	94
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	342	330	85	94
		Total ...	3,544	3,560	90	90
		Grand Total ...	26,507	25,713	87	91

N. B.—Annas and Pies to be

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lice 2.—*Continued.*

Number and Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873.	1874.	1873	1874	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873	1874
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	16	...	12	19	28	7	19	37	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
651	804	6	31	657	835	531	740	65	71	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	15	...	...	7	15	6	10	86	66	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
491	447	24	...	515	447	497	400	84	84	88	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
931	895	12	7	943	902	852	838	77	79	86	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	70	...	...	161	70	149	66	84	77	91	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	44	...	...	1	44	1	44	100	98	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,411	1,905	11	1	2,422	1,906	2,377	1,829	93	89	94	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
551	500	...	7	551	507	481	491	76	85	87	87	129	...	129	...	100	...
5,323	4,756	53	58	5,276	4,814	4,901	4,497	83	82	90	88	129	...	129	...	100	...
23,086	22,019	480	395	23,566	22,414	19,022	18,522	73	74	90	89	5,79,808	5,04,516	1,94,158	1,78,401	33·8	35·4

excluded from Columns 16 to 19

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Thugee and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying

year

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Colums 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thugee ... by strangulation ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Thugee ... by poison ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Dacoity on land ..	2	6	5	3	197	*83	52	45	7	28	114
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
(a) with murder ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	†2	...	...	..	...
(b) without murder ...	1	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	..	1	3
Other professional crimes, *viz.*	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
Kidnapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cattle theft ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 17 will include ALL persons arrested or brought to trial during the year explained in

lice 3.

drugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional Crimes, for the

1874.*

COMPARATIVE RETURN.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered			REMARKS.
1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	
..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	27	83	30	27	52	19	14	45	12,861	4,147	66,471	9,418	212	14,017	* 3 discharged by Magistrate without trial.
..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	
...	..	2	...	..	2	...	..	...	...	..	50	..	..	40	† Committed to the Sessions.
2	3	1	2	2	‡1	2	3	..	136	27	507	...	96	...	‡ Pending trial.
..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	
...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	

for these offences; though such persons be not included in Columns 2 and 3 the difference should be the column of Remarks.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons

PART I.
Additional Police collected for the

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saugor ...	Ramghirea ...	1 day.	500	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Pulhere ...	2 days.	11,000	3	8	3	8	...	..
	Ranger ...	2 do.	38,000	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Garhakota ...	40 do.	54,790	3	14	3	14	...	...
	Gurpera ...	4 do.	9,000	1	4	1	4	...	...
Damoh ...	Bandickpur ...	8 do.	40,000	3	20	5	17	...	...
	Do.	8 do.	55,000	3	20	5	17	...	...
	Kundulpur ..	...	...	3	20	5	15	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Telwaraghat ...	4 days.	75,296	2	20	2	16	...	...
	Bheraghat ...	7 do.	125,000	3	20	9	20	...	...
	Dunukghat ...	4 do.	4,000	1	6	2	4	...	...
Mandla ...	Hirdanaggar ...	15 do.	5,000	...	...	3	24	...	...
	Purua ...	do.	2,000	...	...	3	18	...	...
	Mandpuri ...	do.	4,000	...	...	3	20	...	...
Seoni ...	Mundara ...	7 do.	1,200	...	...	1	8	...	...
	Chapara ...	1 month.	1,400	...	...	1	8	...	...
Nimar ...	Burwan ...	1 do.	60,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
	Singaji ...	10 days.	15,000	...	...	5	22	...	...
	Oonkarji ...	do.	25,000	1	2	6	30	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Sankul ...	8 do.	25,000	...	..	1	4	...	...
	Burrata ...	do.	5,978	...	..	2	8	...	...
	Burman ...	36 do.	115,789	3	14	16	83	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	Bandrabhan ...	8 do.	6,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
	Hurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Ramtek ...	19 do.	1,55,141	2	3	1	26	...	...
Wardha ...	Koundulpur ...	1 month.	5,000	...	...	4	22	...	...
	Poti ...	8 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Chanda ...	Mahankuli ...	1 month.	69,251	1	6	10	40	...	...
	Watta ...	15 days.	7,000	...	1	2	8	...	...
	Bhandak ...	do.	6,134	1	6	2	8	...	...
	Chima ..	20 do.	6,150	4	13	2	18	...	...
	Makanda ...	do.	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Bhandara ...	Rampyli ...	45 do.	69,240	3	16	1	4	...	...
	Goimuk ...	12 do.	20,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
	Pertabgarh ...	8 do.	8,250	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Pownl ..	7 do.	2,000	3	12	1	4	...	...
	Soundur ..	15 do.	2,500	...	...	1	4	...	...
Raipur ...	Rajim ..	45 do.	52,963	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahadeoghat ...	1 do.	7,000	...	11	2	12	...	...
	Dhamtri ...	30 do.	10,000	3	...	6	20	...	...
Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ..	...	...	...	26	1	4	...	...

lice 4.

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, for the year 1874.

protection of persons and property						PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly,		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	3	2	4	3	..	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	20	19	230	221	...	...	...	..	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	
...	...	6	4	8	3	..	...	...	..	..	..	
..	...	7	..	333	10	..	...	..	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	4	616	1 year	.	
...	..	3	3	8	8	...	..	...	..	...	..	
...	...	1	...	1,148	...	...	1	6	660	1 year	..	
...	...	3	...	48	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	
...	..	1	..	25	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	
..	...	3	1	163	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	
...	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	
..	...	3	1	67	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	...	12	7	3,851	491	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	16	11	3,171	361	..	..	...	..	..	..	
...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	348	..	..	
...	...	8	8	88	88	..	...	..	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	
...	..	16	10	259	119	..	..	...	...	..	...	
..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	
...	...	3	...	81	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	
...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	
...	..	9	1	30	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	
...	..	1	...	3	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	1	1	5	5	..	..	...	..	..	..	
..	..	1	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	335	140	...	..	...	..	...	..	
..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
...	..	23	23	29	29	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	
...	..	3	3	2	2	..	..	...	..	...	..	

Showing strength, cost, distribution

No.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Supdts.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saugor ...	...	1	2	81	18	488	...	17	140
2	Damoh ...	...	1	2	61	7	297	...	2	16
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	2	87	14	458	...	20	117
4	Mandla ...	...	1	...	43	5	245	...	1	6
5	Seoni ..	...	1	...	44	8	246	...	2	12
6	Nimar ...	...	1	1	52	16	287	...	9	53
7	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	66	5	283	...	4	24
8	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	3	70	8	387	...	8	52
9	Betul ...	...	1	2	50	5	272	...	2	7
10	Chhindwara ...	..	1	2	48	5	310	...	2	22
11	Nagpur ...	1	2	1	83	54	502	...	53	291
12	Wardha ...	...	1	1	61	15	314	...	4	27
13	Chanda ..	...	1	2	74	30	435	...	3	20
14	Bhandara ..	...	1	2	56	7	327	...	4	26
15	Balaghat ..	...	1	1	37	5	186	...	1	9
16	Raipur ..	...	1	2	67	33	364	...	5	34
17	Bilaspur ..	...	1	...	47	8	246	...	...	..
18	Sambalpur ..	...	1	...	53	18	288	...	3	12
19	Upper Godavari ...	...	1	1	11	3	62	...	..	...
	Total.....	1	21	24	1,081	264	5,997	...	140	868
	Petty construction and repairs to Police lines.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Compensation for dearness of grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	G. I. P. Railway Police .	...	*6	4	12	...	97	...	...	...
	Payments from the Remount Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police under Sections 13, 14 and 15 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Rs.....	1	21	28	1,093	264	6,094	...	140	868

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column cludes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

* Allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem paid to each of the six officers.

COST OF POLICE.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3.) (2).	Other expenses of Col. 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4, and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7., and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. 11, 13, and 14.	Average pay of	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	9,600	1,000	2,316	19,887	37,239	5,196		
...	7,200	1,000	2,196	14,466	22,200	2,604		
...	13,200	1,700	2,352	21,267	34,534	4,248		
...	7,200	1,000	1,956	8,402	18,198	1,824		
...	6,000	1,600	2,016	8,955	18,558	2,244		
...	9,600	1,200	2,196	12,612	22,346	4,032		
...	8,400	1,000	2,196	13,074	20,976	2,184		
...	7,200	1,000	2,196	7,016	28,851	2,940		
...	6,000	1,000	2,016	11,628	20,149	1,920		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	12,102	22,947	2,184		
35,380	16,800	1,700	2,250	19,200	42,187	10,848		
...	7,200	1,000	2,016	13,332	24,234	3,960		
...	8,400	1,200	2,256	16,488	34,491	6,912	21-12-0	6-1-4
...	6,000	1,000	2,256	12,726	24,366	2,616		
...	6,000	1,000	1,236	7,257	13,920	1,572		
...	12,000	1,200	2,256	15,366	29,574	7,332		
...	6,000	1,000	1,956	9,930	18,615	2,676		
...	7,200	1,000	2,196	10,404	22,644	4,188		
...	6,000	1,000	1,380	3,156	4,719	684		
35,380	1,56,000	21,000	39,264	2,47,268	4,60,355	70,164	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	..	...	...		
...	3,600	...	...	13,860	9,321	504		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
35,380	1,59,600	21,000	39,264	2,61,148	4,69,676	70,668	21-12-0	6-1-4

12 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances. (3) Column 14 in-
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

N. B.—The police on the East Indian Railway is not included in this Statement.

District.	Cost of Police.				Distribution			
					In dis-			
	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 7.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Saugor ..	6,055	96,397	81,293	15,104	2	10	14	91
Damoh ..	4,282	55,595	53,948	1,647	...	...	5	32
Jubbulpore ...	5,900	98,488	83,201	15,287	...	...	6	35
Mandla ..	3,479	42,644	42,059	585	...	..	2	10
Seoni ...	3,559	43,943	42,332	1,611	2	10	4	27
Nimar ..	8,053	66,870	60,039	6,831	1	6	4	16
Narsinghpur ...	4,256	54,568	52,086	2,482	..	...	6	40
Hoshangabad ...	5,454	69,397	64,657	4,740	1	10	1	13
Betul ...	3,668	47,140	46,381	759	1	9	5	33
Chhindwara ...	3,911	52,264	50,160	2,104	1	8	3	16
Nagpur ...	8,553	1,74,626	1,36,924	37,702	5	44	14	73
Wardha ..	4,711	59,126	56,453	2,673	1	6	3	12
Chanda ...	5,683	77,537	75,430	2,107	1	12	5	23
Bhandara ...	4,161	55,567	53,125	2,442	2	10	7	40
Balaghat ...	2,934	34,705	33,919	786	...	..	1	9
Raipur ...	5,207	76,834	72,935	3,899	...	...	4	17
Bilaspur ..	4,215	44,392	44,392	...	...	...	28	176
Sambalpur ..	3,987	53,005	51,619	1,386	...	..	2	10
Upper Godavari ..	1,260	18,199	18,199	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	89,328	12,20,904	11,18,759	1,02,145	17	125	114	679
Petty construction and repairs to Police Lines	...	44,885	40,000	4,885	...	...	...	..
Compensation for dearness of grain ...	...	5,000	5,000	...	..	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway Police	1,010	28,295	3,305	24,990	..	...	..	..
Payments from the Remount Fund ...	...	3,000	...	3,000	..	...	...	...
Extra Police under Sections 13, 14 and 15 ..	...	5,900	...	5,900	...	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	90,538	13,07,984	11,67,064	1,40,920	17	125	114	679

(5) Columns 34 to 37, A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (6) Co towns, so many policemen to one square mile. (7) Columns 36 and 37, one

N. B.—Annas and pies to be omitted from all totals contained in this Statement,

lice 5.—(*Continued.*)

OF FORCE.						Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
trict.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.											
Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
67	405	116	41	4,005	527,725	5·4	6·8	Information not procurable.	706	801	349
58	274	16	...	2,799	269,642	7·3	7·3		702	693	902
83	438	110	27	3,918	528,859	5·6	...		755	841	403
41	239	7	...	4,719	213,018	16·	...		717	724	...
38	217	14	...	3,053	299,592	10·	10·		936	948	682
52	306	59	3	3,340	211,176	8·	9.		504	470	683
52	263	28	...	1,916	339,395	5·1	5·5		905	939	486
76	398	60	7	4,437	474,987	8·	8·4		789	879	7(4
46	287	7	...	3,903	249,254	11·5	11·8		739	734	939
46	291	24	...	3,916	316,095	9·2	...		804	811	717
68	154	226	118	3,734	631,109	4·	5·		648	699	548
60	320	30	...	2,379	354,720	5·7	...		841	849	723
70	425	23	...	9,700	534,431	17·4	18·1		954	955	395
49	284	30	...	3,922	564,813	9·3	10·		1,385	1,351	1,132
37	181	10	...	3,161	302,746	7·5	...		127	...	...
65	380	38	...	11,885	1,093,405	23·7	...		2,161	2,187	644
19	69	9	...	7,798	715,398	26·	25·		2,369	2,330	...
54	275	33	...	4,407	523,034	12·	13·		1,394	1,422	735
12	65	...	...	1,086	24,425	...	...		313	313	...
993	5,521	840	196	84,078	8,173,824	10·1	11·4	..	988	1,030	561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
993	5,521	840	196	†84,078	†8,173,824	10·1	11·4	...	988	1,030	561

lumns 34 and 35. *i. e.*, in Districts one Policeman to so many square miles ; in policeman to so many of the population.

† Exclusive of the area and population of the Feudatories in the Central Provinces.

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal or the

Division.	District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.		
		Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	102	638	410	87	291
	Damoh ...	65	316	200	34	145
	Jubbulpore ...	109	585	133	58	445
	Mandla ...	43	252	129	15	152
	Seoni ...	46	262	108	18	194
Narbada ...	Nimar ...	68	375	112	33	307
	Narsinghpur ...	62	322	165	19	210
	Hoshangabad ...	86	475	238	26	327
	Betul ...	54	280	134	16	180
	Chhindwara ...	52	333	132	17	138
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	142	849	329	88	604
	Wardha ...	69	359	149	33	250
	Chanda ...	80	480	200	47	315
	Bhandara ...	62	356	210	51	158
	Balaghat ...	39	198	97	13	128
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	76	423	202	91	213
	Bilaspur ...	48	249	140	21	277
	Sambalpur ...	57	313	326	44	...
	Upper Godavari ...	12	63	54	7	17
	Total ...	1,272	7,128	3,468	718	4,351

lice 6.

management o the Force in each district of the entral Provinces, year 1874.

Punishments.												
Punished by their own Departmental Officers.												
Dismissed.		Fined.		Degrade.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	13	5	21	4	4	3	17	13	55	50	14	3
1	4	4	15	2	1	...	5	7	25	22	10	2
5	27	17	8	17	13	4	35	43	83	76	0	0
1	4	11	33	5	9	...	32	17	78	50	14	11
1	9	4	1	1	...	...	..	6	10	2	2	4
1	3	16	13	13	4	...	16	30	36	53	0	2
1	6	17	17	4	...	...	6	22	29	45	2	0
3	14	6	20	7	2	1	2	17	38	32	15	8
...	4	5	11	4	...	...	..	9	15	33	0	0
...	9	5	53	10	8	...	...	15	70	83	7	11
1	3	6	34	19	2	...	...	26	39	38	5	3
...	16	9	41	9	6	...	50	18	113	214	1	11
3	14	25	104	8	9	1	5	37	132	260	5	5
1	17	19	54	8	4	...	4	28	79	91	3	9
...	15	4	34	3	5	...	13	7	67	26	12	11
...	11	33	66	6	4	...	10	39	91	112	10	1
...	8	48	27	4	2	...	12	52	49	81	14	2
2	6	6	15	4	...	...	11	12	32	48	3	10
...	1	5	7	1	2	...	...	6	10	8	2	8
21	184	245	574	129	75	9	218	404	1,051	1,338	5	5

Divisions.	Districts.	Punishments.—*Contd.* Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money reward.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	4	23	3
	Damoh	..	..	..	..	...	2	1	...	5	1
	Jubbulpore	...	1	..	..	...	..	..	4	76	27
	Mandla	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	5	..
	Seoni	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	7	32	1
Narbada.	Nimar	...	2	..	1	1	...	..	3	18	7
	Narsinghpur	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	2	11	3
	Hoshangabad	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	2	16	27
	Betul	..	..	..	...	1	..	1	2	45	24
	Chhindwara	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	2	78	10
Nagpur.	Nagpur	...	3	..	..	..	...	2	7	54	5
	Wardha	..	..	..	...	—	—	..	4	45	22
	Chanda	...	2	1	...	1	..	..	...	87	4
	Bhandara	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	4	24	5
	Balaghat	..	2	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	..	3	..	...	...	1	..	18	29	67
	Bilaspur	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	4	36	10
	Sambalpur	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	2	29	12
	Upper Godavari	...	1	..	..	...	...	2	1	..	11
	Total	..	4	15	3	2	3	10	61	613	239

lice 6.—(*Continued.*)

Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.									
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
88	341	9	105	87	423	278	2	3	10	14	47	...	11	57·	..	9·1
56	119	..	29	31	159	185	2	2	4	5	8	..	8	73·	·5	8·4
98	204	...	20	89	365	166	3	3	8	32	3	1	18	33·	1·5	18·
38	106	4	146	34	187	71	...	..	24	5	...	3	4	35·	1·4	32·
44	133	10	26	30	263	57	2	...	5	10	9	1	5	39·	2·	5·
47	110	11	154	41	321	87	3	1	23	4	7	5	5	36·6	1·1	14·9
63	109	3	15	21	249	140	..	1	5	7	1	1	5	45·	1·26	13·3
84	89	...	90	66	391	200	1	...	40	17	...	1	1	43·	1·	9·8
55	70	...	49	17	205	118	...	..	3	4	...	...	4	24·	1·2	7·2
52	165	..	165	29	244	113	..	2	8	9	8	..	4	62·	1·	22·
114	161	7	18	117	461	409	4	2	57	4	2	3	10	44·	1·	6·5
62	141	8	80	42	330	106	...	...	16	16	...	6	4	29·8	·9	30·6
73	52	2	127	86	346	199	5	1	21	17	...	4	10	41·5	1·7	80·1
54	68	6	281	30	272	116	1	...	7	18	...	..	5	68·	1·	25·6
84	39	..	...	31	58	152	...	1	4	15	...	2	4	29·	1·7	31·2
79	166	..	84	49	220	156	5	5	14	11	15	..	2	55·1	·3	25·6
48	57	...	83	28	142	157	6	2	3	8	1	2	6	39·1	2·	33·8
45	98	7	84	35	122	197	...	4	10	8	...	5	5	34·	1·3	12·
11	19	...	46	13	48	15	..	..	9	1	...	1	3	153·	4·	20·51
1,145	2,237	67	1,602	876	4,806	2,944	34	27	271	205	101	35	111	49·6	1·3	17·3

2 G 75 m. 54 420

Showing the race and religion or caste of

District.	Race.										Religion or							
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.										
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	District or Assistant District Superintendents	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Kaithas.	Mahrattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Saugor ..	1	...	..	...	..	1	1	...	106	680	3	44	27	9	..	2	14	1
Damoh ...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	62	306	2	20	23	2	..	...	7	..
Jubbulpore ...	1	...	..	1	...	1	1	..	106	582	4	40	33	8	..	..	6	...
Mandla ...	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	...	40	252	2	11	15	7	..	..	4	...
Seoni ...	..	1	..	..	...	1	1	...	47	267	3	24	8	2	..	6	1	..
Nimar ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	62	383	3	21	16	20	..	..	1	1
Narsinghpur ..	...	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	60	326	3	18	20	6	..	..	8	...
Hoshangabad...	1	1	..	...	...	1	..	...	89	499	5	40	25	15	..	..	1	1
Betul ..	..	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	54	277	1	21	15	5	..	1	5	2
Chhindwara ..	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	49	308	2	17	21	2	..	..	...	1
Nagpur ...	1	1	1	3	..	2	1	..	139	860	5	55	38	12	..	1	1	9
Wardha ...	..	1	..	..	...	1	..	...	69	362	2	26	15	8	..	..	2	11
Chanda ...	...	1	...	...	..	1	..	...	79	465	2	20	30	13	..	1	4	3
Bhandara ..	..	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	61	356	2	28	19	6	...	1	3	1
Balaghat ..	..	...	1	..	...	..	..	1	39	196	1	11	11	6	...	2	..	...
Raipur ...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	72	425	2	27	19	7	...	...	2	8
Bilaspur ..	..	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	47	249	2	11	21	3	...	..	7	2
Sambalpur ...	..	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	57	313	2	4	4	5	...	..	...	..
Upper Godavari	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	11	63	2	3	...	...	..	...	..	...
	6	14	8	6	...	11	5	1	1,219	7,169	48	441	360	136	..	14	66	40

* Total sanctioned strength of the Imperial, Municipal,
Deduct 86 Boy Orderlies and 64

Add extra Police under Sections

1ice 7.

officers and men employed in the Police.

Caste.

cers.				Men.												
doos.		Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Aheers.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Parsees.		Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Aheers.	Goods.	Mahrattas.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Grand total of officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6	3	...	...	..	231	151	69	...	6	21	..	6	196	..	...	789
3	7	..	..	...	101	75	23	..	...	20	7	5	75	...	..	370
...	17	...	..	...	174	173	63	...	2	28	5	7	132	...	...	692
..	3	...	..	...	61	72	17	..	2	17	26	1	56	..	..	294
2	..	...	..	2	102	59	27	...	9	...	12	8	52	..	..	317
...	4	..	..	...	101	106	69	...	2	39	1	10	55	..	..	449
2	3	...	...	...	90	68	35	..	..	16	4	2	114	..	..	389
2	3	...	...	..	179	146	50	...	1	11	1	7	104	...	..	591
1	4	...	...	..	80	64	29	8	..	19	21	19	37	...	...	332
..	7	...	...	...	114	58	47	..	..	..	11	22	57	..	..	359
2	22	..	...	4	269	173	62	..	9	22	..	104	221	..	.	1,008
1	5	1	...	2	137	67	51	..	1	17	..	52	35	...	..	433
...	8	...	..	..	207	45	44	...	..	...	...	46	123	..	..	546
2	1	..	..	...	169	38	55	...	5	9	..	20	60	..	...	410
...	10	...	...	...	74	25	26	..	3	..	...	...	68	...	...	237
..	9	...	...	..	122	50	72	...	1	22	13	72	73	..	..	499
1	2	..	..	...	69	56	45	...	..	8	3	22	46	..	..	298
...	43	..	..	...	33	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	238	...	...	371
..	8	...	..	3	16	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	42	...	...	76
22	159	1	..	11	2,329	1,441	813	8	41	249	104	403	1,784	...	..	* 8,469

Railway† and Abkari Police	..	..	..	...	8,506
vacancies	..	...	..	...	150
					8,356
13, 14, and 15	...	...	..	...	113
					8,469

† East Indian Railway Police not included.

E.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1874.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
																					Rs.
European. Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Artillery ...	463	77	...	9	9	21	36	474	3 Batteries.	18	19	...	66	389	582	5,635	...	446	245	83	2,96,514
European. Infantry ...	1,999	127	...	25	25	38	23	2,040	2 Regts. & 1 Compy.	...	66	...	185	1,788	201	4,617	...	355	203	84	8,15,983
Total ...	2,462	204	...	34	34	59	59	2,514	3 Bat. 2 Regts. & 1 Co.	18	85	...	251	2,178	783	4,845	...	373	207	83	11,14,497
Native. Cavalry ...	642	27	...	11	11	18	5	635	2 Regiments.	...	19	19	142	455	859	9,865	987	256	136	66	4,30,031
Native. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Infantry ...	4,833	156	...	51	51	76	33	4,829	6¾ Regiments.	...	65	107	456	4,201	628	8,178	715	178	110	65	12,43,592
Total ...	5,475	183	..	62	62	94	38	5,464	8¾ Regiments.	...	84	126	598	4,656	1,387	8,560	754	199	112	65	16,73,623
Grand Total ...	7,937	387	...	96	96	153	97	7,978	3 Bat. 10¾ Regts. & 1 Co.	18	169	126	849	6,834	2,170	6,657	754	246	139	77	27,88,120

E.—Military 2.

***STATEMENT** showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1874.*

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	3 Batteries.	2	...	22	191	...	...	...	29	334	4	12	267	16
	Infantry	2 Regiments & 1 Company.	3	2	105	523	13	127	...	42	322	2	9	227	37
Native.	Cavalry	2 Regiments.	3	...	42	232	...	...	...	69	275	21	14	74	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	6¾ Regiments	9	2	87	561	32	207	...	63	283	17	11	115	13

E.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1874.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average. Age.	Height.	Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Ys. ms.	Ft. ins.	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mohammadans ...	33 7	5 7	140	
	Hindus ...	32 9	5 7	143	
	Seikhs ...	28 1	5 8	144	
	Christians ...	35 2	5 7	141	
	Parsis ...	...	...	...	
	Others ..	36 3	5 7	...	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis ...	30 5	5 7¾	129	
	Punjabees ...	28 9	5 8½	142	
	Afghans ...	27 6	5 8	142	
	Bloocheos ...	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...	...	...	
	" Eastern " ...	...	...	...	
	Bengalees ...	35 7	5 7	124	
	From Maratha Countries ...	37 9	5 6½	126	
	Telingas ...	36 2	5 7	122	
	Canarese ...	36 6	5 7	121	
	Tamils ...	36 4	5 7	121	
	Malabars ...	36 8	5 7	121	
	Others ...	...	...	...	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins ...	34 3	5 7	134	
	Rajputs ...	32 6	5 7	137	
	Other castes ...	33 5	5 6¾	125	

F. Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						

F. Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing Religion Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Central Provinces for the 1874-75.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collection, including cost of salt, opium, maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	58,49,192	43,274	6,45,416	6,16,132	...	13,04,822	45,44,370	
Tributes and contributions from Native States...	1,32,492	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,492	
Forest	6,60,938	175	2,93,007	...	...	2,93,150	3,67,758	
Excise on spirits and drugs	12,[illegible]6,293	1,985	50,049	...	...	52,034	12,34,259	
Total Territorial ...	79,28,915	45,432	9,88,472	6,16,132	...	16,50,036	62,78,879	
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax... ...	33	8	...	...	...	8	25	
Customs duty on Sugar	1,04,018	1	...	...	...	1	1,04,017	
Do. duty on Salt	1,85,241	3,878	3,03,492	...	...	3,07,370	—1,22,129	
Total Customs ...	2,89,259	3,879	3,03,492	...	...	3,07,371	—18,112	

Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps	9,23,090	15,096	12,076	...	...	27,172	8,05,918
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Post Office	1,78,187	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,187
Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice . Miscellaneous ...	23,068	2,547	...	...	...	2,547	20,521
Law and Justice . General Fees, fines, and forfeitures ..	97,040	12,096	...	...	...	12,096	84,944
Public Works ... Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ... Real	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ... Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ... Real	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest	40,557	...	...	...	...	...	40,557
Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	2,084	...	...	...	...	...	2,084
Miscellaneous	48,230	...	...	...	...	...	48,230
Total Imperial ...	95,30,463	79,058	13,04,040	6,16,132	...	19,99,230	75,31,233
PROVINCIAL.							
Imperial allotment from Provincial Services ...	27,95,228	...	...	...	...	...	27,95,228
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS.							
Jails	3,44,521	...	...	...	...	...	3,44,521
Registration	39,551	62	...	...	...	62	39,489
Police	42,902	271	...	...	...	271	42,631
Education	38,266	535	...	...	...	535	37,731
Medical	1,608	...	...	...	...	...	1,608
Printing	2,833	...	...	...	...	...	2,833
Miscellaneous receipts	467	...	...	..	...	...	467
Public Works	5,87,009	...	...	...	...	...	5,87,009
Total Provincial ...	38,52,385	868	...	...	...	868	38,51,517

A Finance 1.—(*Contd.*)

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collection, including cost of salt, opium, and unintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial Reserve funds (or Phandri Tax) ...	2,54,024	10,369	...	...	...	10,369	2,43,655	
Education fund	1.53.501	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,501	
District fund	39.474	...	...	...	...	...	39,474	
Police itemount fund	6,289	...	...	...	...	...	6,289	
Do. Clothing fund	572	...	...	...	...	...	572	
Do. General fund	3,765	...	...	...	...	...	3,765	
Do. Butchut fund	521	...	...	...	...	...	521	
District Police Works funds	3.83,205	...	...	...	...	...	3,83,205	
Dispensary fund	28,766	...	...	...	...	...	28,766	
Patwari fund	1,21,179	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,179	
Cantonment fund	48,630	...	...	...	...	...	48,630	
Pachmari fund	306	...	...	...	...	...	306	
Chowkidari fund	394	...	...	...	...	...	394	
Total Local Funds ...	10,40,626	10,369	...	...	...	10,369	10,30,257	
Municipalities on Government Books ...	6.87,845	...	...	...	...	...	6,87,845	
Total Provincial Services and Local Funds...	55,80,856	11,237	...	...	...	11,237	55,69,619	
Gross Receipts ...	1,51,11,319	90,295	13.04.040	6,16,132	...	20,10,467	1,31,00,852	

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Central Provnces for the year 1874-75.

Subject of Expenditure.		Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase or decrease.
IMPERIAL.		Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment	..	5,46,047	5,47,881	
Civil Contingencies	...	95,227	83,805	
Judicial Charges, Courts, &c.	...	6,79,579	6,79,192	
Military	...	.....	.....	
Marine	..	.....	.....	
Post Office	..	1,87,373	1,75,182	
Electric Telegraph	...	.....	.....	
Superannuation and retired allowances	...	1,09,754	1,19,933	
Public Works ... Civil ... New	...	.....	.....	
Public Works ... Civil ... Repair	..	.....	.....	
Public Works ... Military ... New	...	.....	.....	
Public Works ... Military ... Repair	...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	...	9,338	7,672	
Allotments for Provincial Services	...	27,75,000	27,95,228	
Total Imperial	...	44,02,318	44,08,893	

A.—Finance 2.—(*Contd.*)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase or decrease.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.			
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jails ...	5,32,288	4,91,936	
Registration ...	27,403	25,201	
Police ...	12,14,945	11,58,032	
Education ...	4,32,568	3,27,223	
Medical ...	1,66,509	1,43,371	
Printing ...	47,445	50,571	
Minor Establishment ...	27,337	30,178	
Office Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	8,425	7,882	
Miscellaneous ...	30,102	34,937	
Contributions ...	30,869	5,995	
Public Works ...	10,15,637	15,92,516	
Total Provincial...	35,33,528	38,67,842	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Provincial Reserve Fund (or Pandhri Fund) ...	7,97,270	95,896	
Education Fund ...	1,18,070	1,53,501	
District Post Fund ...	38,771	39,474	
Police Remount Fund ...	30,505	4,022	
Do. Clothing Fund ...	72,400	5,576	
Do. General Fund ...	58,407	3,765	
Do. Butchut Fund ...	...	262	
District Public Works Fund ...	3,16,287	3,60,462	
Dispensary Fund ...	41,412	25,744	
Patwari Fund ...	1,01,357	91,732	
Cantonment Fund ...	19,982	47,183	
Pachmari Fund ...	14,864	...	
Bazaar Fund ...	5,053	163	
Peons' Fee Fund ...	7,496	...	
Malikhana Fund ...	3,505	293	
Chowkidari Fund ...	655	1,574	
Total Local Funds...	16,21,034	8,29,647	
Municipalities on Government Books...	4,95,730	6,39,360	
Total Provincial Services and Local Funds...	56,50,292	53,36,849	
Grand Total...	1,00,52,610	97,45,742	
Surplus...	...	33,55,110	
Deficit...	...	...	

A.—Finance 3.

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1874-75.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	**IMPERIAL.**	Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	40,70,494	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ..	44,08,898
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1 ...	75,31,233	Interest on Savings Banks and other accounts ..	3,753
Receipts on account of Loan and Railways ...	...	Loan, Railways and Interest ..	...
Receipts of Service Funds ...	...	Service Funds ...	...
Repayments of miscellaneous and advances to cultivators ...	2,67,981	Miscellaneous and advances to cultivators ..	2,62,050
Deposits ...	11,49,979	Repayments of Deposits ..	11,47,283
Suspense Account ...	15,212	Suspense Accounts ...	8,517
Capital Account, Miscellaneous Loans ...	56,450	Capital Account, Miscellaneous Loans ...	20,000
Bills drawn on other Treasuries ... Local ...	10,88,858	Bills discharged on other Treasuries ... Local ...	11,12,177
Bills drawn on other Treasuries ... Other Governments ...	5,41,731	Bills discharged on other Treasuries ... Other Governments ..	5,49,518
Local Cash Remittances ...	81,85,818	Local Cash Remittances ...	80,96,529
Public Works Department ...	18,12,042	Public Works Department ..	30,97,757
" Telegraph ...	17,570	" Telegraph ...	1,03,950
Civil ... Money Order ...	6,93,241	Civil ... Money Order ..	2,28,917
Civil ... Miscellaneous ..	23,68,461	Civil ... Miscellaneous ..	18,28,861
Military ...	3,01,785	Military ...	35,05,120
Total Imperial ...	2,81,00,855	Total Imperial ...	2,43,73,325
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.		**PROVINCIAL SERVICES.**	
Receipts as per Statement No. 1 ...	55,69,619	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ..	53,26,849
Advances recoverable ...	1,04,468	Advances recoverable ...	57,345
Suspense Account ...	56,121	Suspense Account ...	41,910
Permanent Advances ...	8,334	Permanent Advances ...	2,642
Cash Recoveries ..	9,591	Cash Recoveries ...	11,326
Imperial Receipts ...	14,144	Imperial Receipts ..	14,144
Total Provincial Services ...	57,62,277	Total Provincial Services ...	54,64,216
Grand Total ...	3,38,63,132	Grand Total ...	2,98,37,541
Disbursements ...	2,98,37,541		
Cash at end of year ...	40,25,591		

B.—Public Works I.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial Services in the Public Works Department, during the year 1874-75.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Kamptee ...	18,339	70,073	88,412	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ..	1,426	4,649	6,075	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	443	968	1,411	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore ..	31,293	24,114	55,407	...	..	..
				51,501	99,804	1,51,305
Commissariat	..	..	...	1,727	12,668	14,395
Ordnance	..	..	...	704	4,342	5,046
Rest-houses and encamping grounds	..	..	...	5,934	3,656	9,590
Fortifications	..	..	...	293	1,052	1,345
General Cantonment Works and Staff Buildings	..	..	...	13,664	20,738	34,402
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at Raipur ...	797	1,434	2,231	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Sambulpur ...	2,939	491	3,430	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Kamptee ...	3,877	2,294	6,171	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	103	..	103	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Hoshangabad ...	2,641	420	3,061	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Chanda ...	..	258	258	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Sironcha ...	1,046	155	1,201	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	2,231	619	2,850	...	..	..
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore ...	687	998	1,685	14,321	6,669	20,990
Total Military, Rs...	..	..	...	88,144	1,48,928	2,37,072

CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Postal Department	..	...	...	4,698	1,472	6,170
Ditto Telegraph Department	..	...	...	2,008	739	2,447
Total Civil Buildings, Rs...	..	...	...	6,706	2,211	8,917
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Godavari River Improvements for Navigation...	..	...	...	450	11,423	10,973
Total Communications, Rs...	..	...	...	450	11,423	10,973
Establishment	..	...	...	..	...	90,920
Tools and Plant	..	...	...	..	...	1,271
Total Public Works Proper, Rs...	..	...	...	..	...	3,49,154
Guaranteed Railways	..	...	...	..	...	10,406
Total Public Works, Imperial Proper, Rs...	..	...	..	..	...	3,59,560
Deduct amount due to decrease in stock—						
Military	..	...	...	..	16,611	...
Other Services	..	...	...	..	1,655	18,226
Grand Total Public Works, Imperial Proper, Rs...	..	...	...	..	...	3,41,294
BARRACK DEPARTMENT.						
Supply	..	...	...	..	...	3,435
Repairs	..	...	...	..	...	2,776
Establishment	..	...	...	..	...	2,640
Total Barrack Department ..	..	...	...	..	...	8,851

B.—Public Works 1.—*(Contd.)*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IRRIGATION SURVEYS.						
Pench river anicut and canal project	...	...	...	275	...	...
Ramtek Reservoir Project	...	...	...	461	...	736
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,601
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	101
						13,438
Deduct receipts on capital account	...	...	...	647	...	...
Deduct miscellaneous advances	...	...	...	26	...	673
Total Irrigation, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,765
RAILWAYS.						
NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH RAILWAY.						
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	...	...	398
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	254
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	21
						673
Deduct receipts on capital accounts...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Deduct miscellaneous advances	...	...	...	55	...	56
Total Railway, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	617
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
WARORA COLLIERY.						
Original works	...	...	...	...	...	72,621
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	30,998

Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,343
Increase to stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	368
Increase to London Invoices	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,674
Deduct decrease to London Stores...	...	...	...	...	...	6,318	1,73,062
Deduct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	46,500	52,818
Net outlay of Warora Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,184
COAL EXPLORATIONS, NARBADA VALLEY.							
Original works	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,532
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,458
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,388
Increase to London Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
							16,988
Deduct amount at credit of London Invoices	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Net outlay of Narbada Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,690
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.							
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
IMPERIAL SERVICES... Land Revenue Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	11,750	10,580	22,334
IMPERIAL SERVICES... Court Houses ...	...	...	...	...	67,024	16,340	83,364
IMPERIAL SERVICES... Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	827	827
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Jails ...	...	...	...	...	38,022	13,291	51,313
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Police ...	...	...	...	...	29,817	6,394	36,211
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Education ...	...	...	...	...	10,064	580	10,644
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Medical ...	...	...	...	...	9,855	917	10,772
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Government Houses and Residencies ...	...	...	...	...	6,198	17,369	23,567
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Public Departments Secretariat and other Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	2,168	2,461	4,629
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Scientific Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	417	417
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Charitable Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	1,591	1,232	2,823
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	...	9,302	3,335	12,637
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Public Works Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	5,762	2,423	8,185
PROVINCIAL SERVICES Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	1,91,557	76,166	2,67,723

B.—Public Works I.—(*Contd.*)

Details.	Total of each Station			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AGRICULTURAL.						
Alternative Project of the Model Farm Irrigation ...	...	...		2,661	...	2,661
Total Agricultural ...	...	...	...	2,661	...	2,661
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Road with Link road from Saugor to Heerapur, northward, and from Saugor to Kuraili, southward ...	1,42,695	...	1,42,695	...	...	...
Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur, eastward ...	97,869	73,129	1,70,998	...	...	...
Great Northern road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore ...	3,720	71,903	75,623	...	...	...
New Mandla road from Jubbulpore to Mandla ...	43,975	1,500	45,475	...	...	...
Road from Nagpur to Chanda ...	18,963	10,372	29,335	...	...	...
Other roads ...	6,942	4,560	11,502	...	...	...
Road from Jubbulpore towards Mirzapur terminating at Rewah ...	...	5,084	5,084	...	...	...
Wardha Valley road from Hinganghat to Ashti ...	...	4,138	4,138	...	...	...
Road from Nagpur and Kamptee to Chhindwara ...	...	7,556	7,556	...	...	...
Road from Raipur to Cuttack boundary ...	...	3,366	3,366	...	...	...
Saugor Southern Road ...	...	8,338	8,338	...	...	...
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	3,14,164	1,89,946	5,04,110
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Improvements to Towns ... Water supply ...	18,540	...	18,540	...	...	...
Improvements to Towns ... Tanks ...	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...
Improvements to Towns ... Arboriculture ...	...	9,906	9,906	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public improvements ...	...	...	...	21,540	9,906	31,446
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,687
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,598
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Total Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,29,472
Deduct decrease in Stock balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,131
Grand Total Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,10,341

B—Public Works 2.

STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1874-75.

Name of work.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1873-74.	Total income realized during 1874-75.	Deduct charges of 1874-75. Cost of works including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway ...	13,79,277	523	10,16,285	73,615	10,89,900	...	Amount of outlay to end of 1873-74 ... Rs. 13,79,277 Do. during 1874-75 ... 10,16,808 Net outlay to end of 1874-75 ... 23,96,085 Deduct receipts on Capital Account ... 1,689 Net outlay to end of 1874-75 23,94,396

C.—Railways.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie Class.	Total.	Approximate receipts from passengers.	Approximate receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total approximate receipts.	Working expenses approximate.	Net profits approximate.	Number of European Staff.	Do. Native do.	Total capital expended.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha Valley (State) Railway worked by the G. I. P. Railway Co. from 1st April to 14th June. and 21st Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875 ..	.	19½	...	...	...	...	1,2668	4.428	21,356	141	25,925	22,065	3,860	...	...	23,94,396

N. B.—The Revenue Accounts of the Wardha Valley State Railway being kept by the Calendar year the above figures are approximately obtained from Returns furnished by the Auditor, G. I. P. Railway.

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of in the year 187

* Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	REMARKS. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.						
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
ALL OTHER CRAFT, BOATS, &C.						

* After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing number of Officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of in the year 187 .

* Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.					
DOCK-YARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried ...					
Government free ...					
Licensed ...					
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.					

* When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

E.—Agriculture.

Crops cultivated in acres (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	42,627	298,137	559,850	114,474	1,399	122,935	140	...	1,373	1,469	...	...	14,316	4,108	
Bhandara ...	431,232	65,909	242,132	31,318	7,720	25	...	...	943	196	...	...	4,120	1,288	
Chanda ...	232,182	47,036	273,843	69,944	4,145	39,087	...	...	710	452	...	...	8,971	...	
Wardha ...	1,985	158,743	357,287	99,196	539	248,907	390	...	988	1,732	...	...	1,667	5,741	
Balaghat ...	274,531	12,913	89,097	15,522	2,253	4	...	...	82	712	...	...	408	215	
Jubbulpore ...	121,618	341,515	341,002	66,051	2,430	22,382	389	...	1,037	287	...	...	2,536	1,429	
Saugor ...	12,827	499,501	233,836	34,905	4,733	25,409	73	2	2,057	386	...	...	2,520	2,024	
Damoh ...	48,216	193,700	148,168	19,897	887	11,380	4	6	717	488	...	...	1,068	2,019	
Seoni ...	97,207	271,915	167,083	23,723	1,367	6,669	158	...	3,234	17	...	...	689	...	
Mandla ...	80,196	56,863	199,885	22,075	899	652	2	...	1,845	1,128	...	...	569	38	
Betul ...	15,175	184,736	386,741	58,423	8,207	2,232	2,095	...	2,575	77	...	...	2,050	...	
Hoshangabad ...	18,194	586,435	180,530	58,957	1,247	15,995	227	...	560	1,144	...	...	959	167	
Narsinghpur ...	27,076	216,227	306,086	12,278	4,793	44,079	19	17	1,143	956	...	...	2,038	1,115	
Chhindwara ...	6,475	153,119	381,217	51,185	6,029	46,770	625	...	...	308	...	...	447	...	
Nimar ...	12,135	10,310	293,588	38,234	213	30,937	357	...	2,243	179	...	...	1,355	596	
Raipur ...	1,136,345	255,098	569,776	193,979	30,942	70,301	...	...	1,240	38,664	...	...	4,651	9,699	
Bilaspur ...	989,755	171,055	233,512	50,220	7,400	54,424	83	...	1,557	3,979	...	...	4,077	1,685	
Sambalpur ...	310,590	...	32,505	17,180	4,000	18,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Godavari ...	7,304	164	15,622	534	3	627	...	...	38	184	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,865,670	3,473,376	5,011,760	978,095	89,206	761,037	4,562	25	22,342	52,358	...	...	52,441	30,119	

E. 2.—*Stock.*

Districts.	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	341,734	938	5,866	1,905	38376	4,779	22,305	34,694	148	
Bhandara ...	214,123	349	1,186	206	64171	3,774	32,692	44,383	494	
Chanda ...	379,057	434	632	183	91,020	4,825	29,286	40,543	505	
Wardha ...	221,781	338	2,285	3,157	34,196	1,033	19,790	22,734	47	
Balaghat ...	126,235	128	785	48	17,529	4,128	18,350	33,023	91	
Jubbulpore ...	285,560	1,290	7,623	1,817	25,775	9,265	2,147	54,331	10	
Saugor ...	254,872	2,587	8,156	3,135	14,347	4,026	14,618	41,095	17	
Damoh ...	292,083	325	3,875	2,949	21,479	4,435	4,061	30,860	10	
Seoni ...	250,182	316	6,242	286	21,868	9,322	7,785	29,038	29	
Mandla ...	217,515	51	3,705	110	26,396	55,405	367	21,825	395	
Betul ...	221,080	116	6,005	399	13,444	2,710	4,827	32,725	...	
Hoshangabad ...	270,584	812	4,826	2,305	13,398	1,821	17,718	31,192	115	
Narsinghpur ..	194,300	850	5,625	3,325	25,450	4,006	8,470	25,772	205	
Chhindwara ...	252,178	121	6,619	725	75,214	5,478	6,711	29,075	12	
Nimar ...	189,559	108	2,772	922	15,201	145	9,918	22,147	18	
Raipur ...	774,035	1,037	10,564	453	107,652	6,753	36,880	105,875	130	
Bilaspur ...	611,818	123	3,533	91	60,393	2,851	12,005	26,083	92	
Sambalpur ...	226,860	120	985	50	47,860	910	9,900	44,800	841	
Upper Godavari ...	14,000	4	60	15	9,000	480	550	2,967	19	
Total ...	5,337,556	10,047	80,844	22,081	722,769	126,141	258,340	673,160	3,088	

E 3.—*Rates of Rent and Produce.*

| Districts. | Average rent per acre for land suited for | | |

F.—Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

1.—*Produce.*

| Districts. | Price of produce per maund of 82 lbs. | | |

F.—2.—*Labour.*

Districts.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur	0	7	0	0	2	9	0	12	0	1	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
Bhandara	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	0
Chanda	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wardha	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	1	0	0
Balaghat	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Jubbulpore	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	2	0
Saugor	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Damoh	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Seoni	0	8	0	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mandla	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	0
Betul	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshangabad	0	5	9	0	3	0	0	9	9	0	6	2	2	1	9	0	12	0
Narsinghpur	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Chhindwara	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	7	8	0	0	0	0
Nimar	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Raipur	0	2	6	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
Bilaspur	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sambalpur	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Upper Godavari	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G.—Mines and Quarries.

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	.....	.....	...	
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Bhandara, Sakoli, and Tirora ...	Iron ore and various kinds of stones ...	156	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda ...	Iron ore and coal ...	20	
Wardha ...	.....	.....	...	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, and Paraswara ...	Iron ore ...	21	
Jubbulpore ...	Tahsil Bijeragogarh, Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Sleemanabad ...	Do. ...	41	
Saugor ...	Amarmau, Bareta, Tigora, Chirola, and Hirapur ...	Do. ...	5	
Damoh ...	.....	.....	...	
Mandla ...	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh ...	Iron ore ...	40	
Seoni ...	Loha, Agri, and Jatama ...	Do. ...	89	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, and Seoni ...	Building stone ...	24	
Betul ...	Sonadha, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra, and Dori ...	Coal ...	...	
	Chicklar ...	White ochre ...	...	
Narsinghpur ...	Mohpani and Sihora ...	Coal ...	*1	* Leased to Narbada Coal and Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarrkheri, Umarpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nadia, and Jhirri ...	Iron ore ...	...	
	Khaini, Bamhori, and Bichua ...	Limestone ...	...	
	Nagwara and Bagaspur ...	Sandstone ...	...	

G.—Mines and Quarries—(*Contd.*)

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nimar ...	Beri, Shara, and Chira Khan	Building stone ...	8	
Chhindwara ...	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places	Coal, iron, and slate ..	..	
Raipur ...	Kondkasar, Bhindo, and Lahora Dalli, and Magarkand ...	Iron ...	4	
	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone ..	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
	Gandia	Red ochre ...	...	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola	Galena or sulphate of lead.	...	
Bilaspur ...	Lapha, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawarda Zamindaris ...	Iron ...	7	
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain	Building stone ..	2	
	Korba	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ...	.....	.....	...	
Upper Godavari...	Bastar and Sironcha Taluq	Iron ore ...	...	

H.—Manufactures

	Class of Manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Silver and Gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of mills and large manufactories ..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	10	..	..	..
Private looms or small works ..	1,615	84,367	13,545	11,734	24	8,413	9,507	2,732	2,422	2,941	3,079	5,828
Number of workmen in large works .. Male ..	..	776	..	..	..	50	15	35	250	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works .. Female ..	..	148	..	..	..	50	20	30	50	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ..	5,239	148,638	13,575	5,427	146	15,563	20,586	9,062	5,713	4,870	4,504	10,972
Number of European Superintendents in large works ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of block in ditto Rs.	..	42,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rs.	*73,96,598	65,41,035	3,04,511	1,28,481	5,500	12,11,741	11,16,453	3,48,972	99,575	5,44,203	2,35,321	3,64,194

* This item includes silk and brocade work.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

I.—Coinage.

Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

Blank,—there being no Mint in these Provinces.

K.—2 Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.								
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.		
Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of securities being stated.		
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.									
23,599	10,796	736			17,698	7,221	499									
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	s. B		Rs. a. p.					Rs.	a	p
2,77,220	8,23,850	7,48,500	67,84,215	62,31,370	2,07,525	5,27,200	5,62,000	...	4,82,058 5 8	...	...	...	...	7,47,901	10	4

L.—Charitable

STATEMENT showing the number of Charitable Institutions in

	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	In From Government on account of salaries.			Estimated cost of European Medicines supplied by Government.			From Local Funds.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dispensaries.												
Nagpur	7	567·15	51,463	10,035	3	6	4,000	0	0	5,898	9	4
Kamthi	1	204·25	12,570	1,538	1	0	1,489	5	11	1,560	0	0
Bhandara	2	69·93	6,973	1,200	0	0	375	4	7	1,112	8	9
Chanda	4	237·70	25,268	2,451	14	0	1,564	11	11	1,145	0	0
Wardha	5	224·38	13,364	2,285	0	0	977	2	3	3,347	4	8
Balaghat	5	144·02	12,500	1,625	5	2	516	13	8	1,622	4	11
Jubbulpore.. ...	8	344·93	30,129	3,603	14	3	1,238	1	8	1,015	1	6
Saugor	9	405·51	26,089	6,895	0	0	1,202	3	11	3,299	2	1
Damoh	4	130·14	7,597	2,610	5	3	437	1	4	1,754	13	9
Seoni	2	150·48	16,353	960	0	0	373	9	5	528	0	0
Mandla	2	35·28	2,521	1,222	0	9	361	2	11	...	...	..
Hoshangabad ...	5	295·65	29,757	2,780	2	0	866	8	2	3,755	1	9
Betul	2	81·21	6,667	900	0	0	327	14	10	446	2	11
Narsinghpur ...	2	98·24	8,641	1,374	3	2	255	13	4	...	..	..
Chhindwara ...	2	140·63	8,714	900	0	0	996	4	2	374	6	4
Nimar ...	4	280·77	15,984	2,245	0	0	652	6	6	5,236	6	3
Asirgarh	1	26·18	1,461	970	10	0	365	2	6	..	...	..
Raipur	5	350·45	46,127	3,105	5	3	1,267	4	10	1,890	0	0
Sambalpur	2	106·35	11,375	720	0	0	206	15	2	1,112	10	8
Bilaspur	4	135·06	8,525	1,040	0	0	1,563	1	9	2,203	8	6
Sironcha	1	32·66	1,597	894	0	0	337	2	11	82	15	7
SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC.												
To Relieve Paupers.												
Nagpur	1	36·	13,140	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..
Damoh	6	50·84	18,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Mandla	3	30·	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ..	87	4177·81	383,371	50,556	0	4	19,374	3	9	36,384	1	0

Institutions.

operation in the Central Provinces during the year 1874.

COME.						In what shape relief is granted.	OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.		
Interest on invested funds.			Subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives.				In-door.	Out-door.	General.
Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
..	..	..	893	5	0	Medicines, food and bedding.	..	6	1
..	..	..	756	13	11	Do. do. do.	..	...	1
45	0	0	882	5	9	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	1,166	2	9	Do. do. do.	..	3	1
..	..	..	1,038	10	11	Do. do. do. and clothing.	..	.	5
..	..	..	1,069	3	2	Medicines only.	..	3	2
..	..	..	822	11	0	Do. food and bedding.	..	3	5
..	..	..	1,433	6	3	Do. do. do.	..	4	5
45	0	0	1,212	9	3	Do. do. do. and clothing.	..	...	4
..	..	..	991	10	6	Do. do. do.	..	...	2
84	0	0	575	10	9	Do. do. do.	..	...	2
*75	0	0	2,836	3	3	Do. do. do.	..	1	4
..	..	..	895	12	10	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	1,646	0	0	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	1,723	8	3	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
62	1	0	1,979	11	5	Do do. do.	..	1	3
..	..	..	66	4	0	Do. do. do.	..	..	1
..	..		3,549	7	6	Do. do. do.	..	2	3
..	..	..	2,077	15	1	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	446	14	10	Do. do. do.	..	3	1
..	..	..	362	3	0	Do. do. do.	..	—	1
..	..	..	653	0	0	Food, clothing and passage money.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Food only.	..	6	..
..	..	..	...	..	..	Food only, distributed by 3 wealthy inhabitants of the district.	..	3	..
311	1	0	27,039	9	5		...	35	52

* Not included in Column 6 but 8 of Statement IV.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1874-75.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income. Paid by Government. Rs.	A.	P.	From endowed property. In land. Rs.	A.	P.	In money. Rs.	A.	P.	From fees and offerings. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Christians	Roman Catholic ...	9	6	3,737	1,800	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060	0	0	
	Church of England ..	15	5	3,0[illegible]	10,712	0	0	480	0	0	...	...	...	456	0	0	
	Church of Scotland ..	2	7	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	0	0	
	Protestant Dissenters.	2	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*a.* Of this amount Rs. 555 derived from 3,556 acres in Narsinghpur district.
	Greeks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Armenians ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unitarians ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b.* Of this amount Rs. 294-7-0 derived from acres 887-1-15 in Bhandara district. In Mandla District only acres 1,359-3-3 are shown, income from which is not shown.
	Hindus ..	2,872	3,039	7,08,462	*a.* 20,747	3	1	*b.* 20,381	13	3	9,148	8	0	43,738	9	0	

					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. c.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mohammadans. Soonee	...	301	198	36,647	696	0	0	3,992	3	0	174	0	0	2,159	12	0	c. Of this Rs. 11-3-0 derived from acres 25-2-0 in Bhandara District. In Mandla district acres 1,832-0-12 are shown, but income is not given.
Mohammadans. Shiahs	...	83	78	15,677	469	8	0	817	0	0	75	8	0	4,584	8	0	
Seikhs	...	6	5	4,682	10	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	
Budhists or Jain	...	342	200	11,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	0	0	10,438	0	0	
Others	...	3	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	
		3,635	3,541	7,84,547	34,434	11	1	25,081	0	3	9,670	0	0	69,891	13	0	

B.—Education.

I.—The University.

Result of Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st *April ending* 1874 31st *March* 1875.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religious or national classifications of passed candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.			Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Entrance or Matriculation.	1	5	6	16	41	2	59	15	23	...	38	...	37	1			
Art ... First Arts ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5	...	5	...			
Art ... Bachelor of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...			
Art ... Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
Law ... Licentiate of Law ...																	
Law ... Bachelor of Law ...																	
Law ... Doctor of Law ...																	
Medicine ... First L. M. S. ...																	
Medicine ... L. M. S. ..																	
Medicine ... First B. M. ...																	
Medicine ... B. M. .																	
Medicine ... M. D. ...																	
Engineering. First L. C. E. ...																	
Engineering. L. C. E. ...																	
Engineering. B. C. E. ...																	
Engineering. M. C. E ...																	
Total ...	1	5	6	25	41	2	68	20	23	...	43	...	42	1			

B.—Education 2.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April 1874, ending 31st March 1875.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts :—									
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools— For Masters ...	4	222	218	...	222	...	194	20	8
For Mistresses ...	1	16	24	...	16	...	16	...	...
Schools of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher School (English) ...	1	82	64	82	...		77	5	...
Middle Schools English teaching through Vernacular only ...	45	2,300	1,678	851	1,449	10	2,029	253	8
Lower and Primary Schools ...	771	43,815	26,981	...	43,815	7	39,581	3,042	1,185
Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Natives of India ..	92	3,111	1,838	...	3,111	...	2,855	251	5
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	914	49,546	30,806	933	48,613	17	44,752	3,571	1,206

Class of Institution.	Aided Institutions.										
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.					
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.			Others.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Colleges or Department of Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts—											
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—											
Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—											
For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Schools (English) ...	3	83	65	83	...	6	74	3	...	...	...
Middle Schools English teaching through Vernacular only. ...	13	1,242	998	1,090	152	336	805	99	...	...	2
Lower and Primary Schools ...	597	26,883	15,295	64	26,819	42	24,844	1,048	...	...	949
Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Natives of India ...	13	401	250	...	401	...	379	20	...	...	2
For Europeans and others ...	3	266	231	213	53	266	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	1	25	12	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
	630	28,900	16,851	1,475	27,425	675	26,102	1,170	...	...	953

tion 2.—(*Contd.*)

Unaided Institutions.											Grand Total.			
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.				Grand total of Institutions on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
			English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	222	...	194	20	8
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	16	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	165	6	151	8	...
3	163	127	64	99	37	83	15	28	61	3,705	383	2,917	367	38
128	1,918	1,307	...	1,918	...	1,319	580	19	1,496	72,616	49	65,744	4,670	2,153
1	44	35	...	44	2	32	10	...	106	3,556	2	3,266	281	7
	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	3	266	266	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	25	25	...	...	...
132	2,125	1,469	64	2,061	39	1,434	605	47	1,676	80,571	731	72,288	5,346	2,206

B.—Education 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Central Provinces for the official year beginning 1st April 1874, ending 31st March 1875.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.									Expended Total.
	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	From Revenues of Native States.	Funds not included in foregoing heads.	Totals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNIVERSITY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	25,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,993	25,993
Inspection	69,673	5,960	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,633	75,633
Colleges or departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts ... ... Government ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts ... ... Aided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Madrassas ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Normal Schools ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
For Masters ..	..	Government ..	7,798	8,637	..	...	..	...	..	240	16,675	16,655
		Aided ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
For Mistresses ..	..	Government ..	1,240	969	..	...	..	...	..	...	2,209	2,209
		Aided ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Schools of Arts ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Other Technical schools	..	Government ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
		Aided ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Schools for boys ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Higher Class English	..	Government ..	17,666	...	..	...	..	1,123	..	...	18,789	17,666
		Aided ..	4,047		..	2,601	301	556	..	1,721	9,226	9,500
Middle Class English	..	Government ..	54,336	626	..	6,693	9,247	5,491	..	11	76,404	71,555
		Aided ..	15,848	...	479	7,571	675	5,670	..	2,364	30,605	30,853
Middle Class Vernacular	..	Government ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
		Aided ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Lower Class and Primary	..	Government ..	66,288	87,363	..	5,151	14,205	7,790	..	30	180,827	176,944
		Aided ..	28,611	...	..	33,460	587	3,281	..	8	65,950	65,869
Schools for girls	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
For Natives of India	..	Government ..	3,771	11,955	..	1,076	585	...	..	122	17,509	17,509
		Aided ..	850	...	..	850	..	...	..	49	1,749	1,749
For Europeans and others	..	Government ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
		Aided ..	2,460	...	..	2,631	..	787	..	2,874	8,752	8,753
Mixed Schools (boys and girls)		Government ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
		Aided ..	600	...	..	600	..	175	..	...	1,375	1,375
Scholarships ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
In College ..	..	Government ..	1,671	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1,671	1,671
		Aided ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
In Schools ..	..	Government ..	11,182	3,568	..	182	..	16	..	...	14,948	14,948
		Aided ..	2,293	...	..	...	..	...	..	34	2,327	2,327
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	21,749	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	21,749	21,749
		Total ..	334,076	119,078	479	60,815	25,598	24,892	..	7,453	572,391	562,958
Buildings ..	..	..	17,031	3,831	..	9,391	..	9	..	1	30,173	30,173

B.—Education 4.

Description of Government Colleges and Scholars, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1875.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	4,118	284,055	28	1,601	147	·56	
Balaghat ..	Hindi ...	2,608	195,008	34	1,988	76	1·11	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,9 2	564,813	59	3,303	66	·58	
Chanda ...	Marathi ...	9,700	534,431	59	2,967	164	·55	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Urdu ...	3,852	316,095	43	1,712	89	·54	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,734	631,109	179	9,153	20	1·45	
Nimar ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,340	211,176	102	3,751	32	1·77	
Upper Godavari ...	Telugu ...	1,926	52,120	3	77	642	·14	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,379	354,720	61	3,299	38	·93	
Damoh ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,800	269,642	49	1,982	57	·73	
Hoshangabad ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,222	440 186	113	3,895	37	·88	
Jubbulpore ...	Urdu and Hindi ...	3,918	528,859	126	6,321	31	1·19	
Mandla ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,719	213.018	37	840	127	·39	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	339,395	86	3,846	22	1·13	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	527,725	94	4,389	42	·83	
Seoni ...	Hindi ...	3,696	407,330	53	1,871	68	·45	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ...	7,798	715,398	63	3,290	123	·45	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	11,880	1,093,405	208	12,190	57	1·10	
Sambalpur ...	Uriya ...	4,200	523.034	279	14,096	15	2·69	
Total ...		84,643	8,201,519	1,676	80,571	50	·98	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Names.	Object.	Income.												Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.			Endowment.			Subscription.			Total.			Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.							
Wardha Library ...	The purchase and circulation of useful books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	11	6	102	11	6	35	...	...	35	Not.	September 1870.	
Arvi Native Library	Ditto ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	90	0	0	20	...	...	20	do.	August 1874.	A building for the library is under construction.
Burhanpur Public Library ..	Ditto ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	15	9	100	15	9	11	...	5	16	do.	1st April 1870.	
Khandwa do. ...	Ditto ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	10	0	170	10	0	45	...	20	65	do.	25th January 1875.	
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	Ditto ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	0	0	360	0	0	70	...	...	70		1863.	
Umrer Library ...	Ditto ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	0	0	39	0	0	24	...	...	24	do.	1st December 1867	
Self-improving Society, Ashti ...	The cultivation of the art of public speaking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	8	0	72	8	0	32	...	40	72	do.	October 1873.	

C:—Scientific and Literary.—(*Contd.*)

Names.	Object.	Income. From Government. R.	a.	p.	Endowments. R.	a.	p.	Subscription. R.	a.	p.	Total. R.	a.	p.	Members or Visitors. Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
Khandwa Dyan Prasarak Sabha.	This is an association of Schoolmasters who discuss questions connected with school management and Literary and Scientific subjects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	Not	1871.	
Bhandara.	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	8	9	330	8	9	28	...	...	28	do.	February 1864	
Narsinghpur Literary Club of teachers.	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	0	0	0	105	...	...	105	do.	24th December 1870	
Chhindwara.	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	*30	0	0	200	...	10	210	do.	1868.	*Local Fund.
Sitabaldi Native Club.	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0	250	0	0	30	...	...	30	do.	22nd November 1868	
Vidya Prasarak Sabha, Jubbulpore.	Lectures are given to Schoolmasters on Elementary science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	30	244	do.	December 1869	
Hitakarini, Saugor.	Political and Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	8	0	136	8	0	38	...	...	38	do.	15th December 1874	
Subakarini Sabha, Saugor.	Translation and compilation of books. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0	13	4	0	5	...	...	5	do.	20th December 1874	

2.—*The Press.*

Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published in the year.				Remarks.
Daily.		Bi or tri-weekly.		Fortnightly or Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.		
English.	Other language.	English.	Other language.	English.	Other language.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11,900	

V.—STATISTICS

1.—*Statement showing the deaths registered from different causes in*

Topographical Division.	Districts.	Population under registration.			Cholera.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vindhyan table land.	Saugor ...	278,351	249,374	527,725	...	...	...
	Damoh ..	139,962	129,680	269,642	..	...	...
	Murwara ...	72,161	73,772	145,933	...	...	...
Valley of the Narbadda.	Jubbulpore ...	197,306	185,620	382,926	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	176,552	162,843	339,395	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	231,195	208,991	440,186	...	...	...
	Nimar ..	75,243	65,441	140,684	...	...	...
	Burhanpur ...	37,238	33,302	70,540	...	...	...
Satpura Hill range.	Mandla ...	110,473	102,545	213,018	1	1	2
	Betul ...	141,959	136,898	278,857	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	133,492	131,699	265,191	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	162,702	158,921	321,623	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	139,125	140,976	280,101	...	...	...
Nagpur plain.	Bhandara ...	279,284	285,529	564,813	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	321,440	309,669	631,109	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	180,899	173,821	354,720	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	228,724	228,066	456,790	...	..	...
Valley of the Godavari.	Sironcha ...	12,770	11,655	24,425	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh plain.	Raipur ...	440,539	442,707	883,246	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	260,336	256,386	516,722	...	...	...
Sambalpur plain.	Sambalpur ...	159,761	160,201	319,962	4	8	12
	Total ...	3,779,512	3,648,096	7,427,608	5	9	14

OF LIFE.

each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1874-75.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
271	237	508	4,081	3,226	7,307	488	345	833
554	498	1,052	2,039	1,702	3,741	354	258	612
246	224	470	1,276	1,025	2,301	113	87	200
1,184	1,929	2,213	4,132	3,065	7,197	581	361	942
989	972	1,961	3,371	2,672	6,043	357	240	597
250	228	478	3,897	2,980	6,877	972	746	1,718
58	69	127	1,666	1,416	3,082	319	205	524
18	9	27	749	636	1,385	122	88	210
308	243	551	1,613	1,240	2,853	201	115	316
58	44	102	2,476	2,429	4,905	274	233	507
53	47	100	1,934	1,842	3,776	459	428	887
38	33	71	2,727	2,086	4,813	100	52	152
253	300	553	2,623	2,313	4,936	72	56	128
1,228	1,129	2,357	4,551	4,425	8,976	326	247	573
280	259	539	4,662	4,071	8,733	405	353	758
339	317	656	3,135	2,687	5,822	255	213	468
1,053	966	2,019	3,092	2,989	6,081	476	519	995
27	25	52	132	109	241	8	11	19
1,700	1,518	3 218	8,674	7,449	16,123	574	342	916
316	291	607	5,460	4,681	10,141	203	120	323
22	18	40	1,447	1,263	2,710	1,657	1,200	2,857
9,245	8,451	17,696	63737	54,306	118,043	8,316	6,219	14,535

Topographical.	Districts.	Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vindhyan table-land.	Saugor ...	18	28	46	6	5	11	63	71	134	67	63	130
	Damoh ...	8	19	27	2	2	4	47	35	82	28	36	64
	Murwara ...	3	5	8	...	2	2	12	18	30	4	13	17
Valley of the Narbada.	Jubbulpore ...	15	12	27	5	2	7	41	44	85	25	24	49
	Narsinghpur ...	20	21	41	2	3	5	30	27	57	22	22	44
	Hoshangabad ...	7	12	19	8	2	10	29	41	70	12	11	23
	Nimar ...	4	1	5	18	2	20	17	14	31	8	11	19
	Burhanpur ...	3	1	4	1	0	1	12	5	17	4	4	8
Satpura Hill range.	Mandla ...	18	4	22	3	1	4	27	14	41	37	21	58
	Betul ...	4	8	12	1	2	3	39	27	66	16	13	29
	Chhindwara ...	6	13	19	5	2	7	30	24	54	17	4	21
	Seoni ...	8	8	16	7	4	11	24	25	49	30	20	50
	Balaghat ...	4	5	9	7	2	9	17	18	35	55	21	76
Nagpur plain.	Bhandara ...	31	28	59	13	7	20	56	60	116	37	25	62
	Nagpur ...	33	50	83	4	5	9	54	49	103	13	23	36
	Wardha ...	13	9	22	1	2	3	37	26	63	24	20	44
	Chanda ...	12	14	26	9	6	15	24	35	59	42	21	63
Valley of the Godavari.	Sironcha ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	4	10	9	4	13
Chattisgarh plain.	Raipur ...	28	11	39	19	11	30	50	37	87	49	23	72
	Bilaspur ...	10	6	16	11	7	18	54	44	98	33	26	59
Sambalpur plain.	Sambalpur ...	13	10	23	4	2	6	34	18	52	24	9	33
	Total ...	259	265	524	127	69	196	703	636	1,339	556	414	970

OF LIFE—(*Contd.*)

All other causes.			From all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,350	1,063	2,413	6,344	5,038	11,382	0·00	0·96	13·84	1·57	0·60	22·80	02·20	21·56
533	405	938	3,565	2,955	6,520	0·00	3·90	13·87	2·27	0·66	25·47	22·79	24·18
213	125	338	1,867	1,499	3,366	0·00	3·22	15·76	1·37	0·39	25·87	20·32	23·07
1,078	793	1,871	7,061	5,330	12,391	0·00	5·77	18·79	2·46	0·43	35·89	28·71	32·33
971	813	1,784	5,762	4,770	10,532	0·00	5·77	17·80	1·75	0·43	32·63	29·29	31·03
177	160	337	5,352	4,180	9,532	0·00	1·08	15·62	3·90	0·27	23·15	20·00	21·65
348	271	619	2,438	1,989	4,427	0·00	0·90	21·90	3·72	0·53	32·40	30·39	31·46
89	79	168	998	822	1,820	0·00	0·38	19·63	2·97	0·42	26·80	24·68	25·80
162	115	277	2,370	1,754	4,124	0·00	2·59	13·39	1·48	0·58	21·45	17·10	19·35
532	506	1,038	3,400	3,262	6,662	0·00	0·36	17·59	1·82	0·39	23·95	23·82	23·89
528	448	976	3,032	2,808	5,840	0·00	0·37	14·23	3·84	0·38	22·71	21·39	22·02
125	111	236	3,059	2,339	5,398	0·00	0·22	14·96	0·47	0·39	18·80	14·71	16·78
242	191	433	3,273	2,906	6,179	0·00	1·17	17·62	0·46	0·46	23·52	20·61	22·06
955	873	1,828	7,197	6,794	13,991	0·00	4·17	15·89	1·01	0·45	25·77	23·79	24·77
910	865	1,775	6,361	5,675	12,036	0·00	0·85	13·83	1·20	0·36	19·79	15·32	19·07
280	260	540	4,084	3,534	7,618	0·00	1·84	16·41	1·31	0·39	22·57	20·33	21·47
1,873	1,802	3,675	6,581	6,352	12,933	0·00	4·49	13·31	2·17	0·35	28·77	27·85	28·31
167	124	291	351	277	628	0·00	2·12	9·86	0·77	1·02	27·48	23·76	25·71
472	418	890	11,560	9,804	21,370	0·00	3·66	18·25	1·03	0·25	26·25	22·17	24·19
165	142	307	6252	5,317	11,569	0·00	1·17	19·62	0·62	0·36	24·01	20·71	22·38
207	188	395	3,412	2,716	6,128	0·03	0·12	8·47	8·92	0·35	21·36	16·95	19·15
11,377	9,752	21,129	94,325	80,121	174,446	0·00	2·38	15·94	1·95	0·41	24·95	21·96	23·49

V V 2.—*Annual Return of Out and In-patients treated at the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year* 1874.

	Distinguishing Number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients.							In-patient						
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.				Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results.			
						Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.														
ORDER.—A.	1	Small-pox ...	...	25	25	14	...	9	2	..	63	63	57	...	5	1
	3	Chicken-pox ...	...	27	27	27	...	..	..	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	4	Measles ...	..	10	10	10	..	..	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	7	Typhus fever ..	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
	9	Enteric " ...	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
	10	Relapsing " ..	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	11	Simple continued fever ...	21	2,812	2,833	2,639	128	26	40	9	201	210	130	2	74	4
	12	Febricula ..	4	836	840	718	14	1	107	...	5	5	3	...	2	...
	15	Ague ..	820	77,280	78,100	73,405	3,854	31	810	63	2,350	2,413	2,271	25	51	66
	16	Remittent fever ...	12	2,043	2,055	1,841	140	61	13	4	352	356	252	5	84	15
	18	Malignant cholera ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	..	..
	19	Diphtheria ...	...	2	2	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..
	20	Hooping cough ...	7	673	680	629	29	9	13	..	3	3	2	...	..	1
	21	Mumps ..	13	1,052	1,065	967	85	1	12	..	10	10	10	...	..	...
	22	Influenza ..	7	771	778	726	44	..	8	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	28	Sloughing Phagedæna ...	...	1	1	..	1	...	..	...	4	4	1	...	1	2
	29	Gangrene ..	..	2	2	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	30	Erysipelas ..	1	194	195	186	4	2	3	...	9	9	4	1	3	1
	31	Pyœmia ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...
	32	Puerperal fever ...	...	14	14	14	..	...	...	...	2	2	1	..	1	...

Order B.	34	Acute Rheumatism	..	47	4,045	4,092	3,624	413	..	55	9	127	136	124	4	4	4
	37	Muscular	...	88	6,477	6,565	5,697	777	...	91	1	67	68	65	...	1	2
	37—A.	Lumbago	...	...	47	47	43	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	..	...
	38	Chronic Rheumatism	...	104	5,775	5,879	5,249	581	1	98	11	214	225	186	13	9	17
	39	Gout	..	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Gouty Synovitis	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	42	Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	43—A.	Primary syphilis	..	40	2,440	2,480	2,134	301	...	45	9	178	187	153	12	8	14
	43—B.	Secondary "	..	57	2,101	2,158	1,841	272	3	42	17	165	182	151	17	4	10
	43—1	Syphilitic Rheumatism	...	...	6	6	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	44	Cancer	...	4	71	75	57	15	...	3	2	34	36	21	9	4	2
	45	Fatty tumour	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	...	...	..
	46	Lupus	...	...	4	4	4	..	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	..
	48	Leprosy	...	23	530	553	260	278	...	15	1	63	64	12	34	8	10
	49—1	Morbus coxæ	—	..	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	...	...
	49—1	Scrofulous disease of glands		3	297	300	224	59	5	12	1	23	24	16	4	3	1
	49—1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	..	77	77	61	10	5	1	1	16	17	6	2	7	2
	52	Diabetes	..	...	64	64	52	9	1	2	..	5	5	2	...	3	..
	53	Purpura	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	..
	54	Scurvy	..	1	136	137	120	17	...	...	...	7	7	5	..	1	1
	55	Anæmia	...	22	712	734	640	69	7	18	2	54	56	40	6	6	4
	57	General Dropsy	...	9	263	272	190	71	5	6	5	72	77	31	12	29	5
		Malignant Tumors	..	...	46	46	34	10	...	2	1	4	5	4	...	...	1
		Non-malignant	..	6	231	237	185	39	2	11	3	26	29	19	8	1	1
		Total	...	1,289	109,074	110,363	101,605	7,176	170	1,412	140	4,077	4,217	3,582	157	313	165
		CLASS II.— LOCAL DISEASES.															
Nervous System.	65	Apoplexy	..	...	10	10	5	2	3	...	...	5	5	5	3	...	...
	66	Sunstroke	...	..	59	59	53	2	4	...	...	11	11	9	1	1	...
	77	Atrophy	..	...	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..
	84	Paralysis	..	8	309	317	212	88	4	13	3	53	56	19	22	8	7
	85	Hemiplegia	..	1	7	8	8	...	...	..	..	5	5	2	1	1	1
	86	Paraplegia	..	1	2	3	2	...	1	..	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
	88	Infantile paralysis	..	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
	90	Tetanus	..	...	31	31	16	5	7	3	..	4	4	2	...	1	1
	91	Hydrophobia	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	...	..	2	2	...	1	1	..
	93	Epilepsy	..	2	112	114	67	42	2	3	1	17	18	12	4	1	1
	97	Shaking palsy	..	..	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	—	..
	98	Chorea	..	..	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	..
	99	Hysteria	..	4	27	31	22	8	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	..

V 2.—*Continued.*

Distinguishing Number.		DISEASES.	Out-patients. Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	In-patients. Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS II. LOCAL DISEASES.—(*Contd.*)														
NERVOUS SYSTEM.—(*Continued.*)	101	Neuralgia ..	43	4,908	4,951	4,540	373	5	33	1	22	23	19	4	...	..
	101—B.	Hemicrania ..	1	213	214	211	1	...	2	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
	101—D.	Pleurodynia ..	...	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
	102	Hyperæsthesia ..	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	103	Anæsthesia ..	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	105	Mania ..	2	69	71	42	27	...	2	1	56	57	24	22	4	7
	107	Dementia ..	..	62	62	59	3	...	..	1	29	30	12	13	1	4
	109	Idiocy ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	1	...	—
		Diseases of the brain ..	1	281	282	262	15	2	3	..	6	6	4	...	2	...
		Headache ..	2	404	406	359	41	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
EYE.	111	Conjunctivitis ..	106	19,161	19,267	18,158	982	...	127	1	77	78	78	..	...	..
	114	Purulent Ophthalmia ..	46	3,499	3,545	3,373	135	...	37	...	36	36	31	2	1	2
	118	Chronic " ..	3	963	966	622	135	..	9	..	8	8	6	...	...	..
	121	Pterygium ..	..	3	3	...	3	...	...	..	—	...	..	...	..	..
	123	Fatty tumour ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	1	1	..	..	...
	125	Keratitis ...	..	35	35	33	2	...	..	..	9	9	4	4	1	..
	128	Ulceration of Cornea ..	2	57	59	41	15	...	3	1	6	7	5	1	..	1
	129	Leucoma ..	...	46	46	46	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
	134	Sclerotitis ..	..	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
	135	Staphyloma ..	2	10	12	12	...	...	..	..	5	5	3	2	..	..
	136	Iritis ...	..	17	17	15	1	...	1	1	4	5	3	1	..	1
	146	Amaurosis ..	2	153	155	127	23	...	5	...	6	6	2	2	1	1

	152	Cataract	..	3	115	118	77	38	...	3	2	25	27	17	9	...		...
	162	Hemeralopia	..	...	41	41	34	6	...	1	...	3	3	3	1	..		..
	163	Nyctalopia	..	1	133	134	121	13	..	...	...	2	2	2	—	..		..
	166	Fistula	..	1	31	32	21	11	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	...		...
	170	Hordeolum	..	..	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...		..
	174	Ectropium	..	..	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..
		Diseases of the eyelids	..	5	389	394	344	39	...	11	..	5	5	4	1	...		..
		Impaired vision	...	2	8	10	10	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		...
Ear.	190	Inflammation	...	183	12,045	12,228	11,571	558	...	99	1	25	26	25	1	...		...
	191	Abscess	...	1	5	6	5	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		..
	192	Accumulation of wax	...	..	19	19	19	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		..
	205	Deafness	..	1	407	408	331	61	..	16	...	...	..	..	...	...		..
		Otorrhœa	..	..	75	75	75	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	..	...		..
		Otalgia	..	..	18	18	18	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
Nose.	207	Warts	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	209	Ozœna	...	4	234	238	187	46	...	5	1	20	21	15	4		2	...
	213	Epistaxis	...	5	357	362	338	20	...	4	...	6	6	4	...		1	..
	215	Polipus nasi	..	3	89	92	76	14	...	2	...	7	7	5	1		1	..
Circulatory System.	219	Pericarditis	...	...	6	6	3	1	2	...	...	4	4	3	...		1	...
	225	Valve disease	...	—	1	1	..	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...		...
	228	Abscess	..	...	114	114	114	..	..	...	..	7	7	7	..	...		...
	229	Hypertrophy	..	..	2	2	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		...
	242	Angina Pectoris	..	...	5	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..
	243	Syncope	..	...	5	5	5	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..		..
	244	Palpitation of heart	..	1	22	23	21	1	1	...	...	3	3	1	1		1	..
	250	Aneurism	..	..	3	3	2	1	-	...	...	2	2	1	1		1	...
	260	Phlebitis	...	...	2	2	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	..	...		1
	261	Phlegmasia Dolens	...	..	2	2	1	..	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	...		...
	266	Varicose veins	..	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...		...
	267	Nœvus Vascularis	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..		..
Absorbent System.	271	Inflammation of glands	..	9	768	777	733	35	...	9	..	4	4	3	1	...		...
	273	Hypertrophy	..	1	24	25	21	3	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	...		...
	275	Lymphatic Fistula	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...
		Atrophy	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..		...
Ductless Glands.	280	Goitre	..	..	9	9	8	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...		..

29 7 79 31 —420

V 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Distinguishing Number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients.							In-patients.						
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.				Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results.			
						Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS II. LOCAL DISEASES—(*Contd.*)														
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	288	Croup	...	...	66	66	58	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	289	Coryza	...	13	1,873	1,886	1,702	137	...	47	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	293	Laryngitis	...	...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
	302	Aphonia	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	306	Bronchitis	...	223	15,827	16,050	14,938	862	13	237	10	180	190	159	5	18	8
	314	Asthma	...	26	1,149	1,175	838	306	7	24	7	72	79	54	13	9	3
	315	Pneumonia	...	5	319	324	283	26	12	3	4	116	120	77	4	33	6
	318	Hæmoptysis	...	...	44	44	40	2	2	...	...	5	5	3	...	2	...
	322	Emphysema	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	325	Acute Pneumonia	...	...	6	6	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	326	Chronic "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	331	Pleurisy	...	10	515	525	471	38	2	14	3	52	55	47	...	8	...
		Pleural Hernia	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	350	Aphtha	...	...	62	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	423	Tonsilitis	...	...	66	66	64	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...

Digestive System.	424	Sloughing sore throat	...	..	2	2	1	1	...	—	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
	449	Gastritis	..	4	363	367	344	21	1	1	..	2	2	2	....	...	...
	451	Hœmatemesis	...	...	7	7	6	...	1	..	...	4	4	1	2	1	...
	460	Dyspepsia	..	104	10,886	10,990	10.847	530	2	111	1	63	64	56	5	..	3
	461	Gastrodynia	...	..	123	123	113	3	..	1	...	3	3	3	...	—	...
	462	Pyrosis	..	...	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	...
	463	Vomiting	...	..	22	22	21	1	—	...	—	6	6	6	—	...	—
	464	Enteritis	...	..	3	3	3	..	..	...	1	1	2	..	...	2	...
	466	Dysentery	...	71	6,934	7,005	6,501	360	35	109	20	590	610	367	14	212	17
	471	Fistula	..	..	2	2	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
	473	Melœna	—	..	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
	476	Obstruction of Bowels	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	4	4	1	3	1	..
	478	Intussusception	..	...	1	1	..	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	480	Hernia	..	3	48	51	36	13	..	2	...	10	10	5	5	...	...
	483	Malformations	..	..	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	483- 1	Ascari Lumbricoides	..	11	2,728	2,739	2,629	89	..	21	..	3	3	3	...	...	...
	483-13	Tœnia Solium	..	3	365	368	298	46	...	24	..	30	30	25	...	5	...
	484	Diarrhœa	—	61	7,779	7,840	7,321	392	28	99	9	368	377	223	5	140	9
	486	Colic	..	24	3,385	3,409	3,322	60	4	23	1	173	174	151	2	17	4
	487	Constipation	..	70	17,051	17,121	16,897	167	2	55	...	36	36	35	..	1	...
	490	Fistula in ano	...	..	4	4	4	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	..	...	..
	491	Hœmorrhoids	..	1	341	342	306	32	1	3	...	5	5	5	1	...	..
	501	Hepatitis	...	8	274	282	238	33	3	8	2	15	17	14	1	1	1
	504	Congestion of liver	..	..	8	8	6	...	2	—	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
	513	Jaundice	...	10	501	511	412	79	4	16	1	35	36	30	3	1	2
	524	Splenitis	..	97	2,571	2,668	2,042	538	3	85	8	106	114	82	12	8	12
	528	Hypertrophy	..	...	37	37	26	11	...	..	..	17	17	12	1	4	..
	531	Peritonitis	...	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
	532	Ascites	...	1	37	38	27	9	2	..	2	14	16	8	3	5	..
		Diseases of the mouth	...	16	1,533	1,549	1,448	81	2	18	...	19	19	12	2	3	2
		Diseases of teeth and gum.		28	4,199	4,227	4,054	143	...	30	...	6	6	6	..	...	..
		Do. of tongue	..	1	13	14	14	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Do. of fauces	...	...	551	551	503	40	...	8	1	5	6	4	1	1	...
		Do. of rectum & anus.		11	799	810	671	121	...	18	3	17	20	19	...	1	..
Urinary System.	551	Calculus in the ureter	..	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
	553	Hœmaturia renalis	...	1	16	17	17	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..
	555	Diuresis	..	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
	570	Calculus	...	1	46	47	32	13	...	2	8	72	80	60	6	6	8
	577	Retention of Urine	...	...	28	28	27	...	..	1	..	6	6	5	...	1	..
	580	Abscess	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	...

V 2.—(Continued.)

	Distinguishing Number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients.							In-patients.						
			Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated	Results.				Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results.			
						Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Generative System. Urinary System.—(Contd.)	585	Gonorrhœa ...	91	3,844	3,935	3,516	344	22	53	2	62	64	57	4	..	3
	587	Phimosis ..	4	124	128	118	9	...	1	..	35	35	29	3	...	3
	588	Paraphimosis ...	1	24	25	24	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
	589	Bubo ...	29	1,161	1,190	1,105	73	...	12	1	47	48	43	2	2	1
	591	Epididymitis ..	...	6	6	5	1	...	..	...	3	3	3	...	..	...
	593	Condyloma ..	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..
	594	Gleet ..	1	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
	596	Stricture of Urethra ..	10	306	316	285	19	1	11	5	41	46	43	...	2	1
	599	Urinary fistula ...	..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	..
	601	Extravasation of urine ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	..
		Diseases of the kidney ..	3	127	130	111	13	2	4	..	7	7	6	..	1	...
		Do. of the bladder ..	4	294	298	219	72	1	6	...	19	19	16	...	2	1
	602	Inflammation ..	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	608	Sloughing of scrotum ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	609	Œdema of scrotum ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	610	Elephantiasis scroti ..	...	21	21	16	5	...	...	—	3	3	2	1	...	..
	617	Hydrocele ..	1	210	211	209	6	5	...	..	15	15	12	2	1	...
	618	Hæmatocele ..	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	620	Orchitis ..	7	723	730	680	47	...	3	1	27	28	24	3	...	1
	622	Fungus testis —	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	..	..	..	...
	627	Spermatorrhœa ...	2	189	191	171	16	..	4	..	1	1	..	...	..	1
	628	Impotence —	...	40	40	31	9	..	...	...	3	3	2	1	—	..

Generative System, Female organs.	634	Hypertrophy	...	...	6	6	5	..	...	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	...	
	650—B.	Cellulitis	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	...	..	1	
	654	Diseases of the uterus	..	1	126	127	113	12	2	..	..	8	8	5	...	1	2	
	670	Leucorrhœa	..	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	1	..	...	
	687	Imperforate hymen	..	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
	690	Amenorrhœa	..	...	4	4	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
	693	Dysmenorrhœa	..	...	34	34	32	..	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	694	Menorrhagia	..	...	12	12	12	..	..	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	
		Diseases of the ovary	..	2	5	7	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
		" of vagina and vulva	..	6	81	87	66	16	2	3	4	7	11	10	1	..	...	
		" of function	..	...	81	81	69	11	..	1	...	..	...	...	—	..	...	
Affections connected with pregnancy.	698	Hysteralgia	..	...	...	...	...	..	—	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	
	703	Abortion	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	2	..	...	...	
	704	Premature labor	..	...	13	13	9	...	4	...	..	2	2	2	...	...	..	
		Dysuria	..	...	4	4	4	..	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	
Affections connected with or consequent on parturition.	708—P.	Diminutive pelvis	..	..	1	1	...	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	
	708—W	Malformation of the fœtus	...		3	3	1	1	1	..	...	6	6	2	..	3	1	
	711	Rupture of vagina	...	..	—	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	719—A.	Metritis	..	...	5	5	2	3	...	..	..	2	3	2	..	...	...	
	728	Sudden death after childbirth	...	..	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	729	Diseases of the heart	..	...	30	30	27	2	1	..	...	4	4	3	1	...	..	
	733	Deficiency of milk	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
		Affections connected with parturition	..	...	2	2	2	..	—	..	..	3	3	2	1	..	...	
Organs of locomotion.	755	Ostitis	..	7	226	233	220	10	..	3	2	15	17	16	...	1	...	
	759	Caries	..	6	190	196	174	18	..	4	...	11	11	4	2	1	3	
	760	Necrosis	...	2	49	51	34	15	..	2	1	11	12	11	..	...	1	
	788	Curvature of spine	..	...	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	817	Ganglion	..	..	457	457	451	2	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Diseases of joints	..	4	261	265	201	56	...	8	4	11	15	9	2	...	3	
		" of tendons	..	...	52	52	39	12	...	1	2	9	11	8	...	1	2	
		" of Bursæ	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	
Cellular Tissue.	818	Inflammation	..	17	1,374	1,391	1,292	75	1	23	...	21	21	19	...	2	..	
	819	Abscess	..	24	1,996	2,020	1,791	203	..	26	2	56	58	52	1	1	4	
	825	Guinea-worm	..	2	342	344	265	78	...	1	..	33	33	31	2	..	...	

V 2.—(*Continued.*)

Distinguishing Number.		DISEASES.	Out-patients. Remaining from previous year.	Out-patients. New cases treated during the year.	Out-patients. Total treated.	Out-patients. In-patients. Cured or relieved.	Out-patients. In-patients. Absented or unknown.	Out-patients. In-patients. Known to have died.	Out-patients. In-patients. Remaining under treatment.	In-patients. Remaining from previous year.	In-patients. New cases admitted during the year.	In-patients. Total treated.	In-patients. Results. Cured or relieved.	In-patients. Results. Unknown.	In-patients. Results. Died.	In-patients. Results. Remaining under treatment.
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.	830	Urticaria	...	77	77	74	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	838	Psoriasis	2	184	186	169	13	...	4	...	3	3	2	1	...	...
	840	Miliaria	...	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	841	Herpes	12	836	848	806	30	...	12	...	9	9	9	...	...	...
	843	Eczema	...	122	122	112	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	859	Ulcer	464	33,133	33,597	30,481	2,860	8	358	71	696	767	610	44	52	61
	861	Boil	71	6,861	6,932	6,386	449	7	90	3	75	78	73	2	...	3
	862	Carbuncle	1	51	52	49	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	863	Onychia	...	62	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	865	Whitlow	26	1,591	1,617	1,490	98	...	28	1	21	22	19	3	...	...
	866	Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	869	Elephantiatis arabum	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	871	Tumours	1	18	19	15	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	877	Warts	...	12	12	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	889	Tenia Decalvans	7	206	213	207	3	...	3	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
	893	Mycetoma	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	894	Scabies	35	4,222	4,257	3,957	246	1	53	1	25	26	23	...	3	...
	900	Irritation by stinging insects	1	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	985	Dog-bites	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diseases of the skin	174	10,762	10,936	9,366	1,411	1	158	3	54	57	52	3	1	1
		Parasitic diseases of skin.	201	13211	13,412	11,997	1,224	...	191	6	53	59	49	4	1	5
		Total	2,450	208,675	211,125	194,236	14,234	220	2,435	198	3,909	4,107	3,057	272	583	195

		CLASS III.—Conditions not General or Local.														
	902	Still born ..	..	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
	903	Premature birth ..	..	13	13	13	...	...	..	..	1	1	1	...	..	..
	904	Old age ..	..	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...
	905	Debility ..	30	1,570	1,600	1,375	164	6	55	11	196	207	103	3	74	27
		Total ..	30	1,588	1,618	1,390	165	8	55	11	198	209	105	3	74	27
		CLASS IV.—Poisons.														
	906	Arsenic ..	..	5	5	4	...	1	...	..	4	4	3	...	1	..
	907	Mercury ..	..	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
	918	Ammonia ..	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	926	Opium ..	..	32	32	28	..	4	...	..	17	17	10	...	7	...
	938	Alcohol ..	..	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	16	16	14	1	1	...
	943	Stramonium ..	..	16	16	16	..	...	..	..	3	3	3	...	...	..
	951	Tobacco ..	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
	985	Poisoned wounds ..	4	1,250	1,254	1,215	17	10	12	...	37	37	34	1	2	...
		Total ..	4	1,319	1,323	1,279	17	15	12	...	77	77	64	2	11	..
		CLASS V.—Injuries.														
A. General Injuries.	992	Burns and Scalds ..	16	1,215	1,231	1,112	90	9	20	2	55	57	34	6	15	2
	994	Multiple Injury ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	...
	995	Asphyxia ..	..	28	28	20	6	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...
	996	Privation ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	..	1	...
Local Injuries.	1,003	Concussion of the brain ..	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	1	1	1
	1,014-15	Foreign bodies in ear & nose	1	248	249	246	2	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	..	...
	1,078	Fissure of the Scrotum ..	..	1	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
		Contusions ..	41	3.143	3.184	2,960	178	2	44	3	186	189	168	8	5	8
		Wounds ..	12	1,594	1,606	1.475	105	2	24	20	375	395	334	16	45	..
		„ Gunshot ..	2	37	39	38	1	...	...	1	18	19	13	1	1	4
		Sprains ..	17	1.441	1,458	1,375	70	1	12	1	36	37	31	2	4	..
		Fractures ..	13	348	361	308	41	3	9	10	150	160	120	16	17	7
		Dislocations ..	5	264	269	248	16	...	5	...	12	12	11	..	..	1

29 7 75 30 420

V 2.—(*Continued*).

Distinguishing Number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients.							In-patients.						
		Remaining from previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.				Remaining from previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results.			
					Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
LOCAL INJURIES (*Contd.*)	Rape ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	2	..	...	..
	Supernumerary thumb ..	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
	Amputation through knee joint ..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	..
	Cut throat ..	...	1	1	..	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Observation.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...		1	1	...	...	...
	Total ..	107	8,322	8,429	7,785	509	18	117	35	787	822	684	44	73	21
	Grand Total ..	3,899	330,218	334,117	307,418	22,215	432	4,052	395	9,163	9,558	7,659	416	1,073	410

V. 2—(*Continued.*)

Gneral Summary for the year 1874.

CLASSES.	Out-patients.									In-patients.														
	Number remaining from previous year.			New cases treated.			Ascertained deaths.			Number remaining from previous year.			New cases treated.			Cured or relieved.			Unknown.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Europeans ...	5	3	2	343	98	110	2	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eurasians ...	35	13	19	933	584	726	...	...	3	4	...	...	56	14	7	50	11	5	3	...	...	4	...	2
Mussulmans ...	482	169	143	52,483	15,750	18.565	46	14	25	68	22	9	1,698	612	113	1,509	442	93	47	21	3	197	63	8
Hindus ...	1,631	437	353	142,455	35,323	38,794	174	59	73	196	41	24	4,557	971	218	3,936	714	176	225	73	13	588	114	17
Other castes or classes ...	359	171	72	13,309	5,179	5,566	16	13	6	20	10	1	563	281	54	507	158	43	29	9	1	56	20	4
Total ...	2,512	793	594	209,523	56,934	63,761	238	86	108	288	73	34	6,8 3	1,878	392	6,017	1,325	317	296	103	17	845	197	31

Daily average attendance of Out-Patients:—

Male	... ...	2117·84
Female	... ...	629·31
Children	... ...	685·65
	Total ...	3432·80
Kamthi Dispensary	do. ...	189·50

Daily average attendance of In-Patients:—

Male	... ...	321·74
Female	... ...	76·86
Children	... ...	25·32
	...	423·92
Kamthi Dispensary	...	14·75

V. 3—*STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in each Circle of*

1	2		3		4		5	6					
								Primary					
								A		B.			
								Sex.		Caste.			
Districts.	Number of Native Superintendents of Vaccination.		Number of Vaccinators.		Total number of persons vaccinated.		Population of area included in last column.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Other castes.
	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.							
..	1	..	6	3	10,782	5,234	405,396	6,314	4,233	2	8,907	1,638	...
.	1	..	4	2	1,344	809	55,261	621	713	3	1,113	82	140
[illegible] .	1	...	6	6	8,559	7,837	283,169	4,665	3,629	33	6,726	735	800
[illegible]pur .	1	...	8	4	6,369	2,147	157,240	3,113	3,256	5	5,036	257	1,071
[illegible]bad ..	1	..	4	4	8,027	3,745	188,355	4,032	3,990	5	6,037	321	1,659
[illegible] ...	1	..	2	3	3,295	5,199	143,546	1,642	1,647	7	2,197	331	754
Mandla ...	.	...	3	1	1,360	1,216	19.731	773	582	20	927	69	339
Betul ...	1	1	10	10	15,266	13,823	239,922	7,970	7,296	...	13,395	133	1,738
Chhindwara ...	1	1	10	10	19,040	12,240	265,191	9,109	8,402	4	8,263	320	8,924
Seoni ...	1	1	10	10	15,270	15,187	286,576	7,970	7,290	14	12,473	428	2,345
Balaghat ...	1	...	4	4	2,260	1,976	108,532	1,103	1,150	1	1,734	22	496
Bhandara ...	1	1	12	10	13,535	10,019	518,289	6,723	6,812	...	8,943	206	4,386
Nagpur ...	1	1	14	10	12,285	6,447	533,690	6,233	6,052	3	10,726	337	1,219
Wardha ...	1	..	4	3	4,728	1,726	266,389	2:395	2,333	11	3,644	126	947
Chanda ...	1	...	4	4	6,210	6,072	185,917	3,163	3,017	9	5,837	107	257
Upper Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	538	1,066	24,425	321	217	4	82	14	438
Raipur ...	1	1	6	6	12,643	10,152	629,219	7,319	5,329	17	10,660	243	1,728
Bilaspur ...	1	...	16	4	19,789	3,287	516,722	10,191	9,598	...	10,519	142	9,128
Sambalpur ...	...	...	5	3	18,348	13,993	523,034	7,683	9,773	...	11,168	32	6,456
Total ...	16	6	128	97	179,65[illegible]	121,327	5,349,604	91,574	[illegible]19	138	128,387	5,543	42,825

Medical superintendence in the Central Provinces, during the year 1874-75.

Vaccination.						7 Re-vaccinations.				8		9
C.					D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those 'unknown' from the total.		Persons vaccinated by
Age.		Result.										
Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "Doubtful."	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "Doubtful."	Unknown.	Total.	In primary vaccination.	In secondary vaccination.	
3,264	7,283	7,452	2,651	444	10,547	191	44	...	235	73·76	81·[illegible]	[illegible]
247	1,091	770	486	82	1,338	2	4	...	6	61·30	33·[illegible]	[illegible]
2,123	6,171	7,576	621	97	8,294	124	92	49	265	92·46	57·4[illegible]	[illegible]
1,066	5,303	3,980	1,102	1,287	6,369	...	...	...	...	78·31	...	[illegible]
5.544	2,478	7,572	436	14	8,022	3	2	...	5	94·55	60·0[illegible]	[illegible]
1,321	1,968	2,893	312	84	3,289	6	...	...	6	90·26	100·[illegible]	[illegible]
67	1,288	975	310	70	1,355	5	...	...	5	75·87	100·[illegible]	45[illegible]
8,039	7,227	14,429	395	442	15,266	...	...	...	...	97·33	...	[illegible]
11,548	5,963	17,183	247	81	17,511	1,119	358	52	1,529	98·58	75·7[illegible]	[illegible]
5,619	9,641	14,031	629	600	15,260	8	2	...	10	95·70	80·00	1527·00
444	1,809	1,877	343	33	2,253	5	2	...	7	84·55	71·43	565·00
3,961	9,574	12,133	1,146	256	13,535	...	...	...	...	91·37	...	1128·00
5,830	6,455	10,990	1,080	215	12,285	...	...	...	...	91·95	...	877·50
904	3,824	4,021	520	187	4,728	...	...	...	...	88·76	...	1182·00
1,163	5,047	5,197	600	413	6,210	...	..	...	...	89·64	...	1552·00
42	496	428	110	...	538	...	...	...	...	79·55	...	...
2,980	9,668	10,906	1,397	345	12,648	...	...	...	...	88·64	...	2108·00
1,828	17,961	19,327	346	116	19,789	...	...	...	...	98·24	...	1236·81
6,094	11,562	16,964	688	4	17,656	615	77	...	692	96·10	88·87	3669·60
62,084	114,809	[illegible]	[illegible],419	4,770	176,893	2,078	581	101	2,760	92·20	78·15	1403·53

V 4.—*STATEMENT showing the expenditure of Vaccine Department in each circle of superintendence in the Central Provinces, during the year 1874-75.*

	1			2			3	4	5		
	Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total Number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those "unknown," from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			R.	a.	p.
1 Deputy Superintendent	960	0	0	960	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
2 Native Superintendents at Rs. 30 per mensem.	720	0	0	608	6	9	...	...	...	...	...
13 " at Rs. 25 "	3,900	0	0	1,793	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
33 1st Class Vaccinators at Rs. 15 "	4,409	0	0	3,987	0	0	56,119	92·93	0	1	3
39 2nd Class " at Rs. 12 "	4,348	3	2	3,442	2	6	54,338	91·74	0	1	1¾
57 3rd Class " at Rs. 10 "	5,274	12	4	4,048	15	3	69,196	91·40	0	1	0¾
Peons	594	1	10	412	15	11	...	...	...	...	...
Travelling allowance to Medical Officers ...	5,350	0	0	2,919	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
Carriage of tents	949	13	1	884	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Contingencies	163	6	3	81	10	9	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26,669	4	8	19,139	7	1	179,653	91·99	0	1	10¾